



# Legislature of Ontario Debates

Monday, March 14, 1966—Monday, May 2, 1966









# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Monday, March 14, 1966  
Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are pleased to welcome as guests to the Legislature today, in the west gallery, students from West preparatory school, Forest Hill Village.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister)** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to establish The Department of Financial and Commercial Affairs.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, I would beg the indulgence of the House. I will introduce another bill and then speak to the two of them, at once.

## THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ACT

**Hon. Mr. Robarts** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, the provisions of these bills provide for the establishment of a new department of government to be known as The Department of Financial and Commercial Affairs, which will assume certain of the responsibilities now vested in the Attorney General.

One of the features of the recent economic development in this province has been the enriched climate that sustains all the commercial activity taking place around us. This climate has provided the incentive for the many new business enterprises which serve and employ so many of our people and, at

the same time, it has provided an increasing demand for the financial services so necessary to maintain and develop the business opportunities as they occur. This demand is being met through a whole series of agencies which, collectively, form a very large part and an important segment of the economy.

The great growth of our economy and the necessity of providing a measure of control and supervision have placed a very heavy burden upon The Department of the Attorney General, which heretofore has been charged with this responsibility. The new department that is now proposed by the government, and embodied in this bill, is designed to bring together under one Minister all of those governmental agencies that work in co-operation with the commercial and financial community to achieve the stability so necessary for the orderly growth of our society.

In anticipating this increased demand, the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) some time ago established a committee of knowledgeable persons to review our securities legislation and to make recommendations for its improvement so as to meet the needs of both the public and the needs of the securities industry itself. The report of this committee was tabled in this House last year and the recommendations it contained will be reflected in the new securities statute, which will be introduced in this House in the very near future. I hope that bill will be ready for introduction here tomorrow.

We feel that the implementation of the recommendations, as affirmed by the hon. Mr. Justice Arthur Kelly in his Royal commission inquiry into Windfall Oils and Mines Limited, may best be carried out by an expanded Ontario securities commission, established within a new legislative framework which will make it responsible to this House, through a Minister and through a department to be devoted exclusively to financial and commercial matters. Further to this objective, it is desirable that associated responsibilities should be borne by this new Minister. The office of the superintendent of insurance, the registrar of loan and trust companies, will therefore be made responsible to this

Minister where the common financial interest may be directed and related to the needs of the financial industry. The consolidation of these commercial activities will be completed by the transfer, from The Department of the Attorney General, of the registration and examination branch which deals with the licensing of real estate brokers, used car dealers, mortgage brokers, collection agencies, and certain other business ventures.

The creation of this new department will achieve another purpose which we have long recognized, in that the removal of these commercial matters from the aegis of the Attorney General will free him for concentration upon the administration of justice which, with law enforcement, will be his prime responsibility. The importance of the administration of justice in Ontario will be obvious to all who have reviewed its development in recent years and they will welcome this concentration of responsibility in a Minister of Justice who will continue to be the Attorney General for Ontario.

The second bill I introduced, an amendment to The Executive Council Act, will reflect the new status of the Attorney General as Minister of Justice, the new Ministry of Financial and Commercial Affairs, and a complementary amendment to recognize The Department of Food and Agriculture, which has been set forth in another bill before this House.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister is in a position at this point to indicate whether or not the establishment of this new department involves a new appointment to the Cabinet?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, sooner or later there will have to be a Minister to administer the department, but at the present time the bill is just before the House, the organization is being built up, and I have no comment to make at this stage as to who will be the Minister in charge of this department.

**Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury):** How long will the hopeful be kept waiting?

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I have a question for the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis).

What is the cost to the taxpayers of the protracted and extensive teacher advertising programmes presently going on in the press? And is the hon. Minister satisfied that the present method is the most economical?

**Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education):** Mr. Speaker, the cost of advertising for teachers in the press is borne by the school boards, as I am sure the hon. member knows. There are no legislative grants that will apply to this advertising, so it is impossible for the department to give any indication of what the total cost would be. I think it is fair to state that really no one is completely satisfied with the existing arrangement. It has been discussed with the federation, and with the trustees council, and I understand they have had some discussions as well.

Yet at the same time I think it is important, with the increase in specialization, that there be some means whereby the boards can discuss with individual teachers the availability of the particular job opening and, of course, whether this particular teacher perhaps is the one that the board is interested in—so that at some stage they must get together. Those who have had some experience in the field indicate that today's procedures are actually better than those that went on some years ago, where it was necessary for the individual teacher to travel sometimes to seven or eight different school boards for interviews, or vice versa. And yet I think, quite frankly, no one is completely satisfied, and they are exploring better and more economical ways of doing it. But, as I say, it is impossible to get any figure as to what the cost would be because this is done by the individual boards.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Speaker, supplementary to that, the hon. Minister might be interested in the fact that apparently a full-page of this type of advertisement would cost \$1,500, and there are 11 pages today. I want to ask him if he is aware of any particular discussions in the teachers' professional organizations about this? Have they approached the hon. Minister in any way through their professional organizations?

**Hon. Mr. Davis:** I think, Mr. Speaker, perhaps the opposite is the case. The Minister has mentioned it to both organizations; that if some other way could be found of doing it, it probably would be advisable; if, economically and educationally, it makes sense. It has been suggested.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, I have two questions, but I wonder if I might tidy up a couple from last week which are still on the docket. One was to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) asking whether the hon. Minister has been given any assurance by the publishers of the three Toronto dailies, that if Mr. Elmer Brown, international president of the ITU, comes to Toronto to resume

negotiations in the printing strike, they will be willing to sit down around the bargaining table?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member's question, let me state what I believe to be the present position of the publishers of the three daily newspapers in Toronto, with respect to this matter.

I understand that they, that is the publishers, will consider a proposal which has prior approval of the president or the executive council of the international typographical union.

In an effort to give the hon. member and the House a clear picture of the most recent events that I am aware of, in connection with this dispute, I would like to read several letters which bear directly on the matter. During this exchange of correspondence, I met separately with Mr. David Archer and Mr. Charles Dubin. I have not yet received a further reply, to my letter of February 9, from Mr. Archer.

Late in January, I had a meeting in my office with Mr. David Archer and with Mr. Hamilton, of the Ontario federation of labour, at which time we reviewed a number of items of current management-labour interest. Subsequent to that, I received a telephone call from Mr. Archer from Ottawa, where he was speaking from Mr. Jodoin's office, he being the president of the Canadian labour congress.

Subsequent to that, and bearing date of January 28, 1966, I received the following letter from Mr. Archer; which is as follows:

In a response to a request from Canadian labour congress president, Claude Jodoin, D. Montgomery, president, Toronto and district labour council and I, met in Ottawa with Elmer Brown, international president, international typographical union, and Sandy Beavis, second vice-president of the international typographical union. After a lengthy discussion both Mr. Jodoin and I agreed that a face-to-face meeting between Mr. Brown and the publishers of the three struck Toronto dailies would be the most helpful way to try to end the unpleasant situation that now exists. It was agreed that we should enlist the assistance of The Ontario Department of Labour in this endeavour. This letter therefore is to request you to use your good offices to arrange a meeting between the leaders of the international typographical union, Messrs. Brown and Beavis, and the Toronto publishers. Your very sincerely, David B. Archer, president.

Subsequent to that and on February 1, I wrote to Mr. J. S. Atkinson, publisher of the *Toronto Daily Star*, to Mr. James Cooper, publisher of the *Globe and Mail* and to Mr. John Bassett, in identical terms, as follows:

I am attaching a copy of a letter I received recently from Mr. David Archer requesting the assistance of The Ontario Department of Labour in arranging a meeting between Mr. Elmer Brown, international president, Mr. Sandy Beavis, second vice-president, of the international typographical union and the publishers of the Toronto daily newspapers. May I hear from you in this regard? Sincerely, H. L. Rowntree.

Under date of February 8, on the letterhead, and from the law firm of Messrs. Kimber and Dubin, addressed to me, was received the following letter:

Dear Mr. Minister:

I have been requested by Messrs. Atkinson, Cooper and Bassett to reply to your letter of the 1st of February, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Archer addressed to you dated January 28, 1966. Forgive me for not replying to this matter earlier, but you will appreciate that I had to receive instructions from all three publishers. You will recall that on July 9, 1964, all three Toronto newspapers were struck by the Toronto typographical union, No. 91, and at the same time members of the Toronto mailers union, No. 5, notwithstanding that their collective agreement was still in force, acting in concert withheld their services from all three newspapers and joined the picket line in support of the Toronto typographical union, No. 91 and actively supported the strike.

Prior to July 9, 1964, all three Toronto newspapers on three separate occasions had reached agreement with the Toronto typographical union, No. 91, who were being assisted in the negotiations by international representatives of the international typographical union, and on each occasion, the international executive board vetoed those settlements from their headquarters in Colorado Springs in the United States.

One of the settlements was achieved through the efforts of the conciliation board chairman, Judge J. C. Anderson, who, along with the other members of the board, made an appeal directly to the international typographical union council for approval of the settlement, only to have it rejected.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Toronto mailers union had engaged in what

the publishers believed to be an illegal strike since July 9, 1964, all three publishers, through their representatives, entered into negotiations with the Toronto mailers union, No. 5 and once again reached agreement with a local union, which had approval of the membership of Toronto mailers union, No. 5.

In May of 1965, the international typographical union directed—with the threat of expulsion from the international typographical union—each member of the Toronto mailers union, No. 5 and each member of the executive and negotiating committee to repudiate the agreement made with the three Toronto newspapers, and each member of the Toronto mailers union, No. 5 complied with the international directive and repudiated the said agreement. At the same time, Toronto typographical union, No. 91 were prohibited from making a proposal of settlement which the local had desired to do.

Following the strike, with the assistance of your department and yourself, lengthy and serious negotiations were carried out, as the result of which two further proposals for settlement were submitted by the publishers through your department to the union, only to have been treated by them with disdain and criticism.

The foregoing is only a brief review of the negotiations which started in November of 1962, the repudiation of agreements reached prior to the strike in July 9, 1964 and repudiations of proposals and settlements since that date.

It has been apparent for a long time that any proposal which does not have the prior approval of the president of the international typographical union is meaningless, and yet, at no time, has the president of the international typographical union or its executive board submitted any proposals for settlement of this strike to the publishers, either directly or through your department.

I take it that you are not now in receipt of any proposal which has the prior approval of the president or the executive council of the international typographical union, let alone one which realistically meets the present situation and, in view of this and the series of repudiations and rebuffs that the publishers have experienced, it seems apparent that the meeting proposed by Mr. Archer would be futile. Yours very truly, Kimber and Dubin, per C. L. Dubin.

Under date of February 9, I wrote to Mr. Archer as follows:

Dear Mr. Archer:

On receipt of your letter of January 28 in connection with the three Toronto daily newspapers and the international typographical union, I wrote to each of the publishers enclosing a copy of your letter.

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Charles L. Dubin, QC, answering my letters to the publishers and I enclose a copy for your information.

I would be pleased to speak to you about this matter.

There has been no other communication in writing, although Mr. David Archer and I had a very brief, personal conversation during which reference was made to my last letter.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister would permit a brief supplementary question? The publishers have indicated they must have prior assurance that any agreement reached will have the approval of the international office. Does the hon. Minister believe that the offer of the international president to come and personally participate in negotiations meets that stipulation?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I am not prepared to say it either does or does not. There are some feelings in this matter on the part of both sides, and the publishers have their views which are expressed in the correspondence I have just read, based on the fact that negotiations were frustrated or rendered abortive by the head office of the union.

I think the door is still open, certainly to this extent—that you will remember the question a few days ago which was asked of me with respect to this matter, and the door of my office and of the government is open to Mr. Brown whenever he would like to come and take advantage of our facilities. But there has been no move, although Mr. Brown has attended negotiations with the New York newspapers, he was in and out of New York at that time, late 1964 and 1965, and has since been in Canada on other occasions.

**Mr. Sopha:** I have a question to ask of the hon. Attorney General. The hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope) will be interested in the question.

In view of the serious allegations made by Isabel LeBourdais in her book about the trial of Stephen Truscott, would the hon. Attorney General inform the House whether he intends to take any action to review the trial and conviction of Steven Truscott?

**Hon. A. A. Wishart** (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I can state that I do not intend to take any action to review the trial and conviction of Steven Truscott. The conviction of Truscott was upheld not only by the Ontario court of appeal but also the supreme court of Canada.

The provisions of the Criminal Code provide in section 596, as follows, that:

The Minister of Justice may, upon an application for the mercy of the Crown by or on behalf of a person who has been convicted in proceedings by indictment,

(a) direct, by order in writing, a new trial before any court that he thinks proper, if after inquiry he is satisfied that in the circumstances a new trial should be directed;

(b) refer the matter at any time to the court of appeal for hearing and determination by that court as if it were an appeal by the convicted person; or

(c) refer to the court of appeal at any time, for its opinion, any question upon which he desires the assistance of the court, and the court shall furnish its opinion accordingly.

I have read this section, Mr. Speaker, in its entirety because I wish to make it clear that any application for mercy in a case of this kind, or for a hearing, must be made to the Minister of Justice of Canada.

I, as Attorney General, have no authority to cause a decision of the supreme court of Canada or the court of appeal of Ontario to be reviewed. The Minister of Justice of Canada is the person to whom such an application must be made by or on behalf of the person convicted.

**Mr. Sopha:** By way of a supplementary question: I may be in error, but is it not so that leave to appeal was refused by the supreme court of Canada? There was no hearing on the merits in that court.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** This is so, but the Minister of Justice may direct a new trial, by order in writing, before any court that he thinks proper if, after inquiry, he is satisfied that the circumstances require that a new trial should be directed. As I say, I read the section in full because only the Minister of Justice has the authority—the Attorney General of this province does not have—to open up this matter.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, if I may resume. I put a question to the hon. Attorney General last Friday with regard to the allegation of a black market in birth control

pill and he said he would investigate it. I saw, on TV last night, a snippet of a newscast to the effect that he had launched an investigation. I wonder if the hon. Attorney General might inform the House as to exactly what has been done.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, the press did use the words, which I think I did not use in this House, that I would order an investigation. I say I did not use those words. However, I have no hesitation to inform the House that I took the matter up with the commissioner of provincial police, speaking to him and then writing him, sending him the material I had, referring him to the newspaper reports, and suggesting that inquiries might be made in that way to determine if there was a black market going on as reported.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, I have related questions, one to the hon. Minister of Education and one to the hon. Minister of Labour.

To the hon. Minister of Education: In view of the representations that have been made to the hon. Minister regarding the alleged irregular procedures of the Chelmsford board of education, has the hon. Minister investigated the situation; and, if so, what steps will be taken to assure the ratepayers that the board procedures will be regularized?

**Hon. Mr. Davis:** Mr. Speaker, the representations, or a letter, arrived from a Mr. Stewart, I believe it was, late Friday afternoon in the department. It is presently being considered to determine whether there were, in fact, any irregular procedures; we shall be pleased to inform the House, perhaps tomorrow if we have concluded our studies of it, as to what the situation is.

**Mr. MacDonald:** My question to the hon. Minister of Labour is: In view of all the difficulties that have flowed from the action of the Chelmsford high school board in invoking section 89 of The Labour Relations Act, can the hon. Minister give the House some assurance that this section of the Act will be repealed at this session?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Speaker, a reference to the order paper will indicate that some notice of intention has been filed with respect to the fact that certain amendments will be made to The Labour Relations Act. As to what those amendments are, we will have to wait until the bill is introduced.

Let me just add this: From the speed with which the estimates are proceeding through

the House, I would expect that The Department of Labour estimates will be up in a matter of a day or a couple of days; and it is my hope that we will be able to have The Labour Relations Act amendments introduced in the House before that time. But, in any event, the revisions of the Act are going on apace and what is contained in the proposed amendments will be disclosed in due course.

**Mr. Sopha:** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett). In view of the serious incident involving the carbon monoxide poisoning of 18 of 29 Copper Cliff high school students during a bus trip to and from Copper Cliff to Timmins, which occurred recently, would the hon. Minister inform the House what steps are taken by his department to ensure the mechanical fitness of vehicles used for public transportation, and what steps may the House expect the hon. Minister to take to prevent a recurrence of a near-tragedy such as this?

**Hon. I. Haskett** (Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, I would answer the question of the hon. member by reading the several sections and/or regulations under The Highway Traffic Act which appear relevant. First, section 48 states:

No person shall drive or operate or permit the driving or operation upon a highway of a vehicle that is in such a dangerous or unsafe condition as to endanger the driver or operator or any occupant thereof, or any person upon the highway.

Second, and in the same vein, subsections 1 and 2 of section 42 state:

Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise and excessive smoke and no person shall use a muffler cut-out, bypass or similar device upon a motor vehicle. The engine and power mechanism of every motor vehicle shall be so equipped and adjusted as to prevent the escape of excessive fumes or smoke.

In specific relationship to the transportation of school children, I quote from regulation 183 61, section 3, promulgated under The Highway Traffic Act, as follows:

3 (1) No motor vehicle having a seating capacity of ten or more passengers shall be operated by or under contract with a school board or other authority to transport children to or from school unless,

(a) it is equipped with an interior mirror designed to provide the driver with a view of the passengers and two exterior rear view mirrors, one on the left and one on the right of the vehicle, set to give the driver a clear view past the left rear and right rear of the vehicle;

(b) it is equipped with tire chains or snow tires for each driving wheel that is not of the dual type that are placed on the wheels when the conditions of the highway require their use;

(c) it is equipped with an accurate speedometer placed to indicate to the driver the speed of the vehicle at all times;

(d) it has a body floor constructed and insulated to prevent exhaust gases of the engine from entering the passenger compartment of the vehicle;

(e) it is equipped with two windshield wipers that operate at a constant speed, and an effective defrosting device that provides clear vision through the windshield and the windows on the left and right sides of the driver;

(f) it is equipped with a light or lights arranged to provide light to the whole of the interior except the driver's position, and that are constantly lighted during darkness when there are passengers in the vehicle;

(g) it is equipped with an axe or claw bar and an adequate fire extinguisher, both securely mounted in such a manner and place as to be readily accessible;

(h) it is equipped with dependable tires that, in the case of front tires, have not been rebuilt;

(i) it is equipped with at least one door or exit and, (i) a door or exit to be used only in an emergency at the rear of the vehicle or near the rear on the left side of the vehicle; or (ii) subject to subsection 2, at least three pushout windows on each side of the passenger compartment of the vehicle, each of which, (a) has a minimum height of 20 inches and a minimum width of 30 inches, (b) is designed, constructed and maintained to open outwards when a reasonable amount of manual force is applied to the inside of the window, and (c) displays on or adjacent to the window adequate directions for its emergency use; and

(j) on or before the 31st day of August and the 31st day of December in each year there is filed with the department evidence that the vehicle is mechanically fit.

(2) On and after the 1st day of January, 1963, a motor vehicle that is equipped in accordance with subparagraph 2 of clause (i) of subsection 1, shall be equipped with an additional pushout window, located in the rear of the vehicle.

In this particular instance, the bus had been recently purchased by the operator. The vehicle in question was registered under The Highway Traffic Act, but had not been licensed under The Public Vehicles Act. From the report of one of our inspectors, I learned that a chartered trip had been taken on behalf of the Copper Cliff high school, from Sudbury to Timmins and return, with the basketball team as passengers, leaving Sudbury on March 4 and returning March 6. These dates extended over a period when severe weather conditions prevailed in Manitoba and northern Ontario. As a result of these adverse weather conditions, the vehicle operated over roads covered deep with snow.

Although the vehicle was equipped with a new muffler and tailpipe, it was noticed that on the return trip, while stopped for gas at North Bay, the tailpipe on the bus had separated from the exhaust system. And though the teacher and other passengers were aware of the defect, it was decided to continue the journey to Sudbury with front vents and rear windows open.

Charges have been laid by the Ontario provincial police.

**Hon. A. Grossman** (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, March 10, the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Ben) directed a question to me relating to dismissals and resignations at Guelph reformatory in certain years, which I took as notice because of the time needed to acquire the accurate information, advising that I would attempt to provide the information on Friday or today.

The answer to part 1 of that question is as follows:

For the calendar year 1965, 39 resigned; one died; one retired and two were dismissed. For the calendar year 1964, 25 resigned; two died and two retired. For the calendar year 1963, 16 resigned; five died and one retired.

The answer to part 2 of that question is as follows:

One died; one was transferred to The Department of Agriculture; one was dismissed; one left without notice and 21—one of whom was on probationary staff—resigned.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The twelfth order: House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND INFORMATION

(continued)

On vote 2003:

**Hon. J. A. C. Auld** (Minister of Tourism and Information): Mr. Chairman, when we stopped on Friday, there were a couple of matters before us which I said I would continue and give the information for, and with your approval I will do so.

The first matter: The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Newman) mentioned that he had taken some exception to the press releases which we had sent out in connection with some centennial projects. I just want to tell him we reprint the ones which we receive from the national centennial commission.

On Thursday evening, my hon. friend asked several questions and I believe we agreed on Friday that we would deal with these as we came to the specific votes.

The first one, I believe, was in connection with promotional stories to United States and other newspapers, and he was concerned as to whether, by sending exclusive stories to one paper in a community where there were several papers, we might stir up some ill will. Actually, what happens is that in many cases the stories we send are ones which have been requested, or perhaps our people have been in touch with, say, the travel editor of the paper who has expressed interest in a certain subject. These are marked "exclusive" for that paper; there are other stories of general interest sent to all the newspapers in the community, and thus far there has been no indication to us that this has met with anything except approval. We are now in the process of adding consumer magazines and house organs, as well as trade organs, to our mailing list because of interest evinced in this quarter. We hope this coming year to have about 2,500 publications we can service with various stories.

With reference to circulation of the ethnic press in Ontario, there are 64 foreign language papers published in Ontario; these are mainly weeklies but there are some dailies. Only 41 of these report their circulation, and the combined circulation of these 41 is 249,491.

With respect to special promotion for travel agents—package tours and so on—the special promotions section of the publicity branch is

presently exploring this field with the travel agents themselves, to see exactly what kind of information would be helpful to them. We plan to have a list of suggested package tours available later this year; this is presently being worked on.

The hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) asked a question as we rose on Friday about the breakdown of the maintenance section of this vote and I have that information for him. I think we dealt with the publicity branch—the office of the executive director. The total of \$4,000 is divided: \$500 for communications; \$1,500, furniture and equipment; \$1,500, printing and stationery; and \$500, miscellaneous, which would be things other than those I mentioned.

The advertising branch also has a total of \$4,000, and it is broken down: \$500, communications; \$1,500, furniture and equipment; \$1,500, printing and stationery, and \$500, miscellaneous.

The tourist promotion and information branch shows: \$1,000, communications; \$400, printing and stationery; \$15,000, furniture and equipment; \$4,000, miscellaneous; \$10,000 promotion re tours and service clubs, and so on.

I might mention that the largest part of furniture and equipment is the rental of the electric typewriter and magnetic memory, which we are using now on a pilot project basis for writing personalized replies to letters of inquiry about travel in the province.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, I was going to ask the hon. Minister why this division needed so much furniture and equipment. He has partly answered my question, at least as it affects the tourist promotion information branch. My recollection, however, is that—

Mr. Chairman: This is not on item five.

Mr. Bryden: On Friday I asked the hon. Minister for a breakdown of the maintenance vote. He gave it to me by branches within the division and I just wanted to ask one further question on this, Mr. Chairman.

The hon. Minister gave the breakdown for the publicity branch on Friday and I am not sure if I remember the figure precisely. But my recollection is that it showed \$8,000 or something in that vicinity for furniture and equipment for the publicity branch. I was wondering if he could explain why that would be—

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. Furniture and equipment in the publicity branch was \$2,000.

Mr. Bryden: Oh, I am sorry.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I might just mention, Mr. Chairman, that my hon. friends will recall that the department moved this year, from the old quarters on College street to 185 Bloor street east. We were very crowded in College street and some additions have been made to the staff, and for that reason there are a number of items of furniture and equipment which are appearing this year, which would not appear in previous, and will not appear in subsequent, years.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, are we on item five?

Mr. Chairman: If the members are not clear on that point, we are discussing section number three under vote 2003. If there is something under three, four or five of vote 2003, please proceed.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Will my hon. friend allow me to give the answer to his question of Thursday night, which is on number four? He was asking about the audience for the 16-millimetre promotional films which the department has done. In the United States we estimate the direct screenings at 300,000 people, which is about 23 to 30 per cent higher than that obtained by any of the other provinces who participate, as we do, in the national film board's programme. Television screenings in the United States are done differently—not through the film board but through an agency which places the films, a commercial distributor; and they reach an estimated audience of 40 million people. The average audience is estimated at about 50,000 people per telecast, although this can vary a bit depending on the time of day of the screening.

The direct screenings in Canada last year were to an audience of approximately 40,000 people, and Canadian telecasts of these films last year reached approximately one million. My hon. friend may recall that they were used quite frequently as fill-ins during the world series telecasts.

Just as one other bit of interest, the new film which was previewed in Niagara-on-the-Lake a couple of weeks ago, Thursday, February 24, had, within the first two days, a total audience of 2,000 in that area.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, do I understand that the debate may range over the whole of 2003?

Mr. Chairman: We are trying at the present time to follow the sequence that we

gave to the member for Sudbury. Now, at the present time we are discussing section four, under 2003. Then we prefer to follow the sequence. This does not prevent us from going back, if necessary, if something has been forgotten.

**Mr. Sopha:** I see. Do I understand that the breakdown at the bottom of that page, 120 and 121, is a breakdown of items six and seven?

**Mr. Chairman:** Yes, that is correct—five, six and seven. I think the member for Essex South wanted to speak on number four.

**Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South):** Yes. I just wished an answer to the question I had asked of the hon. Minister the other night.

**Mr. Chairman:** And under section five, the member for Windsor-Walkerville.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, Mr. Chairman, mine would cover both four and five, but I would prefer it in five and then refer back to four.

Several years ago, in the discussion on this department, I had made the suggestion that the department make use of trailers and go into the neighbouring states—that would be New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota—and, getting permission from the local municipality, park these trailers in some prominent spot or some park in the community and have motion pictures and slides so that the residents of the community could see some of the wonders of Ontario.

To date I have not heard at all from the hon. Minister if they have ever considered implementing such a suggestion. Living as I do in a border town, we see that our neighbours to the north of us apply such procedures quite often. They have a trailer parked fairly close to the entrance to the tunnel and they attempt to sell their own state to the tourist who is actually leaving the state. The city of Detroit uses this intensively and I certainly think that The Department of Tourism and Information here is missing a golden opportunity in not using the trailer idea in going to the various communities.

Likewise, I would like to make several other suggestions to the hon. Minister. The first concerns an information sign right at the exit to the Windsor tunnel. The office is one short block away, but the fact that it is one short block away means the tourist is detoured to make a left turn and go down our main street rather than taking a right

turn and going into the tourist reception centre. When I notice the number of tourists who come into the city of Windsor and the city of Sarnia, there is a large difference in numbers; but the number who actually visit the tourist reception centre in Sarnia is by far greater than those who visit the centre in Windsor.

And that, Mr. Chairman, is primarily because they do not know where to go. If there was, on the side of the Prince Edward hotel there, a fairly large sign pointing out that the tourist information centre was one block away, I think we could attract a lot of these tourists.

Another thing I would suggest to the hon. Minister—I mentioned this once before—is the “selling” of the smelt festival in the area around Point Pelee. Cars are seen, during the smelt season, from Pennsylvania, from Indiana, from Ohio, yet I never see this department attempting to sell a festival such as could be developed in that area. I do not think the community can, financially, afford to promote the thing, but I think the department certainly should take a hand in selling something that is unusual, such as the smelt festival.

I would likewise suggest to the hon. Minister that they hurry up with the information centre at the bridge, because the traffic at the Ambassador bridge this year is up 40 per cent over what it was last year, to date. I think the fact that you do not have a centre there—naturally you would not open it until later on in the year—means you may be missing a real opportunity to sell Ontario to the increased numbers of tourists who are coming in.

I will have to admit that a lot of these tourists coming in right now are as a result of the Windsor raceway. They are just the four-or-five-hour tourists; but, in spite of that, we still should be able to appeal to others were we to hurry up and get that reception centre built. Last year it was through the good graces of Mayor John Wheelton and the city council that they allowed the trailer to be kept in the area.

I hope, by the time the tourist season opens, that we will have a good substantial building adjacent to the Ambassador bridge, because that is where you have to get your tourist first. If you put it a block away, it is not as effective as it could be; and the fact that the reception centre at the tunnel is a block away shows to you that a tourist will not even travel a block to find an information centre unless he is directed to it by customs officers, or by some fairly prominent sign.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, in connection with trailers, we have looked into the suggestion which my hon. friend made but we have reason to feel that it is more effective, in reaching people, to use the methods we are presently using—and that is through the various agencies which distribute our films to larger audiences, and through television. Certainly there would be some audience from the type of operation which the hon. member suggests but this is a very costly thing to do. Quite aside from the trailer and staff, there is the problem of getting a large audience at any one time. We feel that, by using the national film board and the distribution system it has set up, we are effective; and I think the figures which I gave a moment ago would indicate that we are reaching a lot of people with the films.

There is a problem with our centre which serves the Windsor tunnel; the hon. member is probably more familiar with that than I. That centre was built prior to my being in this portfolio, but I understand that it was worked out in conjunction with the city of Windsor having regard to what space there was available near the tunnel. I know, a couple of years ago, we changed the sign to make it a little more easy for people to see where the centre was but that is all we have been able to do so far.

In connection with the Pelee smelt festival, we do cover that in "Coming Events," of course, and we are always anxious to promote these things. We will get in touch with the people in charge of the festival and see if there is some other way, or some further way, we can be of assistance. But I would have to say it just is not possible for us to do all the promotion which every festival in the province may feel it requires, this is primarily a responsibility of those organizing the festival itself.

As far as the new centre at the Ambassador bridge is concerned, I believe I mentioned in answer to a question by the hon. member the other day that we expect this to be under way this year. In fact, while I am on this subject, which actually should be in 2004, we plan to open four new centres this coming year—the Windsor bridge, Sault Ste. Marie, the Pigeon River, Homer, and possibly a fifth one at Hawkesbury—which will answer another question of the hon. member—where we have found fortunately the old mill office there, which is quite an important building historically and architecturally. It is in an ideal site just off the new bridge. We are restoring the exterior

of this and we are going to use the interior as the information office.

**Mr. Chairman:** With your permission, Mr. Minister, I think we will leave that until vote 2004 in case there are further questions. Is that all right?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** There was one other one, Mr. Chairman, on 2003. Last Thursday night, the hon. member asked the circulation figures of the papers which would be related to those attending U.S. editors tours. I can only give him approximate figures for the last year. Last year was the 22nd year of the tour and I am afraid we just have not been able to get all the papers represented over those years.

For last year, we had 30 editors; we have information only on the circulation of 25. There was a weekly paper circulation of 114,529 and a daily paper circulation of 74,193; that is a combined circulation of about 188,000. It is normal for each weekly to run about five stories, therefore the combined weekly circulation would probably be about 570,000. It is normal for each of the dailies to run three stories, which would reach approximately 220,000. In addition to this, many of the editors on the tours have radio affiliations and most of the group make films and slides during their tour, which they present to groups in their own communities, service clubs, fraternal organizations and trade organizations. All of them provide at least one or two articles for use in all the newspapers of their state associations. Of course, there is a considerable amount of radio and TV coverage as well.

I might say that we approach the state newspaper association and ask them to make the selection of those who would attend the tour.

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the editors who have come during the past 25 years or so are given a priority on your news releases. Are they automatically on your mailing list?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** All who have attended in the past are still on our mailing list. In fact, they are members of the KOB, the know Ontario better club, and have annual meetings now, it is interesting to note, with the KOB bunch. We keep in touch in this way and as I think I mentioned a year ago, one of the reasons for expanding the publicity branch was to make sure that we would have a steady flow of good stories, well written stories, to this substantial group whose goodwill we have acquired over these 22 years.

**Mr. Paterson:** Yes.

Still in this area, in my question regarding the ethnic editors, I believe I asked the question as to whether any of their copy was sent overseas to appear in their own language in some of the papers?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I am afraid I cannot give a definitive answer. I know that some copies of the papers go to the country of origin, probably sent by relatives here. But to my knowledge there are no stories written for publication here and also sent back to some publication in the other countries.

**Mr. Paterson:** Yes. In this same area, I questioned whether we were just bringing in more or less mediocre travel writers from the weeklies, and so forth, and wondered if the hon. Minister has any plans for any of the big name travel writers or sports writers to come in?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Of course, as I mentioned in my remarks, the annual meeting of the American society of travel writers includes all the major travel editors and all the freelance people, such as Richard Joseph. We have had him in the province in the past. We generally have between, perhaps, 125 and 150 freelance writers who cover specific projects or cover certain areas during the year, and we plan to continue this.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, if I may make several other suggestions to the hon. Minister; first I would like to suggest that he hire extra staff, at least one extra on staff in the city of Windsor, to cover the city of Detroit. Last year alone there were 284 different conventions in Detroit, and of the 284 well over 150,000 people came in from all parts of the U.S. I think there are enough conventions, trade fairs, and other miscellaneous fairs right in the downtown Detroit area to warrant practically a full-time member just covering these.

I would like also to suggest the hon. Minister have the local Windsor office telephone number listed in the Detroit and suburban centres, possibly even going beyond the suburbs, into Lansing, Grand Rapids, and other centres.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** The hon. member will be happy to know it is in this year.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, checking last Saturday, I was told it was not.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** All I can say is that it has been ordered and it will be in the new edition.

**Mr. Newman:** That is good, very good then, Mr. Chairman.

May I make one other suggestion, and that is that the idea of what tourism means be promoted in the schools by possibly a public-speaking contest or an essay contest. The local tourist bureau have requested the board of education to be allowed to sponsor such a public-speaking contest in the city of Windsor, and I think it has a lot of merit. If we can convince the students of the schools to partake in a contest like this, it certainly will sell the idea.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I mentioned, I think, in my remarks on Thursday evening that we had a pilot project along these lines operating in a high school in eastern Ontario. As we see how this works out we hope to be able to expand it.

**Mr. Newman:** It will be in operation in my community because they already have the approval to have a speaking contest on "What tourism means to Essex county," in the secondary schools.

May I ask the hon. Minister if he has been in touch with the committee that has been conducting the Pan-American games in Winnipeg?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I have not been myself—

**Mr. Newman:** Has the department been in touch with them at all?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Only indirectly, in that through the appropriate branch of The Manitoba Department of Commerce and Industry we have been informed of this, and have indicated that we will be giving space in our travel offices for information they care to send us on the games.

**Mr. Newman:** The big athletic spectacle of 1967 in Canada will be the Pan-American games and I certainly think it is worthy of our support in the province of Ontario, not only in selling the Pan-American games but in terms of selling them from the point of tourism.

May I also ask the hon. Minister if he has been in touch with the authorities in the city of Detroit concerning the possibility of having the 1972 Olympic games in Detroit?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** No, I have not, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Newman:** May I suggest to the hon. Minister that someone from his department contact them, going as far as to offer to lend Detroit a hand in urging that the Olympic

games come to Detroit? If they can possibly assist Detroit, it will be a terrific asset for us in Ontario were the games to be held in Detroit in 1972. I think this suggestion is deserving of all the support of this department.

My next question concerns the show in the city of Chicago. I know the department will have it covered—that is the travel and outdoor show in the McCormick palace. It was on, and I think it closed on Sunday night—

Mr. Chairman: I think this would properly come under item 8 on the vote.

Mr. Newman: Well, this could come under editors, writers, photographers, special promotion—I will get it over with now and will not bring it up later.

Mr. Chairman: There are other members who wish to speak in advance of that.

Mr. Newman: All right.

Mr. Chairman: On vote 2003.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): Mr. Chairman, I would like to compliment the hon. Minister on his continuance of the United States editors tour; I think this is an excellent chance for public relations in the American press, but I continually see coming up in these estimates the name Vidon. Last year I tried at some length, Mr. Chairman, to find out from the hon. Minister, or from someone, as to the capital investment involved in setting up Vidon. We found out about some of the interesting personnel in Vidon, but I asked repeatedly—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Chairman, that would be under No. 8, if my hon. friend wants to leave it until then.

Mr. Sargent: In the hon. Minister's big book we continually see the haphazard way he is trying to run a budget—jumping back and forth between two books. Now if you look on page T8, under this vote, we talked about Vidon.

Mr. Chairman: I would tell the member for Grey North that this properly comes under this vote, but not for a moment or two; there are two or three sections in advance of it. Does the member mind holding his remarks for a moment?

Mr. Sargent: All right.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, let us get right down to where we are going to get into the issue of managed news.

Mr. Chairman: At this particular point I was going to suggest to the member for Sudbury that he should ask about publications and advertising that properly would come under items 6 and 7 of vote 2003.

Mr. Sopha: Six and seven!

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, if you look at the book you will see, under Ontario tours of editors, the word Vidon.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Chairman, I can explain this to my hon. friend. Last year it was under that vote; this year there is a sum in my estimates in this vote, which is under subsection 8.

Mr. Chairman: Number 8 of the same vote.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can give my hon. friend the information he wants—

Mr. Chairman: Does the Minister mind if we hold that? There are some others who would like to speak in advance of that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: All right.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Sudbury is on the next vote; is there anyone previous to that, section number 6?

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I would like information on where I could bring up advertising in the United States.

Mr. Chairman: Advertising in the United States?

Mr. Thompson: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Number 7.

Mr. Chairman: I know that advertising is closely allied to publications; if the leader of the Opposition wants to use them together, there is no objection.

Mr. Thompson: My first question on advertising in the United States is: How much is spent on advertising in the news media in the United States?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The proposal for the forthcoming year, 1966-67, is to spend, in United States magazines, \$434,679.77; and in United States newspapers, the sum of \$17,469. This might be subject to some change, depending on changes in schedules later on in the year, but that would be a total of \$452,148.77, as presently planned.

Mr. Thompson: Is anything spent on television or any other form of media?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** We have, in the estimates this year, an amount of \$25,000 which is for the preparation of some work for television; but up until now there has been no paid television promotion in the United States.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, the total figure comes to about \$4.5 million—is that it?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** \$452,000.

**Mr. Thompson:** \$452,000. I would like to point out what some other companies are spending in the United States, as well as some other provinces. I know for example—and I am taking 1964 figures—that Cunard spent almost \$1.5 million in the United States in media.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Who is that?

**Mr. Thompson:** The Cunard ship company. Pan-American spent over \$2 million—almost \$2.25 million; BOAC spent over \$500,000; and I was interested to notice that Florida, within the United States itself, to get United States tourists to go to Florida, is spending almost \$500,000. I think that Nova Scotia is doing quite a job in attracting tourists, and is spending \$236,000 which, for a small province, compares very highly with, in fact is away ahead of, what this department is spending.

I would like to stress that, in view of the fact that almost three-fifths of the tourist traffic to Canada comes into Ontario, it seems to me that more must be done in the United States with the expenditure on advertising media.

I could go on, sir, about shipping companies, as well as other states, showing how much they are spending in the United States to attract tourists; and I would urge that consideration be given to a far more aggressive approach in the department's advertising.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I just say, Mr. Chairman, that we have made a very great increase in the United States in the last three years; the total budget for advertising in 1963-64 was about \$458,000 and, this year, with the amount being voted—and also the matching grant from the federal government for last year and the current year is \$25,000 and we understand that this coming year it may be higher—we will be getting pretty close to \$800,000. I would agree with my hon. friend that there is a lot of money being spent on travel advertising; it is a very competitive field; but an increase of pretty close to 100 per cent indicates that we are not unaware of the problem.

**Mr. Thompson:** I will just mention Quebec as well, if I could, which is spending—again I have 1964 figures—something like \$277,000 in 1964. I think that you spent, in 1964, something like \$171,000, so that obviously they see the real importance in getting U.S. tourists in.

I have one other question that really comes from having lunch with someone today, during which he was telling me—he is president of a large company in Canada with connections in the States—that he never attracts conventions or conferences to Ontario, thinking of summer conferences. They go to Quebec because the only place where they have enough capacity to have a conference is right here in Toronto, as there is no summer resort able to take over about 150. I wonder if you are aware of that as a problem, and whether you have considered at all the government encouraging some area to have a large centre for conferences or conventions. It seems that this person was explaining to me that he has to refer companies, with which he is connected in the States, to Quebec to hold their conferences.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Actually, as I think I mentioned in last year's estimates briefly, we realize the importance of the convention and the small and large business meeting field. Last year we made an inventory of those places in the province, mainly resorts, and when they were open—because some are not fully winterized—and how many people they could handle. This information was passed on.

One of the things we have been emphasizing, in the accommodation part of the tourist industry, is the opportunity for lengthening the summer season, by business and convention business. But, as my hon. friend points out, one of the problems is that for the very large groups—200 or 300—there is a fairly limited number of places to which they can go.

**Mr. Thompson:** Are there any outside Toronto? Are there any?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Hamilton, Windsor—

**Mr. Thompson:** I mean in a recreation centre, something like the Bigwin Inn location.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Very few. The number of large resorts in the province is not great. This is something we feel is a problem, but it will probably take a little time to be solved because the financing is difficult to get until you can prove you have the business, and

you cannot get the business until you have the facilities; although I think there is progress being made in this field.

**Mr. Thompson:** I was interested that this person—who certainly is a great exponent of free enterprise—felt there was an area here where government could assist in a very large project. You are in it anyway from the point of view of loans and a number of other sources, and after the thing is on its feet it might be something for free enterprise to take over.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is the member for Sudbury on the same vote?

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes.

**Mr. Thompson:** I would like, Mr. Chairman, following on this same vote, to talk about what we consider is managed news. Frankly, we have been watching a number of things which are coming through this department. I cannot understand, first of all, why The Department of Tourism and Information—under what statute it has the authority to be looking after an interpretation of government. What statutory power has it got for doing this?

As I understand it, its statutory power is to develop Ontario, rather than moving into the area of talking about departments. You get everything from the gas company brochure being included in The Department of Highways booklet. We find this as well on these radio tapes. You are getting statements by civil servants on government policy and that is questionable in itself. You get statements by other than government Cabinet Ministers commenting on the activities of government. Under this approach, saying what are the activities of government, you will find that the chamber of commerce will be used, even church dignitaries will be used.

Then an extraordinary thing under government activities. With all respect to the hon. member for Beaches (Mr. Harris)—suddenly his voice is ringing out across the province, through The Department of Tourism and Information. I do not know if it is his voice, but it describes that he came forward with a very good idea about the assessments in residential areas or something like this. How that can possibly be “government activities” is more than I can possibly tell.

Again—and I do not know if this comes from The Department of Tourism and Information—much as we enjoy reading the commentator Don O’Hearn’s articles, how The

Department of Tourism and Information pays for this to be sent around to the members—Don Fairbairn, that is—I have no idea why that should be coming from public funds, and I hope the hon. Minister will clarify that it is not.

There was another commentary came out on the civil service which was given to all of the members. I would like to know if that came from Tourism and how that promotes tourists, to have this sent to me and to other members. I would just like to say that more of my own members are going to tabulate this more fully. We are deeply concerned about the fact that the government has set up a radio programme, has sent out material to stations which, it is very obvious to us, is Conservative propaganda and has nothing to do with government activities. We question very much the right of the tourism department to be doing this at all. We would like to hear from the hon. Minister, what statutory authority he has for doing it.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, perhaps I might give the information the hon. member for Grey North wanted in connection with the cost, which is a partial answer to the matter the hon. leader of the Opposition raised.

First of all, let me say that the statutory authority for what the department does is the same as it was for *Ontario Government Services* and the various publications which the department has had for many years.

As far as press releases and so on are concerned, the department acts as a billing clearing house, and the costs of these various announcements and so on are channelled back to the department which initiates them. In that connection, the total for 1965-66 through our department was approximately \$3,500—about \$3,600—and the total cost—

**Mr. Sargent:** Will you accept a question now?

**Mr. Chairman:** He is trying to answer some of your questions.

**Mr. Sargent:** He is not answering the question I asked him.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** If the hon. member will give me an opportunity, I will.

To other departments \$26,849—that was a total of \$26,849. I am sorry, other departments \$23,250, our department, \$3,599.

That \$26,849 was made up of: \$7,025 to Dominion Broadcasting; \$6,546 to Palette Productions, which I understand is used by the Opposition party; then Vidon Productions,

\$13,278—which was the question my hon. friend wanted.

**Mr. Sargent:** That was not the question I asked at all.

**Mr. Chairman:** If there is other information, please ask it.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, I asked the hon. Minister repeatedly last year, the capital cost of setting up this news bureau, the whole capital cost.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I told my friend last year that The Department of Public Works built the facilities in the main building and he should ask the hon. Minister of Public Works, (Mr. Connell) as I am afraid I do not have that information.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, that is the same answer I got last year. He should know the answer to setting up the capital costs of this media to which he is channelling the news, managed news. I have repeatedly asked him to tell the House how much was the capital cost to set up this news media and the contract to Vidon, the whole deal, and he farms the deal out to The Department of Public Works. I think the House deserves an answer.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I am afraid I cannot give the answer to my hon. friend, but had he asked the hon. Minister of Public Works last year I am sure he could have told him. If he asks the hon. Minister of Public Works this year I am sure he will tell him.

**Mr. Sargent:** That does not answer my question.

**Mr. Chairman:** Maybe I can help. Would you like to ask the Minister of Public Works the same question when his estimates are before us?

**Mr. Sargent:** This is simply ridiculous. We are talking about Vidon and the chair knows that this will never come into being—that we will ask the hon. Minister of Public Works—because there is no relation between that style and this. We are talking about tourism and Vidon. There is a distinct relation, Mr. Chairman, between the favours they have for their friends in Vidon, their contract, the amount of moneys; and the whole picture should come out now. What are your dealings with Vidon?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Just in that connection, I can tell my hon. friend who used the facilities he is talking about.

The individual television stations of the province used it 150 times; radio stations seven; press conferences, government departments 34; the official Opposition, four; the New Democratic Party, five.

And as far as individual recording sessions: Government supporters, 326; official Opposition supporters, 25; New Democratic Party, ten.

Now getting into this whole question of so-called managed news, which I say is a completely incorrect term as far as the broadcasts are concerned, there are 15 stations who are requesting members' reports which are produced here. There were 44 hon. members altogether who were asked to make reports to their constituents. Thirty of these, government supporters, 14 members of the Opposition. The number of hon. members who have accepted the invitation totalled 30, of whom 24 are government supporters and six supporters of the Opposition. Those are done normally, I understand, in those—

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, if I could clarify, I am talking about the government activity report, I am not talking about—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Now as far as the weekly report is concerned—

**Mr. Thompson:** Yes.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** This is done, as the hon. members know, by Mr. Donald Fairbairn, who is employed by the various departments—but not as a civil servant, as a freelance writer—to give information, news reports, to various stations which request it.

**Mr. Sargent:** Where does that show up in the estimates?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** It shows here and it shows in the various other departments.

**Mr. Sargent:** Does Fairbairn's name appear in all the different departments in the estimates then?

**Mr. Chairman:** No, I think this is properly before us in vote 2003, under editorials and promotion and writers and photographers.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** It shows in my estimates. In addition to the weekly reports, and to the various other press releases which are put out on tape by the various departments—and are put out in a printed form, as they have been for many years—there are certain other promotions which we have done for various departments, such as the opening of

the Noden causeway, for instance, where we had great success in the United States.

I might just, since I thought that perhaps someone might ask about this, tell my hon. friend where the television film which was done for that promotion was used. It was used in Barrie; Brandon, Manitoba; Duluth, Minnesota; Fargo, North Dakota; Green Bay, Wisconsin; Hamilton; Kenora; Kingston; Kitchener; Lacrosse, Wisconsin; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; North Bay; Vandina, North Dakota; Pembroke; Sault Ste. Marie; Timmins; and Winnipeg.

**Mr. Sopha:** Mr. Chairman, before I get started on what I have to say, and without relinquishing my place, may I ask what the name of the executive director is, in this vote?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Oh; Mr. R. J. Boyer!

**Mr. Sopha:** I see. Now, it is difficult to tell in which of these subsections, which relate to 2003, is to be found that massive propaganda machine that has been created under our very noses to disseminate propaganda about this government. The hon. leader of the Opposition reiterated the charge that I made last year. I thought it was a serious charge but in some respects it is often difficult to get anybody to pay attention to a statement which is responsibly made. Certainly I did not activate the provincial auditor, who pays no attention to the matter so far as I can see, though he appears to pay a great deal of attention to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan). I said, and I am willing to say again, that there is no statutory authority to be found in the statutes of this province for the propaganda empire that has been set up.

I read into the record once again the operative section of The Department of Travel and Publicity Act, now known as The Department of Tourism and Information Act by amendment in this House a couple of years ago. It is as follows, a very brief section:

The objects of the department are to develop the tourist industry in Ontario by encouraging and promoting improvement in the standards of accommodation, facilities and services offered to tourists and to undertake the publicizing of the tourist industry and of the resources, attractions and advantages of Ontario.

Then, during the session 1960-61, there was an amendment which will more or less com-

plete the picture, which added to section 11, the following subhead:

—providing for the apportionment and distribution of all moneys appropriated by the Legislature, for the maintenance, development and promotion of the tourist industry and providing for the conditions governing the payment thereof.

Now one will see, in even the most cursory examination, that this department exists for the purpose of publicizing and advertising Ontario for the attraction of tourists. That was the basis of the creation of the department.

I was under the impression, and I stand to be corrected, sir, that before a Minister may spend a dime of public money, in Britain they would say a farthing, before he may appropriate, to such use as he directs, a penny of public money, he must point to some statute which gives him authority to spend the taxpayers' hard-earned cash.

Apparently that is not so, sir. Under the modern conception of government, and with the blessing of the provincial auditor, a Minister may set up quite an elaborate machine for the dissemination of propaganda—and that is the very word that should be used, a very old word in the history of mankind. It was not invented with Goebbels. It existed in the Roman church and had a very nice and explicit meaning many centuries ago: Propaganda—the dissemination of information which is designed to curry favour and approval. That is apparently what Mr. Fairbairn does. That is his task from when his feet touch the floor in the morning until he puts his head on the pillow at night.

It may be that on occasion he has invited somebody from the Opposition to say something about government activities. If that is so, I have not heard about it. I have not been one of the favoured few. Perhaps, to that extent, the public have been relieved of a burden they might not otherwise be asked to assume. The hon. leader of the Opposition tells me that he and the minor prophet from York South were invited to give Christmas greetings over this network last year. Well, I must say, on Mr. Fairbairn's part, that was a very magnanimous gesture: to invite them to convey the sentiments to their fellow residents of this great province.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Christmas spirit!

**Mr. Sopha:** But I have before me—well, let us start things in order. One might start

almost any place, in this very intriguing—to borrow one of the minor prophet's words.

I have looked at a clipping from the *Globe and Mail* of March last year, and I am quoting:

The premier said one of the functions of government is to keep the people informed on what is going on in government and that the tapes are an attempt to disseminate by a new means of communication what are basically statements of government policy.

That is the view of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts). The hon. Minister should inform him that there has been a considerable variation and elaboration from that *modus operandi*.

For example, to disseminate information about government policy, now officials of the chamber of commerce are invited in to assist with their observations. Indeed, the Speaker of the House, himself, was given an opportunity to talk about the role of his office just before the opening of the session. And it all begins, of course, in musical and no doubt sonorous tones—I have never heard Mr. Fairbairn, but he begins by saying: "This is Don Fairbairn with your weekly report on government activities at Queen's Park." And I have before me a good many of the scripts that have been used during the preceding year. It is not only reserved for hon. Ministers and the hon. Prime Minister, but all sorts of odds and sods are invited in to make observations about government policy.

Here is a delightful one that the House should be made aware of to see how, in the absence of what I say is statutory authority to do this, and indeed to spend a goodly amount of cash as I calculate it—and it is difficult to follow—the way these estimates are set up. But just a little narrow margin short of \$2 million is spent in this area, and in a time when economy ought to be practised; when, in a fortnight's time, we encounter a 15 per cent increase in taxation in this province, we might be thinking in terms of economy. Nay, we see a Minister of the Crown heading up the department of propaganda, carrying on an activity with no statutory authority, I say, whatsoever.

I challenge the provincial auditor to elucidate and show me where that authority comes from!

An activity, let it be said, that is designed—and even the most obtuse can see this—is designed to perpetuate this government in power. That is the purpose of it.

We in the Opposition are entitled to speak out with considerable emphasis about it because we can say, looking back at the pages of human history from whence all experience comes: How can we combat this type of use of the media of communication? What access do we have to get our message across to the public of this province, to persuade a number of those people, a sufficient number, to turn out this government at some future time?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sopha: Just a moment, let me have my say first.

It is difficult these days to get into the public prints, I imagine, because after Gerda there is no space left for anything else. So the hon. Minister can speak rather frankly to us this afternoon, it will not be printed in the papers today or tomorrow because Gerda will leave no space at all.

I was going to refer to "Government activities at Queen's Park." This one is October 14, 1965. It begins, as all the rest: "This is Don Fairbairn with your weekly report on government activities from Queen's Park," and here were some representatives of the Ontario chamber of commerce which made its annual presentation to the provincial Cabinet apparently on the same day. Mr. B. O'Brien is the person playing the role which I shall read, he says this:

As chairman of the tourist committee we congratulated Mr. Auld and other members of the Cabinet on the work that they were doing that we thought was beneficial to tourism. Particularly due to their attention—

he probably means "Particularly 'drew' to their attention":

—the advertising campaigns that they had put on both in domestic and American publications.

Now let me intervene to say of Mr. O'Brien—who may be the hon. Minister's brother-in-law for all I know—his enthusiasm knows no bounds, knows no limits, once in the hands of Mr. Fairbairn. He goes on:

We congratulated them on the memorial establishment in England for John Graves Simcoe. This we felt added considerably to the stature of Canada.

And I might in parenthesis say something about that but I will keep my private thoughts to myself.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member means on the stature of Canada?

**Mr. Sopha:** No, about the memorial in England to John Graves Simcoe. I would just as leave let the poor man rest in peace.

**Mr. Chairman:** We are on vote 2003, please stay on the vote.

**Mr. Sopha:** I am talking right about this vote.

**Mr. O'Brien** goes on:

One of the things we wanted to know was how the Cranston commission report was coming along and we were informed that this would be available very soon.

Well, that is indicative of the use to which this media is put. Certainly it reveals the function of Mr. Fairbairn, the role he plays within the four corners of this department. It is not in the least unfair to say about him and of him and to him, if he is here, that his role is one of being in charge of the dissemination of propaganda about this government.

And there are many, one sees a veritable parade of Ministers. For example, the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) is given his opportunity to argue his view of The Medical Services Insurance Act; but one looks in vain for any opportunity given, at least through this medium, for anybody to argue the other side.

Now, the time has come, I think, and this House is entitled to hear from this hon. Minister and hear very forthrightly, what if anything is the defence that can be made for the expenditure of public money in this way; and indeed, from our point of view, an exceedingly unfair expenditure, a very slanted use of the media of communication designed, as I say, for the sole purpose of giving the maximum amount of publicity to the activities of the government.

The hon. leader of the Opposition asked—and this is a question that is deserving of repetition and indeed is deserving of an answer—when Mr. Fairbairn speaks of government activities is he talking about Ministers of the Crown, civil servants, Deputy Ministers, strangers to the government, or where is the limit? Apparently the limit is those who speak in the name of the government fall within the rubric of those who are invited to make any expostulation or disquisition about what is going on at Queen's Park.

One can see that an alert government, at least semi-alert government, realized the value of communication because we have had the establishment of those very elaborate quarters on the first floor, indeed adjacent to our offices in that part of the building,

which makes maximum use of the electronic media for the dissemination of propaganda. One sees a veritable parade of Ministers of the Crown going into the confines of the television studio to take advantage of the opportunity to make statements about government policy.

Before I sit down, there is another item that one would query, and unfortunately the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman) is not in his seat. But one sees here a reproduction from the *Legislature of Ontario Debates*, and it is said to be extracts from the official report of debates for Friday, January 28, 1966; the hon. Allan Grossman on hate literature and, indeed, with his picture.

This is the first time I have seen that rather austere *Hansard*, the conservative, with a small "c", dignified publication that records the debates of this House, this is the first time I have seen it garnished with a picture of the hon. Minister. Now I do not know whether putting his picture on it would win any more votes. That is a matter of opinion, I suppose, but at least to some he might be considered to be quite a handsome man. One wonders how it was paid for; one would like to hear.

One notes, however, that it is a very much edited excerpt from the debates of the Legislature, because it only contains the statements of the hon. Minister himself, with no interpolations, no interlineation, no interruptions at all. All those are considered to be a blemishment of the very smooth flowing oratory of that hon. Minister, and all have been expunged; part and parcel, of course, of the very practised and very skilful—and I wish the public knew how skilful this government has become, how very expert and accomplished they have become in the dissemination of propaganda about their activities.

And really, the pity of it is in a democratic society—and this is the part that I rue the greatest—one would get the impression that God is in his heaven and all is right with the world. We are living in a perfect society and any imperfections that do appear, your benevolent, magnificent, paternalistic government will immediately step in and correct those wrinkles or dislocations. You think to listen to them, to read this propaganda, that nothing is left undone about the welfare of the people of Ontario. To put some flesh on that statement, I have seen the hon. Minister of Health on the TV—and you might say he is telegenic. I think that is the word. Telegenic in the way Batman is telegenic and Dinah Christie is telegenic—

**An hon. member:** And how!

**Mr. Sopha:** And how! I have seen him and watched him as he talked about that medical care plan. I can hardly bring myself to utter that syllable that denotes almost the first stages of baby talk, "Omsip"; at about 14 months they start to talk that way. I have seen him and he talks about the great medical care plan—

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not think that properly comes under this vote.

**Mr. Sopha:** Well, I am talking about propaganda; this is the department of propaganda. And you would think there is hardly a word to be said against it; no.

The hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton), you will see him—and there is another one I have seen in that room down there—when he is announcing the establishment of a new road it is at least the equivalent, to listen to him, to the building of the first Roman roads in Britain after the arrival of Julius Caesar, the way he conveys it. And so it goes. And I venture to predict, if I am given the opportunity, to make a prediction, that with the practised use of the propaganda machine, with the development of the qualities of expertise of Fairbairn, that this government could stay in office if they so brainwashed the electorate for another 100 years.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Heaven forbid!

**Mr. Sopha:** Heaven forbid, says my friend, the hon. member for Brant. But let us get down to business and let us hear from the hon. Minister, and I throw down the gauntlet to him. If the provincial auditor comes within the sound of my voice or happens to hear that I said this, I am standing here on my responsibility today, on this 14th day of March, and I am saying this in the clearest tones, that there is no statutory authority for much of this \$1,926,000. The Legislature has never put its stamp of approval or given its fiat, its imprimatur, to spend it the way that it is done.

No one has ever said that public moneys can be spent by inviting representatives of the chamber of commerce in to extoll the virtues of this government and talk about their congratulations to the hon. Minister of this department. No one has ever said to the hon. Minister that it is all right to use the Speaker of this Legislature, who after all is a servant of this House, in order to disseminate propaganda about the government.

Another one: Mr. L. F. Wills, vice-president and general manager of Honeywell Controls Limited, talking about the Ontario pension commission—it was called a review of government activities. Mr. Fairbairn introduces his programme. What part does Mr. L. F. Wills play in the government? Where is the source of his authority to speak on behalf of the government? And so it goes. And I could go on and give many other examples, but at least we have come to the point where we are entitled to hear in the most comprehensive fashion from the hon. Minister of this department, what the justification for all this propaganda may be.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for York South.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I have two points I want to raise. On the issue the hon. member for Sudbury has just spoken about, I am not going to beat this old straw at great length. I will say this: I do not think this government will be in for 100 years because of the efforts of Don Fairbairn. Forgive me, but it is too bland and innocuous to keep very many people there for very long, though I will agree it is abuse of the public purse. Nobody is involved except friends of the government and I am assured by my friend, the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Freeman) that on occasion the friends of the government are Liberals who will come in and sing paeans of praise about the hon. Minister for what he has done for tourism, and then they go home and apparently espouse the cause of the Liberal Party. Is it an old party coalition or what?

The simple proposition that a government agency, using government funds, is pouring forth this rather bland story of everybody being so happy at Queen's Park in my view is not an appropriate use of government funds.

It is rather significant, sir, that the only time, as the hon. member for Sudbury indicated, that any representative of the Opposition—or at least I, as a leader of an Opposition party—was invited was to join in that period of good-will to all men and to extend Christmas greetings. I wonder, for example—if you want to give the activities of the government at Queen's Park—did it ever occur to Don Fairbairn or the hon. Minister who gives him directions, that the deposed members of the bean board might be given an opportunity to present their case? This, I think, would be lively entertainment. This might be something that the public would be interested in hearing.

But the proposition that public moneys should be used to promote what is in effect government propaganda is not a defensible proposition. A government is made up of two things, the administration and the Opposition, and I submit that the Opposition is entitled to come into sharing of this expenditure of government money if it is going to be spent on something other than sharing in Christmas greetings.

Now having made a statement that suggests I am asking that we should be given a cut of this propaganda effort, Mr. Chairman, let me hasten to add that my recommendation is that it should be abolished, not that the government should share it with the Opposition. I do not think you are going to make a right by compounding two wrongs. I think we have got all the means for coverage in the press gallery, in the TV and radio—and if there are various stations across the province that feel they want more information from Queen's Park, I think there is now an opportunity in the ongoing development of the electronic mass communication media for them, through any agency that they want, to establish somebody up in the gallery who will feed material to them, but they do it as an independent agency and not one that is part of this government's propaganda machine.

I leave the matter because, quite frankly, while I think it is indefensible; while I think it is wrong in principle, I also think it is so bland that I am not as disturbed about it as apparently the hon. member for Sudbury is. I think it will be swept out along with a lot of other things when the people ultimately catch up with this government.

I attempted to raise a question with the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, some few hours back in these estimates, in the main estimate, and you felt I was out of order. I would like to raise it now, under the item 6, vote 2003—in regard to publications. It is not unrelated to the general proposition of propaganda.

I am not clear in my own mind as to what jurisdiction, if any, this department has over general publications—the general publication of material in other departments—if, indeed, it has any at all. The Minister shakes his head indicating none. In other words, you may be putting out material dealing with tourism—this is within the four corners of your particular jurisdiction—but you do not have anything to do with publications that may be put out by The Department of Health, or The Department of Labour or anywhere else?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Chairman, not unless it had something to do with tourism. For instance, we distribute, as the Minister of Highways explained the other day, their highway maps for them and they consult us in the printing of them. We distribute Lands and Forests booklets on camping and this sort of thing instead of our own, but we have no jurisdiction over the publications of other departments.

Mr. MacDonald: Just one final comment in that connection, Mr. Chairman. I reminded the House that, a few years ago, the then Prime Minister, under considerable pressure from the official Opposition, lowered the boom on quite a range of government publications. Quite frankly I have had a feeling, in face of the veritable Niagara of publications that pour across my desk, many of them very new in the last year, that perhaps the time has come for a review once again. I am not presenting this in terms of a ruthless, ill-considered slashing-out of publications because the last time this happened, in my view, one or two very creditable publications went down the drain.

I mentioned, in my earlier effort to deal with this issue, the little publication of *Sylva*. On the conservation committee, of which I happen to be a member now, as well as through contacts I have had with schools, I know that teachers and pupils who are interested in conservation and related matters have lamented the passing of the little publication, *Sylva*. Therefore I do not want to suggest that we have a clean sweep but it seems to me that, in some other departments—and maybe this is something we have to bring up in each department with regard to the clutter-up that is emerging within the department itself—there should be a periodic review to see whether there is not unnecessary duplication.

Since it does not come under the jurisdiction of this department, I will not go off into one or two illustrations that have relation to another department; we can deal with that under the appropriate estimates.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Grey North.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Chairman, might I just mention—

Mr. Chairman: There may be several questions to be answered on the subject.

Hon. Mr. Auld: On this matter of publications, I might just mention to the hon. member for York South that our department

had, I think, three years ago, some 84 publications; we are now down to something in the area of 30.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Thirty?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Thirty or 33, I think.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Are these continuing publications?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Yes.

**Mr. MacDonald:** What about one-shot affairs? For example, these very glossy things like *Ontario Skiing*? Is that a continuing publication?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** It is one that will be printed each year and updated each year, yes.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Grey North.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, I have some questions I would like answered but the hon. Minister has not answered the question from the hon. member for Sudbury insofar as: Where do you have the statutory authority?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, I would give the same answer that I gave last year. I am informed that we have the statutory authority to do what we are doing, and this is how the accounts are paid. Just in that connection, as far as the weekly reports are concerned, the one to which the hon. member referred to, Mr. Brian O'Brien, I think, I presume, was commenting after the northwestern chamber of commerce or development association presented a brief to the government. I have not seen the scripts that Mr. Fairbairn uses but I just want to say that I have never, and to my knowledge no member of my department has ever, told him what he was or was not to cover.

He was asked to do a weekly roundup of activities at Queen's Park, which are apparently accepted—they are not paid for. The stations use them if they feel they are worthwhile and newsworthy, and are not propaganda. They are accepted by over 50 stations. There are, in Ontario, 71 radio stations; these include five CBC. Of those, 57 stations, I am informed, are using the reports either in whole or in part—because they can edit them if they wish, and they do. To my knowledge no one has told Mr. Fairbairn what or what not he is to do.

As I said last year, the reason for hiring somebody as a freelance, rather than trying

to have a civil servant, was to make sure that it would be unbiased.

**Mr. Sopha:** Who pays his salary?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** As far as the authority is concerned, the same thing is being given in verbal form as was given in the old *Ontario Government Services* in written form; that was distributed around the province for many years and, I think, cost something in the neighbourhood of \$40,000 a year.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Was he never instructed to restrict spokesmen to the government or their friends?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** No.

**Mr. Sopha:** Who pays his salary?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Is he an instinctive Tory?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I have never asked him.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order! Will you direct your questions through the chair? The member for Sudbury has asked: Who pays his salary?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** His salary is paid by the various departments who use the service; and, as I mentioned a moment ago, I gave the breakdown of last year's.

**Mr. Sopha:** John Q. Public then pays his salary?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** As I recall last year—the question came up a few moments ago that the Opposition did not have any opportunity to make their views known. As I recall last year, the amounts voted to the hon. leader of the Opposition for his office, and the New Democratic Party's office, were substantially increased—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, you have got those facilities in every government department.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** —and the Opposition parties can use this money, as I understand it, in any way they see fit. The significant thing to me, Mr. Chairman, is that the Opposition members, who have been asked by their own radio stations to report, have been very slow to take—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Sargent:** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Chairman:** Excuse me one moment, what is the point of order?

**Mr. Sargent:** The point of order is, Mr. Chairman, and I believe you will agree: How can we get any answers when the hon. Minister gets up and rambles along about a thousand things—

**Mr. Chairman:** That is not a point of order, I am sorry.

**Mr. Sargent:** Have him answer the questions, then.

**Mr. Chairman:** The Minister will answer your questions if you will give him an opportunity.

Will the Minister please continue?

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask two questions of the hon. Minister. Before I do, I would like to clarify this: As far as radio stations themselves getting together and asking various members of the government and members of the Opposition to do a broadcast for their individual stations is concerned, we have no argument with that. What we have an argument with is this government report, because this is paid for by the taxpayers.

The man who produces this is paid by the taxpayers. It behooves him to report suitably about the departments. I am quite convinced that if he were to report about any one department in a negative way that particular Minister would be coming to you and saying: "Look, get rid of this guy, get rid of him." I am quite convinced of that; and I am quite sure he is convinced of it because it seems to me that if he is reporting on government activities surely he would have given some other side as well as that of government and he has not done it.

The only time we have been asked to say anything is to give a short Christmas greeting, during all of that pile of stuff that is brought out. Everyone who is asked to come in and say something, it seems to me, has been censored or brainwashed to say something that is favourable about the government. I question very seriously that civil servants should be making policy statements over the radio, and I ask the hon. Minister if he agrees that civil servants should be making policy statements over the radio on this programme?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, in reply to the hon. leader of the Opposition, I have not heard of any civil servants who were making policy statements. I am quite sure

that if someone had asked what the policy of the department for which he works is, he would report it. This would not be making policy; it is simply answering a question as to what the policy is on some subject. I do not think that my hon. friend thinks there is anything wrong in answering a question about policy in his department.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, I know that the government has a lot of power, but I doubt very much that they have the authority to write a constitution which allows them to use public funds to disseminate party propaganda.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, this not party propaganda.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, I will qualify that in a moment—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** As the hon. Prime Minister was quoted as saying a few minutes ago: The government has a duty to inform people as to what it is doing.

**Mr. Sargent:** I would suggest that if the hon. Minister and the government are concerned in this regard, the hon. Minister will tell this House that he will give the Opposition equal time on this dissemination service. Now just answer that question, please.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** As I have said, Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to tell Mr. Fairbairn what he should do; I do not think that is a proper thing to do.

**Mr. Sargent:** You pay his salary.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** However, I would simply repeat to my friend, the hon. member for Grey North, what I said a few moments ago: I am surprised that hon. members of the Opposition are not taking advantage of the offers that radio stations have made them to report and comment.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Mr. Chairman, perhaps to clarify the thing we are complaining about, I have in my hand here a report from Queen's Park dated January 27, 1966; and it goes on in this way:

This is Don Fairbairn with the weekly report on government activities from Queen's Park. During the opening week of the fourth session of the 27th Parliament, The Medical Services Insurance Amendment Act was introduced by Health Minister Dymond. This makes some sweeping changes in the Act, passed at the last session. Dr. Dymond explains—

And Dr. Dymond goes on to explain for a page-and-a-half.

Now, there may have been some other Don Fairbairn reports on OMSIP but, Mr. Chairman, I am certain that there was no mention by Don Fairbairn—certainly there is not in this one and I do not think there was in any other one—that this was one of the most hotly debated subjects to come before this Legislature in a long time, and that there were serious opposing views on it. How can there be a government report from Queen's Park, paid for by public money, that does not say that there was at least a serious discussion about the OMSIP bill?

The hon. Minister, being a fair man—and I know he is a fair man—can he explain how this fits in with his ideas of equity? I think that the House would appreciate it.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, it would sound to me—and I must admit that I have not read the entire text—that this was an explanation of the changes that had been made. I think that this is a fair comment; I think that people would be interested in that. The fact that there was a sharp difference of opinion when the debate took place—between supporters of the government and the government on the one hand, and the Opposition on the other—was pretty well reported in spot news items throughout the week.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, by the same reasoning, if it was pretty well reported, why did Fairbairn have to report this at all? This was front page news the day the hon. Minister of Health introduced it. It was on the front page of every newspaper throughout Ontario, so what was the necessity for Fairbairn to do it at all?

The point is a very simple one: If you are going to put out publicity with government money, and clothe it under the disguise of being an Ontario government report, surely fairness and equity demand that you recognize that there is somebody else in the House except you people on the government side. You are not doing this. You are not doing this at all! This is paid, professional government propaganda—and there is no other word for it.

Mr. Chairman, if they want to spend Tory party money for this, God bless them; if they want to spend money that is hidden in their own budgets for it, fine; but to put this out under the phony cloak of being a government service, giving the appearance of fairly reporting what goes on in this chamber, Mr. Chairman, is a fraud and a delusion; that is all it is.

**Hon. J. R. Simonett** (Minister of Energy and Resources Management): No, it is not; it is right there.

**Mr. Singer:** It is a fraud and a delusion, because there are things that go on in this House other than the remarks of the hon. Minister. Such ramblings are something less than remarks that receive unanimous approval and support.

Mr. Chairman, I think that the time has come now for this government to have the integrity—and I think that is the word to use—to say that if they are going to spend public money for a service called "Ontario government news report," then it should reflect fairly what goes on in this chamber. It is not being done now.

**Mr. L. A. Braithwaite** (Etobicoke): Mr. Chairman, I want to take a moment on the hon. Minister's surprise that the members of the Opposition are not taking advantage of this service. As far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if, first of all, the hon. Minister could tell us how many members of the Opposition are given an opportunity to record regularly and report to their own constituencies. If we are talking about being fair, I would like to know if the hon. Minister has those figures.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, I think I gave all that. I would be glad to repeat it. The number of hon. members who were requested by radio stations to report to their constituents over that station totalled 44. Presumably the breakdown, which I will give in a moment, of government supporters and Opposition related to the geographic areas which those radio stations covered. I do not presume that the Sault Ste. Marie station would be very interested in the report of the member for Leeds (Mr. Auld). Out of those 44, 30 government supporters were invited—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order. The member has asked for information. Order.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I think the hon. member for Etobicoke would likely have this information—30 government supporters were invited and 14 Opposition members.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** How many?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Fourteen. But not all took advantage of the request. There were only 30 of the 44 asked who decided to do this, and of those, 24 were government supporters and six, Opposition. So eight Opposition members—I do not know who they were—decided they did not want to use it.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, I want to follow this up. This is something that has been bothering me for a whole year. In my own case, I have been asked if I would like periodically to say something. What station am I given, and what time? Station CHWO, which is away down in Oakville; and cannot even be heard in Etobicoke. I am wondering how many members of the Opposition have refused to take this on principle, because they are given a time slot like I was given—at 8 o'clock on a Sunday morning, or something like that, when nobody listens, and on a radio station that cannot even be heard in the riding of Etobicoke!

I think it is about time we put an end to this. It is not fair and I do not know how the hon. Minister can get up and give us figures without telling us that it is fair and without, in his own heart, saying to himself: "Are we giving members of the Opposition an equal chance to air their side of the story?"

I think all hon. members on this side of the House will agree with me that we are not getting a fair shake! We do not know where this money is coming from and we do not know where it is going, and we are not having anything to do with the spending of it. We should know more about it.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, let me say that neither the government nor Mr. Fairbairn nor anybody else selects the radio station. The radio stations came, as my hon. friend will recall from the debate last year, to the hon. members and said they would like them to broadcast. Which station asked which hon. member is something I am not aware of and is completely outside my control.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, I just want to follow that up. I think, in that event, it is the duty of the government, the duty of this hon. Minister, to make sure, make certain, that each member has an opportunity to broadcast, the same as the government is doing; time to broadcast on a radio station that is heard in his own constituency. And I think this is only fair.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I have already agreed with the hon. member.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for York South.

**Mr. Thompson:** I would just like to make a motion. I would like to move that the amount being paid for this government activities report be reduced to \$1.

**Mr. Chairman:** You are going to submit this in writing, are you?

The member for York South.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I was not going to enter this debate again, but the hon. Minister interjected at one point and I am not sure exactly with what reference he made the interjection. His interjection was that he was surprised that the members of the Opposition had not used the facilities made available to them.

Just let me sort out two different things that have become confused here. If we are talking about what has been described as "managed news," namely, this canned production of government activities, so-called, at Queen's Park, we do not get an opportunity to come into it. This is public funds, being used under the direction of the man who, the hon. Minister says, is given no orders, but automatically, instinctively, gives only the government side of the case.

The Opposition does not come into the picture at all. We cannot use the facilities for that purpose. And I repeat, we, as far as this party is concerned, are not asking that the public purse should be made available for us to use it. We do not think the government party should do it; and we certainly are not going to compound the error by saying that we should do it also.

However, there is another aspect, and here I think we should keep this clear. This is the so-called report from Queen's Park, which gives an opportunity for any member of this House, through arrangements with the local radio station at home, to report periodically; and this will be reproduced back home.

Years ago, when I happened to be in Ottawa in political work, I was involved in conjunction with members of the national CCF Party, in assisting in the regular production of reports from Parliament Hill—which have gone on, I have forgotten how long, I think it is now 16 or 18 years. This is an arrangement worked out between the Canadian association of broadcasters, and their affiliates back home. There is nothing wrong with this, and there is nothing wrong with the government here providing modern facilities for press conferences and for recording for the purpose of a report from Queen's Park. The only thing I add, as an addendum and a footnote to this, is that last year, when we attacked, from the Opposition side of the House, this whole managed news business, I was a little puzzled as to why we—when I say we, I think it was one or two people from the Liberal Party and one or two from

the New Democratic Party—were invited by the central Canada association of broadcasters to a luncheon downtown at which they explained their case. They were defending the managed news business, because they were getting canned news for nothing; and apparently they were happy to take the government side of it, and they do not follow through to give the Opposition an alternative. At least I have known of no station that said, "I have got Don Fairbairn reporting such and such this week, and I wonder if it is balanced. What is your view on what he said?" This has never happened.

But they did point out to us that there were, if I recall correctly, some ten or a dozen or 15 radio stations that were regularly getting reports from Queen's Park from their local member. But there was another interesting point. At least one radio station, and I will leave it unnamed, said they were not interested in getting just the report of the local member, who happened to be a Conservative. They said their broadcast area covers other constituencies and, as far as they were concerned, they wanted to give as comprehensive a report on Queen's Park as is possible. Therefore they expressed an interest in getting reports periodically from all of the parties. They said they would be glad to have it come from me or from anybody else in the party.

I have to report to you, Mr. Chairman, that a whole year has passed and I have not heard a whisper from that station, or any other station, and I am curious to know as to whether any of the other stations are interested in the proposition of a general report from Queen's Park, rather than just one that would, in effect, bolster the managed news by giving only the view of one particular party—in that instance it happened to be a member of the Conservative Party.

This maybe does not come directly under the hon. Minister, and therefore I am not going to try to dig an answer out of him, but Don Fairbairn, in addition to being manager of the managed news from the government, is the co-ordinator for all of these various stations who may want to have reports from Queen's Park from their individual member; and, in view of the kind of comment that was made to us, I am a little curious as to why not a whisper has happened in the intervening 12 months—to solicit from all of the parties, in at least this one instance, from this one radio station.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member for York South would give me the name of the station, not perhaps here; but

if he wants to give it to me, I will endeavour to find this out.

**Mr. Chairman:** I have a motion before me, by the leader of the Opposition. He moves that vote 2003, item seven, be reduced to the sum of \$1.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, if I could speak on my motion. I have taken it under item number seven, because it is so extremely difficult to know where this serious expenditure is made; therefore I am taking item seven, even though it may be hidden in other departments or somewhere else. But it is to show our protest—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I think it is under item eight, the portion that relates to our department.

**Mr. Thompson:** But it is to show our protest of this obviously biased, tax-oiled propaganda machine for the Conservatives, which is being paid by public funds.

**Mr. Chairman:** You have heard the motion put by the leader of the Opposition. All those in favour—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Well, Mr. Chairman, if I might just correct it. As I mentioned, the amount would be under item eight, not seven. I suggest that the hon. leader of the Opposition might change his motion. I had mentioned that some time ago.

**Mr. Thompson:** I will be glad to change it to eight, although it is very hard to know.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** That is up to you.

**Mr. Singer:** You will vote for it then, eh?

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Scarborough North.

**Mr. T. L. Wells (Scarborough North):** Mr. Chairman, I want to ask a question of the hon. Minister on something unrelated to this.

**Mr. Chairman:** You have to speak on this particular motion, at this time, I am sorry. The motion is before us.

**Mr. Wells:** Well, is this on item seven or eight?

**Mr. Chairman:** It is on item eight.

**Mr. Wells:** Well, have we passed item seven?

**Mr. Chairman:** We have tried to follow through in a sequence, but we can revert back to seven on this.

**Mr. Wells:** Fine. Well, I want to ask a question on item seven.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Lakeshore. Was it on this same motion?

**Mr. R. A. Eagleson (Lakeshore):** Yes it was, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I have heard the comments of the hon. member for Etobicoke and his request from CHWO, or some other such radio station. I was just wondering if the hon. Minister knows of any stations that have made themselves available for this free-time broadcasting in the Metro area? I know I am speaking for several of my hon. friends in Metro who have not had our doors knocked down to have us come on, and I presume this was because they have sufficient news media in the area. I just wonder if the hon. member for Etobicoke is not, in fact, getting the same treatment as all Metro Toronto members.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, as far as I know, I do not know—if I may put it that way—but I believe there is one of the Toronto stations which occasionally asks hon. members to broadcast on, I believe it is, Saturday. But I do not know which Metro stations do or do not ask the hon. members to report, and I will endeavour to find out.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I can confirm that, as of a year ago and I am sure very recently—for whatever reason, there is no need exploring it—the stations in the Metro area have just not sought this. I suppose they do not need it, plus the difficulty of sorting out 30 members.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Grey North. Is it still on this same motion?

**Mr. Sargent:** Speaking to the motion, Mr. Chairman, insofar as to why we should abolish this—

**Mr. Chairman:** Not that we should abolish it; reduce it to the sum of \$1.

**Mr. Sargent:** Thank you. I appreciate, Mr. Chairman, your efforts to correlate this and get it through in a straight line. It is pretty difficult because of the—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Sargent:** Well, who in the world ever sat on any governing body and tried to get a budget through on two—this is ridiculous, it is—

**Mr. Chairman:** On the motion, please.

**Mr. Sargent:** It shows the intelligence of the whole administration. On this vote I want to say this, to show why this House should vote to abolish this to the sum of \$1.

We have asked the hon. Minister on Vidon, who is Don Fairbairn? Do I understand that correctly? Is Vidon Mr. Fairbairn?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I understand he is the president and one of the directors of Vidon.

**Mr. Sargent:** He is one of the clique, then?

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! The member is trying to speak to the motion.

**Mr. Sargent:** We have asked the hon. Minister to tell us the capital cost involved in Vidon, and the contract of Vidon with the government, and he always sloughs it off and says that will come up in the estimates of the hon. Minister of Public Works.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Well, Mr. Chairman, nobody ever asked me the capital structure of Vidon but I say to the hon. member that I do not know.

**Mr. Sargent:** I have asked the hon. Minister twice today, and I am asking him right now.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I do not know what the capital cost of Vidon's production is, Mr. Chairman; I have no idea. That is what I was asked.

**Mr. Sargent:** Let me clarify this. I want to know the capital cost of setting up the news media which Vidon or Fairbairn has access to, control of. If the hon. Minister does not know this, the hon. Minister of Public Works is here, does he know? Does anyone know? To me it is hard to believe that you ask us to pass a budget of \$8 million for this department and no one knows any answers.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order. Through the chair, please.

**Mr. Sargent:** We would like to know how much money the hon. Minister's department pays Fairbairn.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I gave that, Mr. Chairman; I can give it again—\$3,599.

**Mr. Sargent:** I understand this department pays Fairbairn \$3,000?

**Mr. Chairman:** He said \$3,599.

**Mr. Sargent:** Now, who paid for the capital equipment, the capital costs for all the equipment? And how much was it?

**Mr. Chairman:** He indicated The Department of Public Works looked after that.

**Mr. Sargent:** All right. Now, we want to know how much money that was.

**Mr. Chairman:** And I suggested earlier the member would have to ask that through the Minister of Public Works.

**Mr. Sargent:** Now, Mr. Chairman, you are a very fair man. Do you not agree in business you do not do things that way?

**Mr. Chairman:** I am sorry, this properly comes under the Minister of Public Works.

**Mr. Sargent:** Will the hon. Minister of Public Works assure the House he will bring this information to us?

**Mr. Chairman:** I will assure the member that if he asks the question of the Minister of Public Works, he will get an answer.

**Mr. Sargent:** So what will happen, Mr. Chairman? We want to discuss this in the public works estimates, and you will rule it out of order?

**Mr. Chairman:** No, if you ask this—

**Mr. Sargent:** We want to talk about tourism.

**Mr. Chairman:** You should ask in public works estimates, about the capital cost. It properly comes before that department's estimates.

**Mr. Sargent:** All right, thank you. What rent does Fairbairn pay for the use of this equipment? Nothing. Would any other PR firm have access—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** This, Mr. Chairman, is a matter for The Department of Public Works.

**Mr. Sargent:** Then would any other PR firm have access to this equipment, or can they have the same contract as Fairbairn or Vidon?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, a while ago I gave the indication of the number of people, and who they were generally, who would use the studio. Individual television stations—first of all, Vidon is not a PR firm,

as I understand it. They are a production firm—

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, I am sorry. With respect to the hon. Minister, I cannot hear a word he is saying.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** The individual television stations—I do not have a list of them—have used the facilities on 150 occasions and radio stations on seven.

**Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park):** Why not have lunch and talk it over?

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, we have seen the inequity, we have asked the hon. Minister if he would give equal time to the Opposition for the use of this service and he did not answer the question. Some of the government scoffed at the idea. We have seen the setting up of a propaganda bureau costing possibly \$200,000 in capital costs, to which only government members have access in all reality.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, that is quite incorrect. All hon. members and media have the same opportunity to use the studio, as I understand it.

**Mr. Sargent:** Well, the hon. Minister's figures do not show that. We ask for a 50-50 deal, and you say "No."

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order! Order, please!

The motion before us now is that vote 2003, item No. 8, be reduced to the sum of one dollar. All those in favour of the motion, will please say "aye." All those opposed, will please say "nay."

In the opinion of the Chairman, the "nays" have it.

Call in the members.

The leader of the Opposition has moved that vote 2003, item 8, be reduced to the sum of one dollar. All those in favour of the motion, will please stand. All those opposed, will please stand.

**Clerk of the House:** Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 23, the "nays" 54.

**Mr. Chairman:** I declare the motion defeated and section 8 of this particular vote is carried.

On section No. 7, I believe the member for Scarborough North had a question.

**Mr. Wells:** Mr. Chairman, I understand item 7, which covers advertising, is the item

that covers the promotion done in the United States by this department. Is that right?

In this regard, Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise a question, and in doing so I would like to read an excerpt from a speech reported in *Food Service and Hospitality*, February 14, 1966, edition. This was a speech given to a restaurant convention by Mr. Andy McDermott of Andy McDermott Broadcast Sales in Toronto, and I will quote in part from this. He says:

I feel like taking a swing at the various provincial government people except Alberta and New Brunswick, which use some radio time—

He is referring to the use of radio advertising:

Most of these governments are behind the times and completely out of step with present conditions; especially I refer to their advertising only in United States newspapers and magazines. The people of the United States, more than any other country in the world, live by radio and television. I think that the most ridiculous thing is that the province of Ontario, which used to be a leader in buying radio time in the United States, has completely abandoned radio and put all its faith in print, particularly advertising in colour in magazines. The only system they have for checking the effect of ads is the number of requests they get for booklets. This is not too effective a way, because everybody asks for booklets. Radio, however, completely out-pollled the other media in the number of inquiries per dollar spent in advertising. This is apparently one case where success was a bad thing. The department was completely overhauled and the new people had their own ideas, which did not include radio.

Now I am not either agreeing or disagreeing with this, Mr. Chairman, but I know that in advertising circles this has been a contentious matter for the last couple of years and I would certainly appreciate the hon. Minister's comments on this. Whether they have found magazines more effective than in the days when they used radio or whether they found them less effective, why they have this policy and if there is any thought of changing the policy in the near future?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Chairman, first of all Mr. McDermott was not quite correct in his remarks, because the department has not abandoned radio; we have used radio on occasion. Perhaps I might explain it in this way: It is our feeling, the feeling of our

advisors, that radio certainly has its place. But it is more effective for what I might refer to as spot promotions. Radio has been used for the promotion of Upper Canada village and in the promotion of certain festivals when they are taking place, and perhaps for a day or two before, such as for certain ski activities, and so on.

These things, of course, are under continuous study, but it is the feeling of those who advise the department on advertising that for the basic job of selling Ontario the year round, full colour and full page advertisements in media which have continuing readership—if I might put it that way, things which are kept around the home—are more effective with the dollars we have to spend.

I mentioned a little earlier that we do have in this item, \$25,000 which will be the start for a pilot television programme, because now that colour television is going to be quite extensive, we feel that television promotion should be discussed. Television promotion is very expensive in comparison with magazine, newspaper and radio promotion, but it is very effective for certain things and we want to be ahead in this field also. Does that answer my hon. friend's question?

Mr. Paterson: Mr. Chairman, I believe in the hon. Minister's remarks last year, he indicated that his department was beaming its advertising in the United States to people in an income bracket of between \$8,000 to \$10,000—is this correct?—and they went into the *New Yorker* and several other magazines.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is substantially correct. I think the media we are using have a very high readership in that income group, although they have readership in other income groups as well.

Mr. Paterson: I question if the hon. Minister is not slightly off base on this. The reason I say this is that I wonder if the department's thinking is that incomes are the same in the jurisdictions to the south as they are here, because the information I have on the \$8,000 to \$10,000 income family, is that they are incomes of truck drivers, electricians, auto workers and some tradesmen, and I wonder if they read the *New Yorker* magazine? Would this not be the \$15,000 to \$20,000 income people?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that I mentioned last year—and I would certainly clarify it

now, if I did not last year—that while this income group is the group to whom we are beaming the main part of our promotion, we are not overlooking other income groups. I do not have the readership data on the *New Yorker* in front of me at the moment, but I rather think that the median income group of *New Yorker* readers would be perhaps a little higher than that.

Then again, of course, we do use newspapers which have a very broad circulation as far as income groups are concerned.

**Mr. Paterson:** I have a further question on this section regarding publications. Is the department planning any new booklets, such as that on the convention availability here in the province; second, a special one on the golfing facilities; and third, is there going to be one developed for people interested in flora and fauna, such as the one produced for the rockhounds?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I am sorry, I should have given that information before. My hon. friend asked me that the other night.

We are looking at several booklets at the moment, in the specialized fields which we have mentioned. One is on antiques, a second is for rockhounds and a third is on bird watching. Golf and other things as well are now being considered. I mentioned earlier this afternoon that we have one scheduled for tours and conventions, for publication later this year.

**Mr. Paterson:** Is the department going to develop some travel posters within the—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Those should be available. They have been designed and should be available very shortly.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 2003 carry?

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** Mr. Chairman, I should like to make a few comments about it. I wanted to make several comments on it last Friday, but I was not in order so I want to take this opportunity to say a few things about it.

This is in relation to the work of the department as it pertains to the centennial celebrations in 1967. I want to make a few comments in this regard and determine from the hon. Minister exactly what is going to be done as it relates particularly to the Canadian national exhibition.

I think that there are a number of things that could be done in this connection. It goes without saying, of course, that 1967 is

perhaps the most important year in Canada's history. It is the year in which we celebrate our centennial—100 years of being—and I feel that we should do something in an extraordinary fashion as it relates to the centennial and to the celebrations connected with it.

I know that the department has a booth at the CNE and I know that they have exhibits at the CNE—

**Mr. Cowling:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I notice that there is the Ontario centennial project, 2009, on this. I wonder if that would be the place to discuss the centennial?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, the centennial activities of the department are divided in two. We have already passed the vote—2002 I think it was—which has to do with centennial planning. This is the temporary grant which has been set up in the department to liaise with municipalities and to assist them in their own local celebrations, quite a sizeable project. Now the provincial project—the Centennial centre of science and technology—is in vote 2009 and I think that would be the proper place for the hon. member to make his comments.

**Mr. Chairman:** Would the member feel that his remarks would properly come under vote 2009, the centennial projects?

**Mr. Gaunt:** It does not really matter to me, Mr. Chairman. I suppose that they would. I am just talking about some of the plans that perhaps the department has in connection with the centennial year. I thought it might come under advertising—

**Mr. Chairman:** I think that the point of order is valid at this particular time. Would the member defer it until vote 2009?

**Mr. Gaunt:** Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Vote 2003 agreed to.

On vote 2004:

**Mr. Paterson:** I have two or three brief questions on vote 2004. In my introductory remarks, when speaking on development, I questioned the hon. Minister as to whether he had ever approached Ottawa in regard to their new proposal for marine facilities and their designation. I also questioned him as to whether the hon. Provincial Treasurer had been contacted to obtain enforcement of the gasoline tax designated for marine development.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, the government has been in touch with the federal government to find what the guidelines are for the programme which the Rt. hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Pearson announced last fall in Vancouver, I think, but so far we do not have any regulation. The information which I have is that this applies to small boat harbours and the federal authorities will assume up to 50 per cent of costs incurred in connection with this. The details of what costs they will accept as being part of a small boat harbour or refuge are not yet promulgated, so this particular field is not too clear.

As far as discussing with the hon. Provincial Treasurer whether some of the fuel tax presently collected and now refunded to boat owners might be retained, all I can say is that all of these things are being discussed from time to time.

**Mr. Paterson:** To follow up on this: Has the department's development branch done any further study in regard to boating? I know they undertook the survey and I assume that it must be reasonably complete.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Actually, we now have completed the survey. We received the second half, which was the work which was done last year, about two weeks ago, I think. This is presently being studied in conjunction with other departments of the government. We have an interdepartmental committee which is working on this whole matter.

As I mentioned previously there are a lot of jurisdictional lines here, and certainly before there is any major policy established provincially I would presume that further discussions would be held with the federal government.

Just in connection with that, my hon. friend asked me the other night about co-operation with other departments. I might just run over it very quickly: We have a standing committee with The Department of Highways and representatives of our department who deal with highway signs; we have close liaison with The Department of Economics and Development in connection with the Ontario development agency, and I have made reference to the work which they have done in the industry before; we have a committee made up of members of our department, Lands and Forests, Transport and the Attorney-General on boating and boating facilities and so on; we have close liaison with The Department of Economics and Development in connection with their two advertising programmes, and we have a committee, including ourselves, ARDA, Municipal Affairs, Economics and Development, in the develop-

ment of tourist towns, tourist attractions and tourist areas.

I might just say that last year about \$23 million was spent in the province for new or updated accommodation. This included 166 new establishments, which added 3,000 units; 249 establishments were enlarged, providing 1,562 units; and—

**Mr. Sargent:** How many loans went through? How much money did the government loan; did you make any loans last year?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I cannot say the total number of loans because the industrial and development branch is also involved. I understand that The Department of Economics and Development was instrumental, through ODA in assisting about 200 operators to get financing which they had previously been unable to get. These were not ODA-guaranteed because, as my hon. friend will recall, ODA guarantees working capital—and the guidelines to date have been working capital for firms to either reduce imports or generate exports.

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, the Minister touched on an area in regards to development. I just wonder what leadership is being taken by this department in conjunction with, say, The Department of Municipal Affairs in setting up new tourist resort areas? I am not thinking particularly of hucksters—we have them from Florida promoting on our area's TV—but is there any encouragement of that nature to develop this great industry?

**Mr. Chairman:** Is there any money in this vote for that, Mr. Minister?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** When we have a specific proposal we would put it forward, but at the moment it is still in the intensive study stage.

**Mr. Paterson:** I understand that Mr. Clark has resigned from your department, as head of this development branch; has a new director been appointed as yet to replace him?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Yes, a new director was appointed about ten days ago; he has been with The Department of Lands and Forests. Mr. Clark went to the Atlantic development board in Ottawa.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 2004 carry?  
The member for Windsor-Walkerville.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, if I may suggest to the hon. Minister, he should break the Essex-Kent regional tourist council

into two, an Essex tourist council and a Kent tourist council, so that each could qualify for a \$5,000 grant and then, combined, be able to do a much better job. Tourist councils that border American centres—Windsor, Sarnia, the Soo area, Niagara Falls, and so forth, and other areas—do a lot more promoting among our neighbours, the Americans. I think it is sort of a disadvantage.

I know the Essex-Kent tourist council went into Chicago just this last week. They distributed 65,000 pieces of literature. This is a real financial burden for them. Were they to obtain the \$5,000 grant, and Kent another \$5,000, as two different regional associations, then it would have been that much easier for them to do just what this department wants them to do—promote areas of the province.

I think you should possibly consider areas that border U.S. ports of entry as sort of special areas, which should be given some type of special assistance to promote tourism. They are the areas in which the tourist first makes contact with the province of Ontario, and I think the department should go all out to assist them to make this contact.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, with regard to this vote on tourism, over the weekend there has been a lot of stir in the press about the—

**Mr. Chairman:** What section is this under in vote 2004?

**Mr. Sargent:** I am trying to get this under tourism—the hepatitis scare to do with the skiing area. This had had a very detrimental effect over the weekend. There were—

**Mr. Chairman:** Is there anything under this vote?

**Mr. Sargent:** Pardon?

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not think there is anything under this vote that deals with that.

**Mr. Sargent:** Where would you suggest we discuss it, Mr. Chairman?

**Mr. Chairman:** Under medical health.

**Mr. Sargent:** Under this vote?

**Mr. Chairman:** No, under Health.

**Mr. Sargent:** No, this very definitely has to do with tourism because the great ski area—

**Mr. Chairman:** Would you say it has anything to do with vote 2004?

**Mr. Sargent:** I sure would.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 2004 carry?

**Several hon. members:** No! Oh, no!

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, the tourist area involved Blue Mountain, Craigleith and Georgian Peaks. There is a very serious press relations job being done here insofar as the hepatitis scare and I have—

**Mr. Chairman:** I am sorry, I must rule this out of order. It really has nothing to do with this vote at all. There are other members who wish to speak on this particular vote and I would like to hear the other members on the vote.

**Mr. Sargent:** Is the inspection of water facilities under this vote then, tourism?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** That is done by the health units.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. If an issue of this kind affects the tourist industry, where under this Minister's estimates can it be raised?

**Mr. Chairman:** A point of order has been raised. Do you want to speak on a point of order?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Yes, I would like to know where we would raise it. If there is a deleterious effect on the tourist industry, where do we raise it?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, almost anything that happens, including the weather, affects the tourist industry, and I would question whether matters like forest fires and what not, which we have in Canada, could be discussed anywhere—

**Mr. Chairman:** We cannot hear the Minister. Would you repeat that please, Mr. Minister.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I would suggest to you there is no place in these estimates to deal with a matter which apparently has to do with public health. This would be a matter for The Department of Health.

**Mr. Chairman:** On a point of order?

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Yes. The point of order, Mr. Chairman, section 4, vote 2004—administration enforcement of The Tourist Establishments Act. Under this, it seems to me, we have every right to deal with this kind of matter. I have a copy of the Act here and it provides for permits establishing

licensing and operation of various tourist establishments. It deals "with respect to water closets, other sanitary supplies, water supply, plumbing, ventilation, heating, lighting, electric equipment," and all this.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think it deals with licensing of the premises, definitely under section 4.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** If it deals with licensing of tourist establishments, it relates to this vote.

**Mr. Young:** That is right, the sanitation of the premises.

**Mr. Sargent:** I want to thank the hon. member for Yorkview for bringing to the attention of the public a general picture over the province, because it is a serious problem. We do owe him a vote of thanks for that. Insofar as my area is concerned, which is the great skiing area—

**An hon. member:** Ontario's best.

**Mr. Sargent:** Ontario's best—it has been an awful thing to have happened at this time of year. The facts are not as they seem, insofar as our area is concerned, because to boil the matter down, it is a personality factor in the case of the man making the charges. Doctor Cargill involved, he is—

**Mr. Cowling:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

**Mr. Chairman:** On a point of order.

**Mr. Cowling:** On the point of order, Mr. Chairman. It has been the custom in the House for a good many years that almost any item can be brought up under the heading of main office in the estimates; always, any item.

**Mr. Chairman:** This has been the custom but this is not necessarily correct.

**Mr. Cowling:** That is right, I am still on the point of order, Mr. Chairman. You can rule on that. I am discussing what I started to say—so that through the years we discuss many things under the main office. If we are going to vary from that on any sort of an item, that you might be able to squeeze a subject in, we could discuss this particular problem for a month and a half. My point of order, Mr. Chairman, is that we have ample time to bring up this problem of health under the main office, and certainly it does not come, in my opinion, under this particular vote.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.







# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Monday, March 14, 1966  
Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER  
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## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

### ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND INFORMATION

(continued)

On vote 2004:

**Mr. E. Sargent** (Grey North): As I was saying, when I was so rudely interrupted—

**Mr. A. H. Cowling** (High Park): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. Would you settle that point of order I had raised before I rudely interrupted the speaker?

**Mr. Sargent**: I welcome the chance to clarify it, Mr. Chairman. I have some brilliant colleagues—

**Mr. Chairman**: We are still on the point of order.

**Mr. Cowling**: We are still on the point of order. Well then, the hon. member is speaking to my point of order, is he?

**Mr. Chairman**: That is right.

**Mr. Sargent**: I think the chair is trying to establish whether or not such things as drinking water or hepatitis comes under this section of the vote and under The Tourist Establishments Act. It is quite lengthy, but this section that we are dealing with, 15-1, where an establishment operates throughout the year and the drinking water is not supplied by a municipality or a public utility, the operator shall submit a sample of the drinking water to a Department of Health laboratory for bacteriological examination at intervals not greater than 30 days.

Number two. Getting into our area of operation, the ski industry, where an establishment operates for only part of the year and the drinking water is not supplied by a municipality or a public utility, the operator shall submit a sample of the drinking water to a Department of Health laboratory for bacteriological examination within ten days prior to date of opening in that year, and

every 30 days thereafter during the period of operation.

I could go on with that, but there is damage to this industry through the press reports over the weekend. And if there is fault here, Mr. Chairman, it is the fault of the hon. Minister who administers this department (Mr. Auld).

**Mr. Chairman**: I suggest to the member for Grey North that I would like to rule on his point of order here. If the member will take his seat, I will try to explain it.

Under point number one and point number two, I think you have established for us that it rightfully belongs to The Department of Health. From the standpoint of any health menace to our province, it properly comes under The Department of Health. Now it is not my intention to interfere with the member's remarks if he has something here he thinks should be considered under this particular vote—with this understanding, that this is not a menace to the province. He could bring health matters under every vote and every department, but as far as this particular department is concerned, it provides inspection for places which are not licensed by the liquor control board.

Where places, hotels and motels are not licensed by the liquor control board, under those circumstances we go in as a department and license them through The Department of Tourism and Information. Under this particular department, they will then set up certain standards for health, when they license them. And that is the reason why I am permitting the member to discuss it under that particular place.

**Mr. Sargent**: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This Act further states that where an examination discloses the presence of poly-form organisms in the sample of drinking water, that water and all water from the same source shall be deemed to be not potable, and shall not be used except under such conditions as the health authorities prescribe. And in the last clause they

state that the operator shall maintain a file containing all water examination reports sent to him by The Department of Health laboratory, and the files shall be open to inspection by the health authorities or an officer of The Department of Tourism and Information; the department we are now dealing with.

So we have great damage done to this ski industry through the lack of control by the hon. Minister in charge of this department, or indirectly through the lack of co-ordinating departments. Again I say, if there is fault in this area it is with the hon. Minister whose file we are discussing.

I have a responsibility to my people in this tourism area, the greatest in Ontario. Not to play down the remarks of the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young), he was doing a public service bringing to the attention of the people of Ontario this great threat, and this only pinpoints the lack of co-ordination between all the departments.

The report of the MOH in this area states, and I will not read it in its entirety:

Because the incomplete reports concerning the quality of water in Grey county and the extent of infectious hepatitis have appeared in the Toronto press, we think it necessary to fill in some details of the overall picture. The Grey county health unit during 1965 did bacteriological tests on most streams, rivers and lakes in the county and found that all waters tested were well within the accepted limits of safety, except for one small stream which had variable bacterial counts and a few other high counts related to specific localized problems of sanitation. In all, some 633 routine water tests were done as part of a continuing survey of all waters in Grey county. In addition to this, 111 private drinking water supplies were tested. When surveys such as this are done in other parts of Ontario, some bacteria are usually found, especially in surface waters. In our survey the number of samples with significant numbers of bacteria were remarkably low. This can probably be attributed to the relatively sparse population in our rural areas, compared to the more heavily populated areas to the south of us where pollution of watercourses is a great problem.

In the part of Collingwood township where it is alleged that there is excessive pollution of surface and drinking water supplies, we have, over the past two and a half years, conducted extensive investigations and have had the help of both the

Ontario water resources commission and The Ontario Department of Health.

Both of these investigations have been centered on a small stream which flows through a skiing area into Georgian Bay. This stream was found, at times, to have undesirably high bacterial counts, as there was a restaurant and about 25 ski chalets near the stream which might have contributed to the high bacterial counts.

These were all investigated. It was found that the restaurant and three of the ski chalets had inadequate sewage disposal systems and we required them all to be corrected.

And I wish the House would note this:

These sewage disposal systems and all new installations have received our approval and we believe that there will be no more contamination from these sources. However, the stream still has high bacteria counts right from the source, up on the hill beyond any of the dwellings. Our tests lead us to believe that the high counts are due to animals pasturing on the farmland above. Most of the people in the area around this stream are already chlorinating their drinking water supplies and others have been advised to do so.

This conforms with our general policy which is to advise anyone using a surface drinking water supply or a well which is likely to be contaminated with this water, to chlorinate their water, even though the tests show no bacteria.

Now respecting the time of the House, I do want to say that in this area, the man who is the stem-winder for the whole complaint, the man who is the central figure is Dr. Cargill. We in this area, are suffering greatly, financially, by a lack of skiers from last weekend on. It cost many hundreds of thousands of dollars in loss of revenue—people not coming here for the fear of hepatitis.

**An hon. member:** Or no snow.

**Mr. Sargent:** There is lots of snow there. We are suffering financially because of this press report and, getting back to basics, I feel we should get across the point that this is a personality problem, that there is no threat in our area, insofar as drinking water is concerned. This report is written by F. R. Manuel, the medical officer of health of our county health unit, and he says in finalizing it:

From our studies of this disease, we think it is mainly spread by personal contact with a person who has the disease.

The cases which have occurred have been scattered throughout the county and we have not been able to discover any pattern of spread. However, our investigations are continuing. It is our opinion that we have no more actual cases of infectious hepatitis than in any other area of Ontario but we do have a more complete reporting of the disease.

It is submitted, Mr. Chairman, for the record, that our area as far as drinking water is concerned, is clear of this problem.

**Hon. J. A. C. Auld** (Minister of Tourism and Information): Mr. Chairman, I do not want to prolong this, but from what the hon. member for Grey North has said—

**Mr. Chairman:** I think there was some other member who wanted to speak on the same question, and perhaps you would like to hold your answer?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** By all means.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Yorkview.

**Mr. F. Young** (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, there were some remarks I wanted to make. The hon. member for Grey North has given a clean bill of health to the whole area up there, and it is refreshing to get this information. I am not sure he is absolutely accurate about the hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage done to the industry.

He perhaps does not understand there was a very heavy sleet storm in the southern part of the province last week and driving was very difficult. Perhaps that had something to do with the situation, too.

**Mr. D. A. Paterson** (Essex South): Not in Essex county. The Essex skiers went up to Grey and were the ones that were there, I understand.

**Mr. Young:** Now, Mr. Chairman, the situation that exists in Grey county and in the basin around Georgian Bay is one which I think we have to face. Certainly if hepatitis is there, and it is, then we ask ourselves why it is there and the hon. member for Grey North has said that the health authorities there have instructed that water be boiled and that it be treated with chlorine, because of the danger in the whole area. Now, something is wrong and simply covering it up cannot possibly solve the problem.

In this province we have a highway system of which we boast and which we hear a great deal about. That highway system takes the tourist into these areas.

**Mr. W. D. McKeough** (Kent West): Come to the point.

**Mr. Young:** I think one thing is definite. We ought to make dead certain that in the tourist areas, there is no menace whatsoever regarding health. As these areas become more and more crowded, both summer and winter, then we have to understand that careful attention must be paid to the sanitation of these areas. Now a weekend crowd comes into these places, and I hope that the hon. Minister is satisfied through the administration of this Act, that the sanitary facilities are adequate to handle these crowds. Now there is some doubt in many people's minds and there is also some doubt, and I repeat it here tonight, that all the cases that have taken place are so recorded.

Now I was talking to Dr. Cargill. I admit there may be some friction between Dr. Cargill and some of the ski operators. If there is, there is a problem there which I think some of us know about. But at the same time, the man did have hepatitis himself, the members of his family had it and in the report of the newspapers the other day, we had these words:

Dr. Cargill said the medical officers of health were not recording all the cases. He himself was stricken by hepatitis in November and he said his mother-in-law had gotten it before that. "But you will not find them on the books," he said.

This is quoting from the *Toronto Daily Star* of Friday, March 11.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would like the member, if he will, to try to link his remarks with the tourist industry.

**Mr. Young:** I am doing that, Mr. Chairman.

I reported then to the health unit in Owen Sound, he said, but they did not record it. Dr. Manuel, head of the health unit, denied the cases had been reported to him.

I simply say to the House tonight that in the conversation with Dr. Cargill last evening, he indicated that he possesses a letter of acknowledgment from the Owen Sound health department that he had registered these. In other words, what I am saying is that somebody—maybe a clerk, I do not know—acknowledged that these cases of hepatitis had been reported and that in the possession of the good doctor there is the letter from the health unit saying that they had received this. Now, in spite of that, we have this denial.

The fact is, that in the tourist industry we cannot possibly hide facts without them coming out sooner or later. If there is danger in this area or in any other area of the province, then the way to meet that danger is to check up very, very carefully on the facilities, on the water supply and on all the paraphernalia that has to do with health and the inspection services; thereby making sure that when people go into the resort areas in great crowds, over the weekends particularly, that there is no danger lurking there, that these people do not catch hepatitis or something else and take it back to their homes with them and thus become a source of pollution in their own community.

Mr. Chairman, I simply point out to the hon. Minister that this is a problem that we face. These municipalities are small and I can understand their problem; they may not want to install certain facilities because of their expense—and this again is perhaps an argument for regional government about which the hon. Minister should talk to others.

But the financial base ought to be there and the financial strength ought to be afforded to these small municipalities so that they can institute the kind of protective devices that are needed in a situation like this. I hope that the hon. Minister will take this to heart and that in the administration of the Act, he will make certain that in every facility that is installed, there will be adequate sanitary facilities and that the tourists who crowd in there will not be threatened.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Chairman—

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy and Resources Management): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might just say a word about this.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Simonett: Pardon? I would like to hear that remark again.

Mr. Young: I just said something to the hon. member over here who said that that was the longest speech about nothing—

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Hon. Mr. Simonett: I would like to inform the House that this is a matter that has been under very close surveillance during the past eight months. I have received letters from a medical doctor whose name was mentioned here tonight complaining about this matter as early as last February.

It has been checked very closely by the

Ontario water resources commission. They have been on top of it all the time and, as the hon. member for Grey North has stated, their medical health officer has verified a statement which he read tonight and I have it by letter in my office.

When I read this statement in the press last weekend and I have to agree with the hon. member for Grey North that these statements are of concern to we people who live in tourist areas. This happened to the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. Boyer) a couple of weeks ago when the press got hold of a report and blew it up. If I had been a stranger I would be afraid to go up and swim or to drink their water next year.

But when you see the report, I would say to you, sir, if you want to find these things out, there are places to do it without bringing it in here and trying to scare everybody out of the province of Ontario, because our waters are not that bad. I think every hon. member of this House should remember that.

If they want reports, the OWRC have them, they will release them and they are there for everyone to see where there is pollution and where one needs be alarmed. I would think it would behoove every hon. member of this House to get facts before making statements that frighten people who are spending a lot of money in our areas.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister whether there has been any incidence of hepatitis in this area or not? This is the question.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Chairman, might I say first of all that I was very interested in what the hon. member for Grey North said, and as he said himself in the regulations under our Act we require all those people who are licensed by us to have proper facilities. These are inspected by the health units to conform to our regulations and the other statutes of the province.

From the report which was read I would simply say that we do not license streams, we do not license farm animals, we do not license people. From the report which was read by the hon. member it would appear that the pollution may well have occurred from one of these three sources.

This department, as far as I am concerned, carries out a very good inspection. As I mentioned the other day, we have undertaken some prosecutions in every case where we found that somebody was not conforming to the regulations and we will continue to do so for the very good reason that we

do not want our visitors or anyone else to catch any disease because of improper facilities.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, we do not want to get married to the fact that I am agreeing that the government's policy is right. I think the hon. member for Yorkview has done a public service in pointing out the great threat.

We did have, in 1965, 129 reported cases of infectious hepatitis in our county. Do not let this Minister tell us there is not a great threat here. Only for the record, I wanted to state that there was a personality factor in this particular area insofar as pinpointing the skiing area, I want to clarify that. We have a long way to go in correcting the pollution in drinking water in this province, and do not kid yourself about that.

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** I wonder if I might ask the hon. member a question.

**Mr. Sargent:** Yes, sir.

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** You just read a report here a few minutes ago signed by your medical health officer in that area. Do you agree with that report? I am asking the question, do you agree with it? Do you agree with that medical health doctor's report?

**Mr. Sargent:** Do you agree with it?

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** I am asking you. You represent that area, and I would like to know—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, I had a report by a knowledgeable man, a knowledgeable and responsible official, who is one of the best MOs we have in the area, and this is his report. What can I say?

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** Do you agree with it or do you not? That is all I want to know.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member does not have to answer unless he wants to. Order, please.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** You said the MOH's report is no good.

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** No, Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I am asking for information because I have that report and I wonder if I should depend on it or not.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** I am asking the hon. member who represents that area. I think that is a fair and reasonable question.

**Mr. Singer:** The hon. member's response speaks for itself.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. member is being put on the spot, and the hon. Minister is trying to—

**Mr. Chairman:** Excuse me. Do you mind if I answer this point of order he has raised? The Minister has asked about a question on a point of order as to whether the member for Grey North is going to answer the question. I suggest to you that it is not necessary for him to answer the question unless he feels so inclined. He has said he has read the report of a responsible official.

**Mr. Singer:** That is right. It speaks for itself.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Essex South.

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, through you to the hon. Minister, might I specifically ask how many infractions by operators have been prosecuted, say, during the past three years in regard to this section 15, regarding the sampling of water?

**Mr. Chairman:** We are getting into generalities here and I am suggesting that we stay with its effect upon tourism.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, I can answer my hon. friend. There have been no prosecutions as far as the sanitary provisions having to do with water are concerned. All operations are doing what they are supposed to do.

**Mr. Paterson:** Each and every operator is complying with your regulations? Then I might ask, under this same section or section 42 of The Tourist Establishments Act, how many prosecutions have been made regarding the condition of fences, signs and advertising which are required to be kept in a neat appearance? Have there been any of these?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** To my immediate knowledge, in the last two years there has been none as far as offensive advertising or improper advertising is concerned. Although, as I mentioned when I introduced the consolidation of the two Acts which the department has administered for some time, there is a new provision which is going to require us to license certain things having to do with

advertising. We may be in a better position to deal with some of the problems which we think exist.

**Mr. Paterson:** Under the old regulation, did you not have jurisdiction over weeds growing in the front yard of an establishment, and signs that were incorrect? Was that not an infraction you could enforce, if a place is closed up and advertising?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Weeds, I think, would come under other legislation. Signs might or might not, depending if they advertised something which did not exist on the premises.

**Mr. G. Ben (Bracondale):** Might I ask the hon. Minister another question?

No prosecutions were launched, but how many warnings or demands to remedy improper situations were given out? And how many of these warnings were second and third?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** To my knowledge, immediately—the hon. member, I presume, is speaking about water supply and sanitary conditions—to my knowledge, there were no warnings or second warnings given out in this field because, it would appear, all the operators are concerned about these specific factors. This is a field, I am informed, where there has been very little difficulty. The difficulty has been in other fields, such as rates, and non-return of deposits and this sort of thing.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Riverdale.

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Minister let us know whether or not the city of Stratford is included in one of the regional associations?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** It is geographically within a regional association. I cannot tell the hon. member at the moment whether the city of Stratford, municipally or through their chamber of commerce, contributes to the regional association, although my guess is that it does.

**Mr. Renwick:** Would the hon. Minister look into that matter, because my understanding—I have not unfortunately got the reference—is that the city of Stratford does not in fact participate in the regional association by contributing to it. Perhaps the hon. Minister could answer that tomorrow.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I could get that information but I would have to get it from the regional tourist council, because we make a

grant to them based on the gross returns which they receive from those who participate. We do not have other than the total amount they receive from their participants. We would have to go to the midwestern regional tourist council and get their records to find out whether or not Stratford does contribute. But I will get that information for the hon. member.

**Mr. Renwick:** Thank you. There is one other area which bothers me somewhat with the oncoming season for tourist travel in Ontario—the likely shortage of credit facilities to tourist operators. I notice in looking at the polite language used in the study of the Ontario economic council, that in fact the Ontario development agency gives little, if any, assistance for working capital to the tourist industry. I was wondering whether, with the high cost of credit at the present time, the hon. Minister has had consultations with the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) or with the Ontario development agency, with a view to making certain that the facilities of that agency are made available to the tourist industry, particularly having regard to the high cost of money at the present time and in the ensuing months.

**Mr. Chairman:** Does the member not think this properly comes before the Minister of Economics and Development?

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, I would say it is of direct concern to the development of the tourist industry in the province, and would be of very direct concern to the hon. Minister himself and not a matter which relates specifically to the many fields which are covered by the hon. Minister of Economics and Development.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, I think I can answer the hon. member. First of all, we have had discussions with The Department of Economics and Development in this connection. As the Speech from the Throne indicated, there are certain pieces of legislation which the hon. Minister of Economics and Development will be bringing before this House.

**Mr. Renwick:** Is the development agency at the present time providing, or has it provided, any financial assistance to tourist operators in the last several months, other than consultative services or advisory services?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Directly, I think, in one case.

**Mr. Renwick:** Just the one case? And is it the hon. Minister's wish that the Ontario development agency would in the future participate to a much greater extent in the development of the tourist industry, because obviously the areas of credit available to tourist operators are very limited if one studies chapter 19 in the study of the Ontario economic council.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, I think this is self-evident. This is one field where credit is hard to obtain. There are others in the provincial economy and it does appear that government at some level should take more interest in this field. The federal government, through the industrial development bank, has made some credit available in this field and perhaps this, too, should be expanded. But I would prefer at this point in my estimates to leave my remarks at that and suggest to the House that we wait until further legislation is introduced.

**Mr. Renwick:** One last remark on that, Mr. Chairman. Is it known throughout the tourist industry that the place to make inquiries and to ask for assistance in the initial instance is through the department of the hon. Minister?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I would hope not, Mr. Chairman, because it is not the first place. I would say the first place at the present time is the industrial development bank. However, I think that through the seminars we have had, and the co-operation of the Ontario development agency at the meetings we have held with people in the accommodation end of the tourist field, that the places to go and the methods of applying are a lot better known now than they were a couple of years ago.

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** My hon. colleague has a question directly relating to this and I think he should follow through.

**Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce):** Mr. Chairman, I want to follow through on what has been said in the last few minutes. I do not think it is quite good enough that we should accept what the hon. Minister has said; that we should just leave this alone until further legislation comes forth—because we on this side of the House do not know what that legislation may involve.

The fact is, if we do not get some promise that something is coming for these tourist operators, another year is going to pass with nothing done. I think the one thing that holds up tourist development more than any other in the province of Ontario is lack of

finances by the people engaged in that sort of business.

The hon. Minister knows all over the world today there is a great competition for the tourist dollar. Quite frankly, I do not think Ontario is getting its fair share. I do not think we have to study very hard the percentages of tourist increases, not only in North America but all over the world, to see that Ontario is not by any means first on the list. In the Caribbean alone they have increased their tourist business practically 100 per cent in the last five years. We have not done anything like this, and obviously there is something wrong in the manner in which we are doing business.

Time after time I have had people engaged in the tourist business ask me where they can get funds to improve their accommodation. I feel that the hon. Minister, while probably he does not want to say anything that infringes on The Department of Economics and Development—nevertheless, what about the tourist operators in the province of Ontario? They are not in a position to ask the hon. Minister tonight, as we are in the Opposition, what is going to be done about this.

Even poor countries such as Spain are financing their tourist industry now. They are putting up hotels, practically 100 per cent, and turning them over to established operators. While I am not going to advocate that the province of Ontario should enter the tourist business to that extent, nevertheless the fact is that this is a two-or-three-month operation. In many instances it is a paying business if the operator really wants to work hard and has a good business head. But he needs help, and we have to get the help from the hon. Minister of Tourism and Information. Granted there may be some co-operation from the hon. Minister of Economics and Development; perhaps he is going to bring in legislation.

I would like the hon. Minister to stand up and give us—we in the Opposition who have not the advantages he and his colleagues have—at least some thought that the hon. Minister of Economics and Development is going to bring down legislation so that capital funds can be available for people engaged in tourist operations in this province. It is a big business, Mr. Chairman, but in my opinion we are not getting our share of it.

I say to the hon. Minister, who is most conscientious and, since he has been in the portfolio, has done as well in his own mind as he thinks he could, but nevertheless I do not think that we are getting our share. There

are so many thousands and thousands of people going to Florida every winter, thousands and thousands going to the Caribbean, and each year there are more and more people going to Europe. And I do not think we are getting as many people from Europe or from the United States in return, and one of the main reasons is lack of finance. So I would ask the hon. Minister to take it up with his Cabinet colleagues and let us get a little fund available for people in this type of business, at a reasonable cost. Would the hon. Minister say something about this?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** First of all, I just say in passing, a number of those people going to Florida are some of our tourist operators.

On the other hand, there is a great temptation for me to say something further on this. But I think I must confine my reply to simply saying that I think that we should wait until we see what the hon. Minister of Economics and Development brings forward. I frankly think a good deal has been done perhaps through our department, but primarily by ODA, in assisting operators to obtain financing, and this has happened on many occasions.

Some of the accounting procedures which ODA designed for us to pass on to the industry have been a great help and have certainly been well received by the industry. I think that when the legislation forecast in the Speech from the Throne is presented to this House, this will be an opportunity for any further discussion if it is necessary at that time.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, I will not pursue this any further, other than to say that I hope the hon. Minister will impress on his colleague, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development, that the tourist operators want this money now, for this year. Those of us who live in tourist areas are getting several letters weekly asking for finances.

There is one other question I would like to ask the hon. Minister. In his conversations with Ottawa would there be any loosening of funds for those areas known as "designated" areas in the province of Ontario?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Does the hon. member mean for development or accommodation?

**Mr. Whicher:** Both!

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Here again, I am in a difficult position. I may say that we, the

provincial Ministers, met with the then Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, who is aware of this situation. I think I should say that he was studying it very carefully, and it may well be there will be further action at that end. I think his successor, the Hon. Robert Winters, is very much aware of the situation. Representations have been made by all the provinces to the federal government in this connection because of the all-Canada effect and the all-Canada importance, and certainly all provinces have made strong representations in this field, suggesting that perhaps the industrial development bank might broaden its base or might go a little further afield.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister said that he has had conversations with Ottawa and there may be legislation in the future, but the point is that these operators want help and they want it right now! We have been talking about this for the last ten years and it is harder to get a dollar for the development of the tourist industry now than it was ten years ago, and this is not good enough.

I say to the hon. Minister that it is his job to promote the tourist industry in the province of Ontario and one of those jobs is to create the loosening of credit so that our tourist developers can entertain the tourists as they come into the province of Ontario.

I ask him to see about these things. Mitchell Sharp has not been the Minister for months! Go down to Ottawa and see the hon. Mr. Winters. He is a good man to talk to and has a lot on the ball and our tourist operators need this. So go after it.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister the range of the salaries paid to the receptionists at the tourist centres?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Is the hon. member speaking of the permanent staff or the—

**Mr. Newman:** No, the temporary staff—the college girls.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** They are paid \$8 or \$8.50 *per diem*.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 2004 carry?

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I want to follow through and suggest to the hon. Minister that he increase that substantially so that these young ladies can earn enough money to carry on with their next year in

university, once they have worked for the summer.

May I ask the hon. Minister the cost to have the trailer set up at the Ambassador bridge last year—rentals and all, approximately? If he cannot give it to me now, he can give it to me later.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** If I may, Mr. Chairman, I would pass the information along to the hon. member. There was the rental and the hooking up of certain facilities and the moving, and so on, and it might require a little study—

**Mr. Newman:** The hon. Minister can give it to me later, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, is the department of the hon. Minister doing anything to encourage camp sites in or near our larger metropolitan cities? I know that I have had representation made to me by people wanting to visit the museum or the exhibition and if they are on a camping trip they have to camp too far out to have easy access into the city. I know that this is done in other jurisdictions.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, I think that probably would come under The Department of Lands and Forests or The Department of Energy and Resources management, in connection with conservation authorities. I can only say that we are always interested in seeing these facilities established.

**Mr. Paterson:** I have one last question on this vote, Mr. Chairman. Has the hon. Minister any plans for beefing up the information centres along Highway 401 this current summer?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, I should answer here a question I had forgotten about which the hon. member for Essex South brought up on Friday and that is the push-button information device. We have been looking into that and, in fact, quite some time ago, he would be interested to know, the cost of them, if bought in one year, is \$10,000 each. The maintenance cost is also substantial during the year and there may be some other device which will work better.

As far as the information centres on 401 are concerned, we have been meeting with the various regional tourist councils for some time, to work out some sort of method of operation for the coming summer season. Actually there was an attempt by the tourist council last year to get all the tourist

councils in Ontario to take part in the financing of the operation of these centres, but unfortunately this was unsuccessful because some of those councils farther afield did not feel that it was worth their while.

To go back to the establishment of these in the first instance, they were established, as I understand it, at the strong request of various local chambers of commerce and boards of trade and tourist associations, who wanted to be sure that there would be a place on the controlled-access freeway which would be available to them to disseminate information about their areas. Once they were provided, there were some areas that were not too interested in doing this and it was also felt that broader representation should be available there. It would appear that for the coming season, there will be some system worked out which may lead to, in some places, the regional tourist council operating the centre or centres in some chambers of commerce and in some simply a display of literature which will be maintained by a group in the area.

**Mr. Paterson:** Might I ask, while mention is made of these regional tourist councils, is the number of existing regional tourist councils to be changed?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Perhaps I can best answer that, Mr. Chairman, by saying that we have been studying the setup and there are certain problems. One that comes to mind is in Algoma where the geographic area involved is so great that it makes it very difficult for the people to work together. They cannot go 300 miles to a meeting, and so on. There also have been representations, as my hon. friend mentioned earlier, from the Essex-Kent association, who would like to divide. There is no intention to increase the amount of money available for grants to these associations, as is clearly indicated in these estimates. The amount remains the same. We have suggested to Essex-Kent, on the one hand, that if they wish to divide and divide the grant there is nothing to prevent them from doing this.

On the other hand, this whole matter is still under study in co-operation with The Department of Economics and Development and their own regional development programmes, as I have mentioned to a number of the associations, so that I can best answer by saying that at the moment, there is no definite intention to increase the number or the grant, but this matter is under active consideration, at the moment, and there may be some changes in the setup.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what specific programme the department has to direct tourists to the Indian reservations in the province where there are tourist attractions that might very well be built up.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, there would be, offhand two things. One would be *Coming Events*, one of our publications which indicates those events which are taking place in various areas. Secondly, in the production of souvenirs and handicrafts, where we produce releases and photographs of handicrafts being done on reservations and the sort of general literature of the department, which would include things of scenic or historic interest within or on reservations. I think of the Royal Chapel of the Mohawk in Brantford for one. There is no specific programme directing people to the Indian reservations and nothing else, but the coverage of reservations is included in our normal—

**Mr. Nixon:** Well, I would like to say a word about this, Mr. Chairman, hoping that the hon. Minister, in reviewing some of these suggestions later, will take this as a serious suggestion. In the Indian areas of Brant county, a very large and important reservation, there are many attractions where no capital is made of them at all, as far as development through his department. We have the Niagara Iroquois tourist association, which covers a large area. I believe it is almost identical to the regional development area, and I understand they get the same grant as any of the other regional tourist associations. It is entirely inadequate for the work that is there to be done.

Now the Indians, as you know, are very proud of their own culture and I would say in that particular area, as much or more so than any other. They have an historic pageant, and with their own money they have acquired and then refurbished the home of Pauline Johnson, which is one of the few pre-Confederation homes that has been made available to the public in the whole area.

As I understand it, nothing has been done besides the planting of a couple of plaques to draw the attention of the tourist to the area. You well know that there is no policy of especially naming the road in the area as has been suggested, I believe, by the tourist association itself. The highways are at the present time, undergoing some development and improvement as the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) knows. He lives on the other end of the road I have in mind, and it will be considerably easier to get access to the area.

But, as I have already stated in the House, the reserve itself is divided by the Grand river and there should be a bridge that would be well located just at Pauline Johnson's birthplace. It could be a crossroad for tourists, and nothing has been done in this connection at all.

We know the hundreds of thousands, in fact, over a million dollars that have been spent at Fort Marie where there are no Indians at all. Mind you, this is a development of an historic site, almost a prehistoric site, and in that way it can be justified. But here is an area with easy access for the tourists of the United States and Canada. It should have easier access and it should undergo some considerable development.

I hope the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the Indians themselves have spent all of the money for tourist development down there. It has been used in the development of the Indian pageant, which is excellent—absolutely outstanding—and the Pauline Johnson birthplace, and of course, the reserve itself, which is the largest one in Canada. I would suggest that funds should be made available to the Niagara Iroquois association, if it is going to be left as big as it is, so that this development could take place.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition):** Mr. Chairman, under the regional development, I wonder if the hon. Minister is aware of The Ontario Municipal Act, and the section of it which dates back to the depression days and says that a municipality can only spend \$50,000 on tourist promotion? I am thinking particularly of the region of Metropolitan Toronto. If this were on the basis of each municipality, that is each of the 13 municipalities, then you would have a sufficient amount, perhaps, to draw conventions and tourists to the area.

But apparently—and I hope the hon. Minister can correct me on this—apparently the Ontario municipal board defines not the 13 municipalities, but Metro and says that they can only raise this amount of \$50,000. If such is the case, it seems to me that is putting the Metro area in a straitjacket as far as tourist promotions or conventions, and that may be a very good reason why Montreal is getting the number of conventions ahead of Toronto.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister on this, is he aware of this section of The Ontario Municipal Act?

**Mr. Chairman:** Are you introducing this under the grant under section 5?

**Mr. Thompson:** Yes, I think if this is interpreted in this way, it is shackling regional development for tourism to have conventions and so one and I ask the hon. Minister if he is aware of this, and if so, what he doing about it.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, I do not think it relates directly to this vote, but I am aware of The Municipal Act provision, and in fact, if my memory serves me, this was changed to increase the amount of money that a municipality could use for promotion, either one or two years ago, by the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner). I am afraid I am not aware of the provision in the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. I will be glad to look into that.

**Mr. Thompson:** Thank you.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 2004 carry?

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to follow through for one minute on what the hon. member for Brant said concerning Indian reservations. I think he had an excellent idea there. The Ontario government has for some months now been suggesting what they could do to help our Indian friends. As a matter of fact, I think that all of us have a poor conscience as to what has happened to the Indian race since the white man came to Canada.

**Mr. Chairman:** Keep on this vote, please.

**Mr. Whicher:** Yes. Well, this is dealing with tourist facilities to Indians in the province of Ontario. I want to suggest to the hon. Minister—I am speaking off the top of my head here—but he should consult with his officials. Maybe this is someplace where he could do something for the Indians and for the tourist business at the same time. What would be wrong with banding these Indian reservations together, as far as tourist facilities are concerned; financing a booklet for them, giving them the money and let them advertise throughout the United States; so that if people would like to go to an Indian reservation, they would know how you get there, and what facilities there are once they do get there?

I would suggest to the hon. Minister that in the tourist region where I come from, that the Indian reservations don't get mentioned at all, or barely so, and so I think the hon. member for Brant had a good idea there and I impress it on the hon. Minister.

This is something that could be done for them. They can sell their souvenirs, if they

get people to come, and they will start making them again, if enough people come and attempt to buy them. By advertising and by booklets—that is the way the world gets to know things in this day and age.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Windsor-Walkerville.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, my hon. leader mentioned an amendment to section 422 of The Municipal Act. I would like to heartily endorse—

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not think that is properly before us.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, it is before us in the fact that when it comes to the promotion of tourism in an area, the tourist body is limited, and in my case it would be the Essex-Kent regional tourist council that would be limited in the source of their funds. Now, the municipality is allowed only 50 cents per capita, with a maximum, I think it is, of \$60,000. That is not sufficient money for a municipality to spread it to the number of tourist associations and other industrial development groups in the community, to be able to do as good a job as they would like to do. Were the hon. Minister to urge the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs to have section 422 of The Municipal Act amended, then communities such as mine would be allowed that much more funds.

Were the allowance 50 cents per capita, it would give them well over \$100,000, or approximately \$100,000, now that the city is an enlarged city. The tourist promotion division of the chamber of commerce in the past year had over 4,500 inquiries from outside of Canada. They have distributed over 125,000 pieces of literature. So you can see that they are starved for funds, when it comes to promoting the area, tourist-wise and industry-wise, and I would certainly like to see the hon. Minister urge the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs to amend section 422, to enable the community to take advantage of this.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, on this vote further to the remarks of the hon. member for Brant and the hon. member for Bruce, we recognize that the tourist industry is Canada's third largest industry. Then we take the other end of the picture and we see that our resorts are run down mainly because they have no access to any working capital. Now the hon. Minister qualified that this afternoon by saying there was access to the ODA. Well, in my knowledge of this

industry, I think that the lack of help from this Ontario government is the reason for the slipshod operations of the tourist industry in this province.

**Hon. G. C. Wardrope** (Minister of Mines): Is it? Is it slipshod?

**Mr. Sargent:** The industry is condemned for what could be largely called lack of leadership. This is a quotation from a tourist journal and further to the remarks of my hon. colleagues here, that traffic is the magic word in merchandising today.

**Mr. L. C. Henderson** (Lambton East): How about booze?

**Mr. Sargent:** It would help a lot to open up the great northern parts of the area catering to American tourists who cannot get booze and we ask to serve American tourists intelligently in these resorts and give them what they are used to at home, but because of our ridiculous laws in this province, the hypocrisy of this government—

**Mr. Chairman:** On vote 2004—

**Mr. Sargent:** I am talking about tourist development, Mr. Chairman, and the key to tourist development is traffic and we cannot get traffic unless we give people what they want. We could create traffic if the government would provide the leadership. I submit, with all respect to the positive job this hon. Minister is trying to do, it is the lack of vision on the part of the government to give him the money he needs for the incentive to go ahead.

This is Canada's third largest industry and we have a bunch of morons down here—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. Sargent:** So this submission is, what about a great tourist co-operative—for want of another word—composed of every form of tourist attraction possible and all of it wrapped around a lake in one massive tourist city? Each unit could be owned by one resort operator with no two units alike. It could be a Blackpool, a Disneyland, Grey Rocks Inn, Rosefair and much more, all combined. People would come from all around the world. It would be like a Yorkdale shopping centre.

Ontario is one of the richest areas on this continent and a study of things like this is a must. Throughout Canada, throughout Ontario, we know that the business of tourism is neglected by financial institutions, and there are reasons for this.

The area of financial support to motels and resorts is not a good risk. The picture and the history has not been good and to any mortgage and trust company asked to look at a loan for this type of operation, it is a doubtful quantity—whether they want to go into it or not. Now there must be a reason for it. In Ontario we have in effect a lot of pioneers in this business, because they are almost orphans so far as government help is concerned.

In one breath, one Ontario government official recently said that the industry is vital to the economy of the province, and in the second thought he added that it is hardly worth saving because it is inefficient, because most are encountering financial difficulties. And the hon. Minister knows this—

**Mr. Chairman:** I think I should point out to the member that this has been discussed by some of the members and we are going into repetition on the financial requirements.

**Mr. Sargent:** I agree with you, Mr. Chairman. It is repetition, but it is important to bring this point home.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Come up to our area and you will see—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please.

**Mr. Sargent:** I agree there are some great areas up there. In effect, the resorts are run down—

**Mr. R. J. Boyer** (Muskoka): Not all of them.

**Mr. Sargent:** —and failing because they have no access to working capital. In training for this industry—we have training for other areas of our economy, and for this great industry for which you are asking \$8 million tonight to support, what kind of training do we have?

There is one excellent school in Bracebridge which specializes in cooking and the culinary arts. But is this all the training that is required? A government spokesman said that studies must be made to learn tourist habits and motivations. How will such a study serve us, if afterwards we are going to direct those habits and motivations to a shanty town resort?

I ask this government to follow through on good suggestions such as the hon. member for Bruce and the hon. member for Brant put to this House; something with imagination and ingenuity to give us a positive programme. As the hon. member

for Essex South said, the Americans look at us with a "ho hum" attitude, and the leadership is not coming from that side of the House in this area.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Mr. Chairman, might I say in refutation of what I consider is a most ridiculous statement: We have a lot of tourist resort owners up in my own area, the beautiful Kakabeka Falls area, and many others, and I will tell you that every resort in our area is a place that any tourist would like to go and spend the evening. They have all facilities for the tourist there—boats, engines and so on. And when men like the hon. member for Grey North stand up in this House and tell a story that is absolutely false and derogatory, that comes out in the papers, it gets down to the States and if there is anything that tears down our tourist business—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** —it is somebody like that standing up and telling these falsehoods.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order!

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order—

**Mr. Chairman:** The member has stood up in his place on a point of order. What is the point of order, please?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I am not going to stand for that kind of talk; ridiculous as always.

**Mr. Chairman:** Please state your point of order.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, my point of order is the fact that the hon. Minister has said I made false statements.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Well, the hon. member did.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, I want to make this point: that you are in the chair and you are trying to give us a fair deal here. I speak with authority. I publish a magazine for the motel field—

**Mr. Chairman:** I ask the member to sit down. He has stated his point of order and I would like to rule on it.

**Mr. Sargent:** I would like—

**Mr. Chairman:** I am going to ask the member to sit down and I will rule on his point of order.

**Mr. Sargent:** Yes, sir.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would suggest to the Minister that we should not refer to other members in the House as making statements that are false. Under the circumstances I would regard them as disparaging. Now the Minister here has the floor. I have ruled on your point of order.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. These statements are very derogatory to the tourist industry in my area. We have many, many hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in—

**Mr. Sargent:** That is not the tourist industry.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** And we have motels, hotels and so on along the highways and in our cities and many people have a lot of money invested in those places. In my opinion, they are beautiful and they are first-class. Now, advertising such as we are getting tonight, Mr. Chairman, is very derogatory. That advertising gets down into border points in the States from where we draw a lot of our business, and they do not come up to our area. That is what I am objecting to, and what the hon. member for Grey North is saying is absolutely false. Anybody who goes up there and looks at our complexes for the tourist business in my area could not make such a statement. I think something has been done here that is very derogatory.

Now I want to say a word about the hon. Minister of this department. He has been most co-operative, always willing to help, and I have never yet appealed to him in a case of need, for somebody in my constituency and others in the north, that he has not gone all out to help. His Deputy Minister, Mr. Chairman, was formerly in charge of all lands and forests up in my area—

**Mr. Chairman:** I would ask the Minister to come to the point here, and stay with the vote before us.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I do not like to hear criticism of this kind, from somebody who knows nothing about it.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. Minister has misinterpreted my remarks.

I made reference to the resort owners in Ontario. There is a great difference between resort owners and motel and hotel owners, and I can tell you—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, it is very important that we qualify the two areas of discussion here, in that the motel owners are in a different field of operation, because they are in a 12-month business. But the resort owners are at the mercy of the seasons and they have lacked the financial help and the liquor votes in our areas to cope with the American desires. I think I speak for the industry. I hate to bring this up, but I speak authoritatively because this magazine is the bible in Canada, and I publish it. I know what I am talking about. So I would like for the record, for the hon. Minister to take back his remarks about false statements in this area.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** They certainly are false—

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, are you going to ask him to take those remarks back?

**Mr. Chairman:** I would say to the member that the Minister from Port Arthur said that your statements were false about his area. This is as I recall it.

**Mr. Sargent:** Not for resorts, it is not.

**Mr. Chairman:** Under the circumstances I would suggest to him that the remarks were somewhat misleading, rather than false.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Mr. Chairman, I will take back the word false and I will say grossly incorrect.

Vote 2004 agreed to.

On vote 2005.

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, on vote 2005, some time this past fall there was a complaint against this department in the *Windsor Star* and I took this matter up with the director of this branch and I think he answered this query very well. I would ask the hon. Minister, have there been any complaints against this department on taking records from counties or private institutions, to the hon. Minister's knowledge?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** No, Mr. Chairman, there have not, and actually the co-operation which we have been receiving from municipal and county officials in local museums and individuals, has been great and we are very pleased with it.

Just in this connection, there was one question which my hon. friend asked the other night, which would come under this vote. He wanted to know how much money had been spent on underwater exploration in

Manitoulin Island and the sum is \$500. That was in connection with some underwater exploration of the wreck which was thought to be La Salle's *Griffon*. He mentioned he would like to see some similar exploration in the PeeWee Passage and this is being referred to the archaeological and historic sites board.

**Mr. Paterson:** I have a couple of further questions of the hon. Minister. I understand the hon. Minister's department has made an inventory of the historic and architecturally interesting buildings in the province. What is going to be the intent of this information once it is compiled?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Well, the first stage, Mr. Chairman, was to select the buildings, I think some 140 buildings. Last year you will recall, Mr. Chairman, that there was an amount of \$10,000 in the estimates, which is again there this year, which was used to employ summer students from the University of Toronto school of architecture to do drawings of these buildings, so that if something happens to the building, there will be a complete record of them. We will be continuing that programme.

**Mr. Ben:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question, supplementary to that asked by my hon. friend here. Has the hon. Minister's department considered the old city hall of Toronto to be one of architectural importance?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I suppose all buildings of that style are of architectural importance.

**Mr. Ben:** Are you going to provide funds to save it, then?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I did not say that, Mr. Chairman, there are no funds in these estimates for the acquisition of buildings.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Windsor-Walkerville.

**Mr. Newman:** Yes, Mr. Chairman, if I may ask of the hon. Minister, what happened to the documents that were taken from the Fort Malden museum in Windsor, actually in Amherstburg, one year ago? The hon. member for Essex South had made some comment on it and I have never heard any explanation for the reason why the documents were taken, where they eventually ended up and why they have ended up where they have.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, I think first of all I should just make one correction

of my hon. friend's statement. They were not taken, they were loaned, and I will just give my hon. friend the exact detail.

Might I read from a letter which I wrote to the hon. member for Essex South? I will not read the whole letter, but we had been in touch with the people down there and we suggested that, if the records were to be preserved permanently, they should logically be stored in the provincial archives. We negotiated with The Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources and the Essex county council and in July 1965, with the co-operation of the Malden staff, we listed most of the principal records.

Later on, in August, we wrote to the regional director of The Department of Northern Affairs, who operates Fort Malden, asking whether his department would approve of the transfer of these documents, if the municipality would approve and he, after checking with Ottawa, said that they would. Then we went to the Essex county council and asked for their permission to transfer the records to the archives, and this was granted on October 29. The only provision was that if we took them, we should leave them a microfilm copy, which we did.

**Mr. Newman:** You supplied them with the microfilm copy only? Did you supply them with a viewer?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I do not think so. They probably have such a viewer.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, I understand they do not, but if they do have, it is quite all right. How about copies of the documents themselves? You did not provide them with positive copies, did you?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I am informed they are negative copies.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, may I suggest to the hon. Minister then that he provide them with positive copies, so that the individual would not have to view them through a microfilm viewer?

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Essex South.

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, I know this department works quite closely with the University of Western Ontario at the reconstruction sites of historic aspects of our province. I wonder if the hon. Minister is considering working with any other universities in this field?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I believe, Mr. Chairman, that we have worked with the University of Toronto in the field of archaeological research and we have worked with other universities in specific projects. There is not any major project presently under way or in the works, where we plan to work with any other university, although I would say this could easily happen.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for St. George.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George):** Mr. Chairman, I am interested in getting back to this subject of the question of the inventory of historic buildings. Am I correct in assuming that the survey is the same project as the project of sending the architectural students out from university to make sketches of them, or are these two separate projects? Is there not an inventory taking place as well of—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** The inventory was completed prior to the survey being done.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence:** Is the hon. Minister speaking of the 140 buildings? Right! Well, can he tell me if Toronto's old city hall is one of these 140 buildings, or not?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I can tell the hon. member that it is not.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence:** Is Osgoode Hall one of these 140 buildings?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Osgoode Hall is one of them.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence:** Are these sketches available to the public in any way?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** They are not yet, Mr. Chairman, and I suppose we would have to look at the cost of reproducing them and what the demand would be so as to determine whether we would make them available just holus-bolus to anyone, and whether there would be some charge attached.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence:** Is it the department's intention to send out a similar team this coming summer to do a similar inventory of more buildings—more sketches of more buildings?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** That is correct.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence:** I would hope that the department is going to take steps to indicate that these buildings are part of this survey somehow, somewhere. Not all of them, as I understand it, have plaques on them, and I think there should be some indication to the

public at large that some of these buildings are important enough, as far as our heritage and our history and traditions are concerned, that there will be indicated in some manner, shape or form, that they are part of this province-wide inventory of historic buildings.

**Mr. S. Apps (Kingston):** Mr. Chairman, with reference to Kingston and the Islands, do historical plaques come under this particular vote?

**Mr. Chairman:** Yes.

**Mr. Apps:** That being the case, I would like to comment for a little while on these historical plaques. Probably coming from the historical riding of Kingston and the Islands, where we have had perhaps more historical events happen than in any other part of Ontario, is the reason why we have 46 of these plaques which have been placed in the vicinity of and in the city of Kingston. I would like to tell the hon. Minister of the great work that the Kingston historical society has been doing in investigating the historical aspects of the city and of their success in having these plaques placed in the city.

We in Kingston, and I think all of the people of Ontario, should be very thankful we have historical societies, such as the one in Kingston, which are doing such a fine job in commemorating these very historic events that took place in our province in days gone by.

I would like to bring to the attention of the House this evening, a rather significant event that took place in Kingston on July 1, 1965, when a plaque was unveiled to the memory of René Amable Boucher, who was born in Kingston in 1735 of French ancestry. He moved to Quebec and founded the seigneurie of Boucherville and later on founded the city of Boucherville. This plaque, through the auspices of the Kingston historical society, was placed in Kingston. The mayor of Boucherville, Monsieur Clovis Langlois and the president of the Boucherville historical society, Monsieur Charles Desmonteau, together with many councillors and citizens of Boucherville, came to Kingston. And with the mayor of Kingston, Mr. Fray, and the president of the Kingston historical society, Colonel Flynn, took part in this historic ceremony.

It was an effort by the Kingston historical society to cement relations with a sister city in Quebec and it certainly was a very auspicious and wonderful occasion. That is why I feel the historical societies of this province should be congratulated on doing such a wonderful job in commemorating the

many historical events that took place in Ontario.

I would like to urge the hon. Minister that these historical societies should be encouraged in every way possible to carry on the very fine work they have been doing.

**Mr. Paterson:** I wish to speak on the same theme; I wonder if it is the intent of the hon. Minister to introduce any legislation in order that the government, or the government in association with other groups, can acquire some of these historic buildings. I notice that in the economic report it is recommended that possibly a heritage trust for the province of Ontario could be established. Could the hon. Minister comment on this?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, I can only say that this is under very careful study and discussion at the present time.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister if he has set up a committee in connection with the University of Windsor to look into the establishment of a seigneurie in Essex county?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** No, Mr. Chairman, there has been no such request, to my knowledge.

**Mr. Newman:** The hon. Minister has not received a request?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** There has been some discussion with the Essex-Kent regional tourist council. In fact, we gave them some information in this connection. I have not heard anything further from them for some time.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister, when we make suggestions in this House, are they ever followed up by his department?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Yes, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Newman:** I have made a suggestion for three years in this House to look into the possibility of establishing a seigneurie in Essex county, and it falls on deaf ears.

**Mr. R. Smith (Nipissing):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if his department has any intention of granting capital grants in local areas in order to construct museums or to buy existing buildings?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** There is no intention at the present time. My hon. friend knows that we now make grants for a portion of the operating costs to municipally owned muse-

ums; we do not plan at the moment, to change that policy.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 2005 carry?

**Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury):** Mr. Chairman, over the years I have observed—for what it is worth—that the treatment of the history of our province and our country within this department is indeed a very shallow and superficial matter.

There was an historian, sir, in this House in the person of Leslie Frost who left a very deep consciousness of the history of the province and of the nation and of the role of important figures in it. But since he departed, there appears to be no verve or élan or any great interest among those whom he left behind. Apparently he failed to cultivate any joy in the acquisition of historical knowledge. This department, so far as I can see, rushes around the province tacking up an historic plaque hither and thither and indulging itself in other superficial, useless activity without any attempt to capture—

**Mr. Apps:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

**Mr. Chairman:** Will the member state his point of order, please?

**Mr. Apps:** The hon. member said they spent their time running around the province on a useless mission in recommending that a plaque be put up. I do not think that is so, because in the areas I represent there are many historical plaques of very great historical significance placed there, and I think that the time they have spent was well worth while.

**Mr. Chairman:** I cannot hear what the member is saying to decide whether it is a point of order, or not. But from what I have heard, I would certainly say that it is not a point of order.

**Mr. Sopha:** Of all the hon. members in the House that should stand up and say that, the very last one we would expect to hear from is the hon. member for Kingston and the Islands.

Another hon. member over here just addressed himself to the subject of the acquisition of historic sites that belong to the great men of our past. In this very city, the government of this province, or indeed the government of Canada, made no move at all to acquire the home of Sir John A. Macdonald. It was left to a private group of individuals to acquire that historic place and preserve it for posterity.

Now just keep your seat until I have finished—

**Mr. Chairman:** I would suggest to the member for Sudbury that the chair will rule whether he will sit or not. If the member is rising on a point of order, it is the only time he can interrupt a speaker.

**Mr. Apps:** All right. On a point of order, sir—

**Mr. Sopha:** I know before he opens his mouth that it is not a point of order.

**Mr. Chairman:** Will the member state his point of order, please?

**Mr. Apps:** Yes. The hon. gentleman said the government did not do anything about acquiring the home of Sir John A. Macdonald in Kingston. On a point of order, I would say that the Dominion government did acquire the home of Sir John A. Macdonald in Kingston.

**Mr. Sopha:** The Liberal government. Yes, indeed, and we asked this government a couple of years ago, during a discussion of these very estimates, to take some steps to acquire the home of George Brown and no steps have ever been taken or any interest expressed.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. Sopha:** This is getting something like that forum in Ottawa.

**Mr. Chairman:** On vote 2005, please.

**Mr. Sopha:** I will admit we have not got the atmosphere here to attract our attention the way they have down there. To give you another illustration, Mr. Chairman, because you are a man who is deeply concerned about these matters—as I pointed out, this very department, the St. Lawrence seaway commission, apparently have an historian on their staff. When asked what they were going to do to commemorate our centennial, well, they are going to have a barn-raising bee—

**Mr. Chairman:** Does the member not think this properly comes under centennial projects?

**Mr. Sopha:** No, that is illustrative of what I am talking about and I suggested to them with all humility that in order to do something meaningful—and this department might do something that has some depth to it—

**Mr. Chairman:** I think this properly comes under vote 2009.

**Mr. Sopha:** —in the preservation and stimulation of our history. We are talking about historical records, public records. They might do something about inculcating some scholarship, giving some bursaries to people who will do some original research into our history. They might invite some of the new historic breed that we have produced in this country in the last 10 or 15 years. For the first time this country has started to produce some historians who can write with literary skill. I refer to people like Careless and Creighton; Thomson, who did the biography of Mackenzie. This person who has just done the excellent biography on Canada's greatest Canadian. I refer, of course, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. You see, it is a great shame, the hon. Prime Minister of the province (Mr. Robarts) rushed down to Kingston and named a highway the Macdonald-Cartier highway. What an abuse of our history—

**Mr. Chairman:** We are sort of extending this—

**Mr. Sopha:** To commemorate properly the greatness of figures it ought to have been called the Macdonald-Laurier highway to commemorate the man—

**Mr. Chairman:** We are on vote 2005.

**Mr. Sopha:** You must enjoy interrupting me.

**Mr. Chairman:** I really do not enjoy it. I enjoy listening to the member, but I would like him to stay on the vote.

**Mr. Sopha:** Well, we are talking about public records and archives—

**Mr. Chairman:** What has that to do with highways?

**Mr. Sopha:** —and all those matters, investigation of archaeological and historic sites, fees and expenses for the historical advisory board. I would really like to see on the other hand something original that has been produced by this historical advisory board. But I get the overwhelming impression—and let me say this in parenthesis—let me say this about this department and I will nail my flag to the mast and say it—this country is so great and has so many resources in it and is capable of such great development in this generation that I am not one of those who is impressed in turning it into another Switzerland.

I have my reservations about attracting tourists and holding ourselves up as being the great host and all that sort of thing that goes with it. That suits Switzerland but not this great country that occupies the north half of the North American continent, with its immense resources.

So within the limited framework in which I am willing to endorse any money at all for this sort of thing, I would like to see something meaningful done, something lasting. Some recognition that in the background of those who went before us in this country there is something worthy of preservation.

It is said our history is dry as dust because we had no revolution. We had no civil war where brother took up arms against brother, cousin against cousin, father against son in some cases. We did not have those things. We lived in peace for the two and a half centuries that we have occupied this continent, but even within that atmosphere of peace there are many very great things that we accomplished. Those are the things that I would like to see cultivated and broadcast and published to enthuse our young people instead of wandering around the province nailing up a plaque here and there saying "Champlain passed this way" or "Here is where nickel was discovered" or "This was route of the jolly voyageurs" and all the rest of that nonsense that is so typical of the superficial treatment of our history.

**An hon. member:** And Paul Bunyan.

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, even Paul Bunyan.

**Mr. Sargent:** On this vote, historical sites, we are honoured in this House to have the hon. member for Kingston, a member of the sports hall of fame. Now in the province of Nova Scotia they have the Nova Scotia sports hall of fame—and I think, Mr. Chairman, that it is becoming progressively impossible for anyone, any of our topnotch athletes in this province to get in these days to these sports halls of fame. For instance, I pinpoint people like Busher Jackson, who cannot get into the sports hall of fame and many scores of athletes who should be recognized.

I think it would be to the credit of this hon. Minister and this government if they would acknowledge a fund in areas of the province or even an Ontario sports hall of fame under this vote because these are things that people can measure. As the hon. member for Sudbury stated, the things of the past that we are looking at now are things you cannot measure, but, people with whom we live in sports today, should be honoured in

this generation. I think that the hon. Minister should consider this as something from the Opposition for future use, because an Ontario sports hall of fame would be something to his credit.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** What about ex-politicians?

**Mr. Cowling:** I wonder if the hon. member has been to the sports hall of fame at the Canadian national exhibition?

**Mr. Sargent:** Yes, sir.

**Mr. Cowling:** Well, I think the idea of an Ontario sports hall of fame would be just exactly what we have there. And I could not think of anybody in Ontario who has not already been recognized with the rare exception—and time might take care of that situation anyway. But I think any of the outstanding athletes of the past are now recognized at Canada's sports hall of fame in the Canadian national exhibition. The idea of setting up an Ontario sports hall of fame, I do not think, Mr. Chairman, would serve any useful purpose. And if the hon. member thinks that it does, maybe he could make some other suggestions that would assist in the work that is on there now. This has been going on for several years, you know.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, under salaries here, I see the figure of \$230,000, which represents pretty close to an 80 or 90 per cent increase over the figure for salaries in the public accounts for the year ending 1965, when the salaries there were \$133,000. So we jump in the one period from \$133,560 for salaries to \$230,000. Bearing in mind the very cogent remarks of my colleague, the hon. member for Sudbury, I would like the hon. Minister to tell us what this vast increase in staff was needed for, how many are on staff and what they do? How do you spend \$230,000 in salaries for this particular branch?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. member was giving the figure for 1964-65.

**Mr. Singer:** That is exactly right, the last figure we have available to us.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** For the current year, the budget figure which you have available to you is \$186,500 and for the year before us, 1966-67, we are asking for \$230,000, an increase of \$43,500.

The present complement of the department is 32 and an increase of five people is requested to carry out certain new work. The increase is made up of two historical research officers 1, one archivist 1, one clerk-typist

2, an historical officer 2, and then annual increases and salary adjustments.

I might say that among other things, the question of the disposal of present government records, the government record disposal programme, is the main reason for the increase in staff. As my hon. friend is perhaps aware, under the Act no government records can be destroyed until the archivist has approved.

Under The Financial Administration Act there are certain requirements for records to be kept, but then under our Act, all have to be referred to the archivist and Treasury board, after study has set up a record disposal programme which is involved in here.

**Mr. Singer:** Does the legislative library come under your jurisdiction?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** That is The Department of Education.

**Mr. Singer:** Well, is there any co-ordination between the public archives—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Excuse me. The Provincial Secretary.

**Mr. Singer:** The Provincial Secretary? Or Provincial Treasurer?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Secretary.

**Mr. Singer:** Well, is there any co-ordination, because there are some very able staff members in that public library, who know quite a bit about archives and the past records of the province of Ontario? Do you work together with them at all?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Well, I am speaking of government records rather than printed volumes and so on. The archives work with the legislative library.

**Mr. Singer:** Would it not be logical if you had them in the one department, so you could work together?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Well, there is quite a difference between archival records and artifacts and the operation of a library, which is in many ways a printed operation.

**Mr. Singer:** If my hon. friend wants to refer to some of the historical biographies that have come forth lately, he will see that Professor Careless in his excellent books on Brown and Daffoe made substantial and extensive use of the archives in the legislative library, the like of which do not exist anywhere else in the province. It would seem to me that this could, and should, well become

a concern of the same people who are looking after the public archives of the province of Ontario.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I think Professor Careless made extensive use of both the archives and the legislative library.

**Mr. Singer:** Yes, in the documents and so on that he found in the legislative library.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 2005 carry? The member for Nipissing; is this on 2005 or on 2006?

**Mr. Smith:** Five. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if grants under The Community Services Act, which is administered by The Department of Agriculture, are available for museums if they are built by a municipality?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I think my hon. friend would be better to ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart). Offhand, I would say if it was strictly a museum the answer would probably be no.

Vote 2005 agreed to.

On vote 2006:

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Essex South.

**Mr. Paterson:** I have a couple of questions on this vote. I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us how many apprentice projectionists were licensed during the past three years in the province of Ontario? And subsequent to this, how many infractions during the same period of the regulations covering the advertising of films? And by that I mean billboard advertising and the marquees and newspaper advertising.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, the number of apprentices licensed in 1963 was 55; in 1964, 63; and in 1965, 79. I wonder if my hon. friend would repeat the last question?

**Mr. Paterson:** Sounds like the theatre is coming back.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Well, not quite, because there were only 403 licensed in 1965 and in 1964 there were 410.

**Mr. Paterson:** The second question I asked: how many infractions during the past three years of the regulations governing the advertising of films?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** There have been no prosecutions made where advertising of films is concerned. There have been two or three

complaints which upon investigation were found not to be infractions.

**Mr. Paterson:** There is one area in the theatres that has bothered me in the classification. The children go to a Disney picture and often between the various pictures they have the previews of coming attractions; it seems to me they tend to show the most salacious part of the forthcoming adult movies at the movies being attended by our children, under a children's classification. I just wonder what the ruling is on this particular theme?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** On trailers, Mr. Chairman; the trailer itself is passed by the board and if it were a trailer for an adult or a sort of general film, there would be no problem. If it were a trailer for a restricted film, unless it was being shown with another restricted film as a feature, there would be no part of that trailer which could not pass the adult or general classification.

**Mr. Paterson:** Conceivably these could not, or should not, be shown during movies fit for children?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Technically, it could happen. My understanding is that no trailers for any kind of a film, restricted or otherwise, have any part in them which would not pass as an adult film.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Grey North.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, under this vote, in the past estimates you spent \$88,000-odd dollars in 1965 for salaries under theatre grants. Mr. Minister, is this for the board of censors?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** This includes both the theatre inspection staff and the classification board.

**Mr. Sargent:** And this year you are asking for \$102,000.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** An increase of \$5,000 over last year. This is for the annual salary increments.

**Mr. Sargent:** You have got \$88,000—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Two years ago it was \$88,683—

**Mr. Sargent:** Well here we have, for the sleeping members of the government—we are studying estimates two years old and I have not seen an hon. member of the government yet have two sets of books with

them. Now this is getting to be a one-sided affair. No one over there and no one down here has got the estimates out. What goes on here?

**Mr. Chairman:** I am going to suggest to the member for Grey North—

**Mr. Sargent:** I am going to suggest something. This is an awful way to draw up a budget, when no one knows what is going on except the Opposition and the hon. Minister involved. This is getting to be a circus. There is no business approach to this at all. We have the hon. Provincial Treasurer there; he is sitting there smiling—

**Mr. Chairman:** On vote 2006.

**Mr. Sargent:** And he has the board of audits. Who audits the board of audits? This is getting to be a circus.

**Mr. Chairman:** I must ask the member to stay with vote 2006.

**Mr. Sargent:** All right. I am on this vote. The smallest county council or township council would not run their business this way.

**Mr. Chairman:** Vote 2006, please.

**Mr. Sargent:** All right. We have an increase of—

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. Sargent:** We will get to you later, Mr. Minister.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** For my hon. friend's information—

**Mr. Sargent:** They are all vulnerable; they are all lazy and vulnerable.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** —the budget figure for the current year for salaries is—

**Mr. Sargent:** You are talking two years ago in this book I have got here.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** In your estimates for the current year you will find the figure of \$97,000 and for the coming year, the ones we are studying at the moment, it is \$102,000, an increase of \$5,000.

**Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East):** What is the matter with that?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please.

**Mr. Sargent:** The board of censors, what do you pay them a year; each individual? How many are on the board?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** The director, who is also the director of the theatres branch; the director of the theatres branch is the chairman of the board. His salary is \$13,000. The assistant director is \$7,800 and the three classifiers, two of them are \$6,300 and one is \$5,500.

**Mr. Sargent:** Thank you, Mr. Minister. Now the man you are paying \$15,000, what is his performance? What does he do for that?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** He is chairman of the board of censors and also director of the theatres branch, which is also responsible for all the inspection of theatres, the licensing of projectionists and so on.

**Mr. Sargent:** And the other members, you have two at \$6,300. What do they do? How many times a year do they meet?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** They meet daily because there are some 400-odd films to be classified, so they are classifying every day.

**Mr. Sargent:** So you need a board of five—how many people do you have on that board?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Five.

**Mr. Sargent:** And what are their names?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Our director is Mr. O. J. Silverthorne, the assistant director is Mr. W. D. McPhee and the three classifiers are Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. Knowles and Mr. Scholls.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** Are they defeated Tory candidates?

**Mr. Sargent:** What are their qualifications for the job?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** They are the same as they were last year. The qualifications required to be a member of the board of censors—this is taken from the civil service commission file—are as follows: Preferably a degree in arts from a university of recognized standing, with psychology as a subject in the course, or completion of grade 12 middle school Ontario high school courses, secondary school graduation diploma, or the equivalent, good personality, integrity, observance, discriminating, tact and good judgment.

**Mr. Sargent:** Thank you.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Scarborough West.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** As the hon. Minister well knows from two previous sessions, I have an inherent antagonism to censorship in this field and am always curious about what the board has been doing. Now I would like to ask the hon. Minister once again if he could read into the record those films which were censored in part or in full, I gather in part in most instances, over the last year. And to save him the difficulty he laboured under last year, perhaps he could give us the names purely of the English and French films; the American, British and French films.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Well, Mr. Chairman—and there are some interesting combinations in this list—I can start off with “Make Mine Double,” “Girl in Trouble,” “Guest,” “Woman of Straw,” “Devilled All,” “French Dressing,” “Thin Red Line,” “New Interns,” “Doctor,” “Organizers,” “Visit,” “Young Lovers,” “Tunnel of Love,” “Black like Me,” “Ape Woman,” “Racing Fever,” “War Party,” “Major Dundee.”

And if anybody asks me what was wrong with “Major Dundee,” I am afraid I could not tell him. “Akusta Ajura,” “Son of Samson,” “Seduced and Abandoned”—which might well have been on a good bill with the “New Interns”—“The New Hour.” I think that one perhaps was on with “War Party.” “Mallamond,” “Dawn of Victory,” “Out of a Good and Poor Heart,” “Spanking Comes from Paradise,” “Beauty of Bosbur,” “King of Fools” and—this was a Greek film, but I give you the translation, for the hon. member for St. George—“Love in Summer Hill.”

These were German, “Devil in the Flesh,” “Two Hearts in May,” “Three-penny Opera,” “Unknown Soldier,” Two French ones, “Bluebird” and “Les Gendarmes de St. Tropez” and one Polish, “Please Call my Wife.”

**Mr. Letherby:** Now sort that out.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Would some of the films which the hon. Minister has listed—I did not get them all obviously—but some in the category of “Black like Me” or “Major Dundee” or “Les Gendarmes de St. Tropez,” would these films be seen anywhere in an uncensored version? Would even the art theatres, which show these movies, have them submitted to the censor?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** The Act requires that all films exhibited be approved and classified. I am not a legal expert but I presume that

the definition of “exhibit” is when it is shown for a fee.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** So that for a certain group of films, the moral judgments of the board apply to everyone in society, without exception, and it is therefore asserted that no one, no member of this House for instance, is capable of viewing a film like “Major Dundee” in its entirety or “Black like Me” in its entirety, without it first having come before the censor board?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** If they were to pay admission I would say that is correct.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Right. Well, what are the bases for the moral judgments which guide the board?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** The same as last year.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Violence and nudity.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Violence, nudity and—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** And obscenity.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** And obscenity. And the blanket terms cover the censorship? Nothing more than that? No definition of what these men would consider to be violence, or sadism, or even nudity?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** No.

**Mr. Thompson:** Every time, both last year and the year before, it was suggested that you might have on your board of censorship some people who had a background in production, more of an artistic background than perhaps some of the members on the board. Has the hon. Minister done that? He suggested last year he thought it was a good idea.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** As a matter of fact, I am happy to tell the House that the consensus among critics in this area is that Ontario has probably the most enlightened and the best system of classification in the country and in fact other jurisdictions have followed our system. The question of the makeup of the review board is one which is under study and, as a matter of fact, we are presently discussing with the civil service commission some changes in the setup there, so it may well be that there will be some changes or additions to the board.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I would just like to emphasize this, through you, to the hon. Minister, that I have talked to some

people who are in the production area. One of them had seen a film in Europe where there was obviously a continuity and a very dramatic ending to the film and it seemed that the board of censors had not caught the continuity in this. They just hacked the film and frankly left a great deal in the minds of the people, questions—I can think of one example of someone coming to a bedroom door in a hotel and there were sudden cuts in various parts which made it, in the minds of these two producers far more seductive than it would have been if it had had a complete continuity.

Because of that, it seems to me there must be producers with no idea of obscenity or wanting to give a theme and a continuity to it, that people who have not followed this, who have not got a background of creative work, might not recognize it. Therefore, I would plead to the hon. Minister that he should have someone with a background of actually producing.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, has the hon. Minister during the time he has held this particular office, had any appeals taken to him from the decisions of the board?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** No appeals have reached the Minister.

**Mr. A. V. Walker (Oshawa):** I have a question on this. I have had inquiries on one film that is now in the theatres and I assume from the large crowds that it is a very popular film, although I would say I have never been fortunate enough to see it myself. But I have had a couple of citizens phone me, one especially was a school teacher, who was at this film and was surprised to see some of his students, 12-year-old boys and girls, at this film. Now, this film was listed, even the advertising was listed, as it should have been, as adult entertainment, but there is apparently no restriction.

Some films apparently are listed as adult entertainment—and I certainly would say that I think in this particular film they should not have been allowing 12-year-olds in to see it, if it was as has been brought to my attention—they are listed as adult entertainment and yet they do not carry that restricted clause. You see some films that are restricted as to the age limit and yet you see others that are listed as “adult entertainment.” Is there some reason for this?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, the two classifications are “restricted” and “adult,” and all others are general. “Restricted” are

restricted to attendance by those 18 years of age and over; the “adult” designation is really a guide to people—children or parents. It is a suggestion on the part of the board that this is more suitable for adults, that there is nothing in the film which should prevent children from seeing it, if their parents wish.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, if a citizen of the province wanted to find out what deletion had been made in a film what steps would he take? I assume that he could be one of the persons who could be aggrieved by a decision of the board, and I do not know what steps he would take to find out whether or not he had been so aggrieved.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** The board in itself does not make cuts. The board suggests to the distributor that if he wishes a certificate, he should make certain cuts. These are written out—so many feet—and then “words beginning” and “theme beginning” at such-and-such a place to such-and-such a place. If a distributor agrees, then the deletion is made. It may be a question of whether it be a restricted film or an adult classification, so that the board does not make these decisions, it is the distributor himself.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, what the hon. Minister has said is that censorship affects the citizens of the province of Ontario, not the distributor. The question of censorship is only whether he can, in fact, show that film. The person whose viewing right is affected is a citizen of the province. Does he have any opportunity to go to the board to see what has been deleted and make any appeal against such a decision of the board, or is it entirely within the area of the person who has the film and who makes the application to the board?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I am afraid I cannot answer, Mr. Chairman, because to my knowledge, no one has ever asked about this.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, if one of the members of this House wants to find out which portions had been deleted from a certain film, could he approach the board and would it be possible for the board to indicate to him the deletions and explain them? And if he took objection to the reasons, could he then make an appeal to the Minister as an aggrieved party?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** As far as the first part of the question is concerned, there is no problem, because the board have all the records

going back for many years. As far as who can make an appeal, this could be a very good question because it may be that the owner of a film—the distributor—wants the cut made, even though the aggrieved party—as the hon. member describes it—does not. What the legal position is there, I cannot say.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** One final question, Mr. Chairman. The list of films which the hon. Minister read out—those are films which were censored in part, I take it. Were there any films rejected by the board entirely?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** No.

Vote 2006 agreed to.

On vote 2007:

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, I asked a few questions regarding the survey in the Muskoka area, as to what use had been made of this. Can the hon. Minister answer at this time?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend had two questions. First of all, he asked some questions about figures I used in a speech to, I think it was, the woodland and water club in Cleveland, a while ago as to the number of tourists. The figure I used on that occasion—the figures he was discussing—were the 1964 figures. The DBS figures show that 22.3 million persons entered Ontario in that year. Of these, 4.1 million were commuters; 18.2 million were real tourists and of these, approximately six million would stay more than 24 hours. Those are DBS figures.

The figure I used in Cleveland was 22.8 million, which is a preliminary 1965 estimate.

In the Muskoka study, the hon. member asked the cost of it, and it was approximately \$9,000. We had three done, and in dividing the figure up as closely as we can, it would appear that the cost was approximately \$9,000. There has been no plan to table the report in the House because it is a somewhat lengthy one, and it would be rather costly to print in the journals. However, our practice in these surveys is to make them available for approximately \$10 each—the total survey—and to provide those interested parties with a synopsis so that the information is available to tourist councils and chambers of commerce, and so on.

**Mr. Paterson:** Last year during the estimates, I raised a question regarding the sur-

veys done under the direction of Mr. Fallis—who was with the department of the hon. Minister—in Lakefield and in my home community of Leamington. And I believe the hon. Minister indicated that these particular surveys were now worthless and that this information went down the drain, and that even copies of the Leamington survey could not be found. Is this, in fact, so?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** That is correct, Mr. Chairman. Actually, the information that was gathered in those surveys, as I recall it, was on quite a different basis—a far less sophisticated basis that would be of very little use in comparing them with present surveys and present survey techniques.

Vote 2007 agreed to.

On vote 2008:

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman—

**Mr. Chairman:** I think that the member for Stormont has a statement here.

**Mr. F. Guindon** (Stormont): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is the function of the St. Lawrence parks commission to provide a variety of out-of-door recreational facilities and to operate historic sites—principally Old Fort Henry at Kingston, and Upper Canada village near Morrisburg—as living museums. As you know, and as the name of the commission implies, our area of operation is that 170-mile stretch of the St. Lawrence river and Lake Ontario from Glengarry to Adolphustown. These facilities have been developed at a time when our own people and visitors alike have indicated considerable interest in history and, in particular, Canadian history, and the origins and development of our province and our nation.

Also, the number of campers who have enjoyed the facilities offered, not only by our commission, but throughout Ontario, have increased significantly in numbers. This House will be interested to know that attendance figures for the entire St. Lawrence parks system since Upper Canada village opened in 1961, now total 9,209,000 persons—attesting to the popularity of the parks and historic sites, and resulting in many millions of new dollars being injected into the economy of the communities which make up the St. Lawrence parks area.

During these years, visitors in the Chrysler Farm Battlefield park, Upper Canada village, the Long Sault parkway areas, where many of our most popular visitor facilities are located, totalled nearly six million persons.

You will have noted from our annual report that the total attendance during 1965 at all facilities was 1,900,000 persons—a slight decrease from the year before. This decrease was caused by too many cold and wet days during August and September of last year, which reduced the number of users of our beach and picnic areas. It is interesting to note that the bad weather apparently had no effect on campers, since the use of our campsites increased by some 5,000 camper groups over 1964.

The Upper Canada golf course in Crysler Farm Battlefield park completed its first full season of operation with the course being heavily patronized, particularly on weekends. Some 7,000 golfers made use of this very attractive, championship calibre, nine-hole course. The second nine holes has now been completed and we look forward to holding an official opening early in the 1966 season.

Fort Henry enjoyed a large increase in attendance; some 23,000 more persons than in 1964, a 12 per cent increase.

Upper Canada village enjoyed a more modest increase in attendance, about 7,000 persons.

The maple syrup camp proved a continuing popular attraction. It was open for a full month during the spring of 1965 and some 14,000 people, 5,000 more than the previous year, enjoyed watching the making of maple syrup and maple sugar by methods which have not changed since the 19th century.

Some of the principal events of the 1965 season, which are more fully described in the commission's annual report, include a drum-head service commemorating the 20th anniversary of V-E day; the second international bow fishing derby, which was filmed by the national film board; the visit of a group of 26 United States editors, sponsored by The Department of Tourism and Information; the opening of the John. L. Carroll museum of the river, which tells the story of the development of transportation on the St. Lawrence river and its importance in the exploration and development of Canada; the water ski show presented by the Collins Bay water ski club; the Royal Canadian school of signals band concert.

During 1965, some 25,000 school children toured Upper Canada village as part of their curriculum. These prearranged tours are provided for schools by the commission at no charge. Both Upper Canada village and Old Fort Henry were locations for films which will be shown at Expo '67.

In dealing with the parks and historic sites of the St. Lawrence parks commission, the

tourist industry committee referred to them as, and I quote:

A show window to the east of which the entire province can and should be proud.

Indeed, we are proud of the commission properties, but this pride has not led to complacency and in the coming year we plan many improvements to both parks and historic sites.

The commission has acquired additional land at Ivy Lea park, which will be improved to provide more and better camping facilities at the site. Improvements will be made on the Morrison and Nairne sites in preparation for the national heritage camp planned by the girl guides for July, 1967.

Camping facilities are to be enlarged at Farran park with the development of a camping area designed for trailers. At many other sites the facilities will be improved to handle overflow camping, additional electrical outlets and toilet facilities will be provided and swimming beaches will be improved.

At Upper Canada village, the lumber mill will be put into daily operation to show the many processes of handling wood. The area will be expanded from the present water powered muley saw to include a pit saw for the manual sawing of logs into planks, a pump boring auger, a display of broad axing and the manufacture of shingles by a horse-powered drag saw and shingle saw.

As a by-product of this operation, a complete wooden structure will be produced, in order to erect as a living display, a 19th-century barn. The farming attractions will be expanded to include more animals, displays of plowing, cultivating, seeding, harvesting and threshing.

The commission's other major historic site is Fort Henry at Kingston. Here, the major attraction is the world-famed Fort Henry guard, which each year draws tens of thousands of people to the fort. The guard has constantly received invitations to visit other centres, but because we have felt it was unfair to the tourists to remove the guard for any sustained period, only a few of these invitations could be accepted.

Thus, Ontario was missing a first-rate opportunity to publicize the province's attraction. This year, however, money is requested in the estimates to increase the personnel of the guard, so as to provide a travelling section. We hope that in future years this corps can be expanded so as to gain the widest possible publicity benefits.

Mr. Chairman, the St. Lawrence parks commission looks forward to another busy and successful year of operation in 1966. Our forward planning during that time and in conjunction with The Department of Tourism and Information will be designed to capitalize on the surge of visitors coming to Canada in Centennial year, and in particular to Expo '67. Of the ten million visitors anticipated at Expo, a very large proportion will be travelling near and through the communities where this commission operates and it is our intention to attract them, waylay them and stop them, to the benefit of our facilities and that part of Ontario in which we operate.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Essex South asked the other day about the complement of the commission and I would like to give it to him now. I might just mention though, that up until very recently, the civil service complement of the commission was 31 persons. It had remained this way for quite a number of years, until the major construction period was completed.

The remainder, Mr. Chairman, were either seasonal employees or continuous casuals. However, the civil service commission and the classification branch of The Treasury Department have been working on job specifications and so on for the staff, and recently the first stage of this reclassification was completed and the approved complement now stands at 76. These are civil servants, plus 47 who are classified as public servants and 414 which will be classified as contract employees or seasonal employees, for a total of 537.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Windsor-Walkerville. On vote 2008, I assume it is on the first sub-heading from one to five, is it?

Mr. Newman: Yes, it would come under one, more than likely. What is the price of admission to the parks system?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is the same as the Lands and Forests parks; \$5 seasonal vehicle sticker, or \$1 per day and camping is \$1.50 per night, or \$9 a week. But the season sticker issued by Lands and Forests for their parks is honoured at the commission parks and vice versa.

Mr. Newman: Well, Mr. Chairman, with approximately two million people visiting the site there, can the hon. Minister explain why the entry fees were only \$500,000?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, because many of those people entered many times with the same seasonal pass.

Mr. Newman: Well then, your figures actually are not accurate. You are padding figures in here. You are trying to sell something by having an individual visit ten different areas and counting him ten different times.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well no, Mr. Chairman. I should point out that the admission is by vehicle. The vehicle may have seven people in it.

Mr. Newman: Well you are still padding the figures. You cannot convince me that 1,900,000 different people come into the area.

Mr. Chairman, right across the river from my own community is the fifth largest tourist attraction in the nation and that is the Ford museum and Greenfield village. We have 90 million people residing within an eight-hour travel time of the city. I think that it behooves this government to set up at our end of the province a similar project. After all, this project is being subsidized to the tune of \$1 million a year; you are going into the red at \$1 million a year. The gross revenue from the parks last year was \$1,100,000; the hon. Minister is asking for \$2,100,000 now. This definitely is not a paying project at all and one cannot foresee the thing paying for itself at any time in the future.

This project is a worthwhile project but if it is going to be subsidized to \$1 million a year, why is not another facility similar to this set up in another part of the province? Why set it up in the one area?

It is all right that today Windsor happens to have an economic climate that is very, very favourable, but not too long ago we were hard pressed for any type of employment whatsoever. We had 12,000 people unemployed and we begged and asked the hon. Minister to set up a facility similar to this in that area and I think that one still should be set up.

I talked of a seignery project and the hon. Minister's department should have studied the thing long ago, because this is the third, or possibly the fourth, year that it has been brought up and I think that this thing should be acted on now in case there are any reverses in the future and the area will not suffer in the way that it has in the past because of the serious unemployment that they did have. This could be an economic boon to the area and it could be an economic boon to other areas.

**Mr. Paterson:** There were several other questions I had asked of the hon. Minister and hinging on the remarks of the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville. I had asked when the commission feels it will have completed its major expenditures, and how soon the commission feels this project will break even and possibly show a net return in order that we would be free and able to make similar projects in other parts of the province.

**Mr. Guindon:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to correct the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville when he said that the commission has been showing a deficit of \$1 million a year. I must say that this is not quite true. Our revenue—

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, could the hon. member explain the figures in the annual report and the figure—

**Mr. Guindon:** As the hon. member will see, our revenue last year was over \$1 million—I believe it was \$1,024,000—and our estimates of course were \$2 million, but what the hon. member has forgotten is that there is a great deal of development in capital construction and in investments that we make. But I think if we totalled the revenues as compared with our operational costs, there is still a gap, but a gap which would be much closer to about \$250,000.

**Mr. Paterson:** To follow up on that question, does the hon. member anticipate that he will perhaps break even this year, or next year?

**Mr. Guindon:** We could, of course, break even if we stopped developing new areas. But constantly we have demands in the local area to develop more campsites and more parks, and naturally these, insofar as small parkettes along highways are concerned, are non-revenue areas and they will always cost the commission more money. We are also paying more money to our employees, which has added to our costs during the last year.

**Mr. Chairman:** On the administration from 1 to 5.

**Mr. Paterson:** Yes. Under “administration” I had asked a question regarding the licensing of the village to complete its authenticity. I wonder, has the hon. Minister thought of this, or the chairman?

**Mr. Guindon:** Mr. Chairman, I can speak for the commission. As you know, we have nine members and they were unanimous in not having any liquor in the village. We feel

the area does not want it. We have in mind, of course—if we ever get the money to build a club house to the golf course, this would be the proper place for the handling and selling of liquor.

**Mr. Paterson:** Is the golf course breaking even or is it revenue-producing? I notice that public courses in the city of Toronto are raising their rates this year.

**Mr. Guindon:** Mr. Chairman, last year our revenue was \$23,000 and I think that we are doing fairly well. We are quite happy about the operation.

**Mr. Apps:** In item 5 of vote 2008, I notice that there is \$10,000 set aside for land acquisition, and I wonder just what that particular land acquisition is?

**Mr. Guindon:** The hon. member for Kingston and the Islands is quite right. We have an amount of \$10,000 for land acquisition. We must agree that this is not very much when land is brought today in certain areas. However, it did happen in one case last year when we had to ask for a board order, but we have kept this amount of money in case there is a parcel of land that we can purchase within the \$10,000. Otherwise, we have to go back to the hon. Minister and Treasury board.

**Mr. Apps:** Mr. Chairman, in light of any plans they might have, could the hon. member for Stormont indicate to me whether he feels this \$10,000 is enough for him this year?

**Mr. Guindon:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. member is referring to somewhere around the Quinte area or the proposed Quinte parkway?

**Mr. Apps:** The Loyalist route.

**Mr. Guindon:** In this case we have had a survey made by a committee of two very qualified men—our own engineer, Mr. Lemon, and Mr. Cantelon, from The Department of Lands and Forests—and they suggest that any land owned by The Department of Highways should eventually become the property of the St. Lawrence parks commission, in order to preserve the historic aspect of this area. This, I think, would not require too much money, and it is the intention of the commission to implement the recommendations in the report.

**Mr. Apps:** I am very pleased to hear this report is going to be implemented. I doubt,

to some extent, that \$10,000 is going to be enough to do what the report might indicate they would like to do. I would hope the government would see their way clear to increase that amount to some extent, if necessary.

**Mr. Guindon:** I agree with the hon. member, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to go back to the golf course again, for a moment. Is this strictly a pay-as-you-play golf course, or is there membership for the local area people?

**Mr. Guindon:** We have green fees, of course, but we also have membership fees which this year have been changed. They run up to \$100 for a couple—\$60 for the husband and \$40 for his wife.

**Mr. Paterson:** In my questioning the other night, I asked if there was accommodation at the village for visiting MPPs or commission people.

**Mr. Guindon:** There is no accommodation in the village. We have a guest house close by which is a fairly old building, but which has been refurbished. It is not a guest house for hon. members; it is a guest house for people from abroad, particularly distinguished visitors coming into the area. I would say that as far as hon. members are concerned, very few have used our guest house. I would say not more than six have used it and they have happened to be around and have stayed overnight; no more than six hon. members and not all of them government members.

**Mr. Paterson:** Therefore, on the passes so kindly given to us by your commission it might be possible to go down and spend an enjoyable weekend visiting the village and playing a game of golf.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I have earlier mentioned that there was a deficit of more than \$1 million—the deficit is well over \$1.25 million. The hon. member mentioned the fact that there was a lot of capital expenditure. I do not find anywhere in the vote 2008 where there is any capital expenditures of any substantial amount. \$10,000 for land acquisition? \$39,000 for construction and development? I see no major items; so the deficit is \$1.25 million a year.

**Mr. Guindon:** As I see it here, Mr. Chairman, we have under operation of parks, con-

struction and development, \$169,000. Under historic sites, we have construction and development, \$39,000, and then land acquisition, of course, \$10,000.

**Mr. Newman:** That is less than a quarter of a million, so your deficit is still well over a million dollars a year.

**Mr. Guindon:** I do not have all the figures here, Mr. Chairman, but I know we would be much closer to a quarter of a million.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, could I ask under this first vote if the commissioner could tell us, what are the advantages that you derive having the park under a commission which you would not have if you were under The Department of Lands and Forests?

**Mr. Guindon:** It is not up to me to say, because I have been appointed to do a job and that is what I am doing.

**Mr. Singer:** Maybe the hon. Minister could tell us.

**Mr. Guindon:** It is a government decision, government policy.

**Mr. Thompson:** Could we ask the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) why it is not under Lands and Forests? What is the advantage of having it under a commission?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I think the answer is, the government recommended to this Legislature and this Legislature agreed to the setting up of the parks commission, which has two functions, one to operate the parks in the area and the other to operate the two historic sites and of course to provide certain facilities in the parks which perhaps would not otherwise have been provided, because these were to replace facilities lost by the people in the area when the seaway and power dam were constructed.

**Mr. Thompson:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I can appreciate the necessity when it was first started because of the problem of the flooding for the St. Lawrence seaway, and so on, but I am asking now, has there been a study to see if this is the most businesslike and economical way to do it, when you have a whole department with skilled people in Lands and Forests? Why have a separate commission today? Is this being examined at all?

**Mr. Guindon:** Mr. Chairman, I would give only a personal opinion. In my experience

on the commission, for the last three years, I would say if this should ever happen you would disrupt the whole operation of the St. Lawrence parks commission. In this way, because we have nine commissioners representing local areas, they are dedicated people. The local people have given a great deal not only of their time and effort but a lot of artifacts and things, free of charge to the commission, and they feel they are part and parcel of our operation. I am very much afraid, Mr. Chairman, if we ever made a change along those lines, that the operation would not be as successful as it is today.

**Mr. Thompson:** Do I take it from what the hon. member has said, Mr. Chairman, that he is saying, under Lands and Forests, first it would be disrupted, and secondly, that The Department of Lands and Forests are not dedicated people?

**Mr. Guindon:** I am not saying this at all, Mr. Chairman, I am talking for our own people in our own area.

**Mr. Thompson:** Would the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests suggest to us why after the commission has been set up—and I think it did a good job at the start—why under the unified approach that the hon. Minister has with all his skilled people and some first-class people, why they should not consider taking this over now?

**Hon. A. K. Roberts** (Minister of Lands and Forests): Well, I would say this, Mr. Chairman, that this commission—there is the Niagara parks commission, another commission for example, dealing in certain park areas—for the type of park and historical recording and reproducing and so forth, the type of commission that we have along the St. Lawrence, I think, is quite distinct, and different from the type of work that we are doing in Lands and Forests in regard to the much more primitive and much more hinterland type of parks.

**Mr. K. Bryden** (Woodbine): Well, Mr. Chairman, I am a little alarmed to hear the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests compare this commission with the Niagara parks commission. I must say that I had always taken an indulgent attitude towards this commission in view of the work it has done, and the work the chairman has done and in view of the fact that it had always come to this Legislature with votes, at least with its requests for money.

Perhaps the situation is that, if at a later time its revenues equal or exceed its expendi-

tures, it will treat this Legislature with the same contempt as the Niagara parks commission. If that is so, I think it is time we took another look at the situation.

We do not want any more two-bit empires with their own police forces, stopping short only of their own army, that we have down in the Niagara parks commission. I am sure this will never happen under the present chairmanship, but I would hate to think that we have this possibility arising in regard to the St. Lawrence parks commission. I would not like to see a repetition of the Niagara parks commission anywhere in this province.

**Mr. Chairman:** Vote 2008; on the second—

**Mr. Thompson:** May I ask, under this vote as well as under administration, can the employees negotiate with management in this commission?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, these are public servants, civil servants, the same as every other person is in the government. Mr. Chairman, on vote 2009—

**Mr. Chairman:** Excuse me, I think the member has a question; is it under 2008?

**Mr. Paterson:** Under historic sites section, I have some questions regarding Old Fort Henry and the selection of the people—whether they are being picked under the human rights code, if they have been in the past, and will be in the future? I would ask questions regarding this second group of Old Fort Henry guards as to whether they are going to be utilized fully during the centennial year? Could the hon. Minister expand on this, please?

**Mr. Guindon:** Mr. Chairman, all the guards at Fort Henry of course are picked by our supervisor, who is a major and knows how to pick men for this type of work. They are hand-picked more or less. He takes time to visit most universities across Ontario and for that matter even in Quebec.

They have to be of a certain size, a certain height. Some of them have to be musicians. I think this is the reason why our guard has done so exceptionally well in the years gone by. Every year we have to replace about 25 per cent of our men who do not come back, but they are hand-picked by Major Brais who is the superintendent of the fort. Does that answer the question of the hon. member?

**Mr. Paterson:** In part. I am just wondering, will the second group of Old Fort Henry guards play a full role during our centennial year in varying parts of our province?

**Mr. Guindon:** Yes. I did mention in my remarks earlier, this is a first step. We have had many requests over the years to use the guard outside Old Fort Henry, but we felt—and this was the feeling of our commission, of all the members—that it would not be fair for our tourists to take our guards away, even if it is only for a few days. So we have come to the conclusion that if the money is approved here today we will add some 25 bodies, I believe, to our present guard—men of the same calibre and type as we are having now.

This will permit some of our guards to go out and accept invitations we have had to turn down in the past.

Vote 2008 agreed to.

On vote 2009:

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a brief statement on vote 2009.

I would like to inform hon. members of the House that the government today awarded the contract for construction of Ontario's centennial project, the Centennial centre of science and technology. The centre will be built by Pigott Construction Company, whose bid for \$21,703,000 was the lowest tender out of a total of four received when tenders closed three weeks ago. You may recall, Mr. Chairman, that when this centennial project was first announced it was estimated the total cost would be \$14 million. By August, this had risen to \$17 million and the final estimate by The Department of Public Works before the tenders were opened was \$20,300,000. This was within seven per cent of the amount of the present contract. Of course, the money for this construction is not under this vote but is included in vote 1811 under The Department of Public Works.

Last year, Mr. Chairman, my colleague, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development explained to the hon. members of this House why the cost of Ontario's exhibit at Expo '67 had gone over the original estimate. Here then is another instance of increased construction costs which we face today. There are two major reasons for this. The first is that the undertaking itself has grown in scope. The second is the building boom, heightened by Expo '67 and other large centennial works. However, we have great confidence in the value of the project to the people of this province, especially as an instrument of public education. Therefore, we are proceeding, and our enthusiasm for the centre is higher than ever.

In the fall of 1964, when this project was

first announced, it appeared that a building with about 100,000 square feet of floor space would be satisfactory. As research by the centre's consultants and staff progressed, the rich, educational possibilities of the project became increasingly apparent. It was realized that more than four times as much space was essential, particularly when hundreds of thousands of school children were to visit the centre each year as part of their studies. However, because of the tremendous pressure on the construction industry, we have had to weigh the need for the centennial centre against the urgency of hospitals, schools, community colleges and universities.

While the centre is the official project for this province to mark the 100th year of Confederation, we have decided not to push for its completion in 1967. It is anticipated that construction will commence next month and proceed with all reasonable speed. The centre has been gradually building up a staff of designers and curators and it has acquired a number of outstanding collections and individual items for display.

To give the people of Ontario a foretaste of what they will eventually see in the completed centre, we are planning a substantial 1967 preview in the Ontario building at the Canadian national exhibition grounds. We have not downgraded or delayed our prime centennial project in any respect. Our decision simply reflects the fact that priorities in construction are essential for the wisest expenditure of public funds.

I am pleased to announce to the hon. members of this House that a model of the centre and the Don Valley parkland, with which it is to be integrated, will be on public display at the foot of the grand staircase in the main lobby here at Queen's Park. I know that every hon. member of the Legislature will study it and will be attracted to it. It symbolizes progress on a project in which all Ontario can take pride.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I have a number of remarks which I would like to make about this centre. I do not know whether you want me to make them now or later.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister) moves that the committee rise and report certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, tomorrow I would like to complete these estimates, then deal with the estimates of The Department of Lands and Forests.

On Wednesday, I would like to deal with some of the private bills that are on the

order paper, in both second reading and committee of the whole House and the government bills and orders that are in the committee stage, as well.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.45 o'clock, p.m.









ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Tuesday, March 15, 1966

Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome, as guests, students from the following schools: In the east gallery, Lady Churchill public school, St. Catharines; and in the west gallery, St. Patrick's separate school, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

**Mr. D. Bales** (York Mills), from the standing committee on legal bills and labour, presented the committee's first report which was read as follows and adopted: Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill No. 7, An Act to amend The Bailiffs Act;

Bill No. 9, An Act to amend The County Courts Act;

Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act;

Bill No. 11, An Act to amend The Jurors Act;

Bill No. 12, An Act to amend The Public Trustee Act;

Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Sheriffs Act;

Bill No. 39, An Act to amend The Law Society Act.

Your committee begs to report the following bill with certain amendments:

Bill No. 8, An Act to amend The Crown Administration of Estates Act.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motions.

Introduction of bills.

## THE POWER COMMISSION ACT

**Hon. J. R. Simonett** (Minister of Energy and Resources Management) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. J. R. Simonett** (Minister of Energy and Resources Management): Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to clarify the intent of section 105 of the Act and to update the means available to local electric utilities for the management of their funds.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question of the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond). Could the hon. Minister inform this House whether the Ontario hospitals, in conjunction with Dr. Abraham Hoffer, University of Saskatchewan, intend collaborating in the treatment of schizophrenia with the use of the drug niacin?

**Hon. M. B. Dymond** (Minister of Health): Would the hon. member for York South also ask his question at this time?

**Mr. Speaker:** The member for York South also has a similar question.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have essentially the same question, with the concluding portion: After inquiring whether or not this procedure is being used I asked: if so, where; and if not, is consideration being given to using this inexpensive treatment?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Speaker, since the questions are both the same I will try to answer them both under one reply.

Although the public press in Saskatchewan has given a prominent place to the claims for niacin as a cure for schizophrenia, there has been very little support for these claims in the medical press. Our specialists in clinical research are of the opinion that such reports as are available fail to establish a valid case for its use. However, in one of our hospitals which has a very active research department, in which selected new drugs are tested for therapeutic efficacy, investigation of the use of niacin has already been going on and is continuing.

The effects of various brands and dosages have already been tested. Some patients have shown improvement, but up to the present time none of the physicians have been impressed by the superiority of niacin over

other drugs currently in use. The staff of the mental branch and of the hospitals will continue to keep in touch with the developments in Dr. Hoffer's research, but it is not anticipated that they will undertake any formal collaboration with him.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett), notice of which has been given.

Did the hon. Minister receive a letter from Senator Edward J. Speno, New York state, inviting Ontario to take joint action with the state of New York in developing a safety car; and if so what action does the hon. Minister propose to take?

**Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport):** Mr. Speaker, yesterday I received a letter from Senator Speno of the New York state Senate. It was written, as he pointed out, at the instigation of the hon. member opposite and a copy was sent to him. I shall answer the letter.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Speaker, may I ask a supplementary question?

Would the hon. Minister consider the possibility of inviting executive members of the committee of New York state to this province to look into this matter; or, alternatively, a committee from this Legislature to go to Albany to look into the whole matter of the safety car—what has been achieved, and how we might co-operate?

**Hon. Mr. Haskett:** I will give the hon. member's question some consideration, sir.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart), notice of which has been given.

What will be the disposition of the shares of the bean company held in trust by the former bean producers marketing board in view of the government's trusteeship of the board?

**Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture):** Mr. Speaker, this matter is being considered now by the legal advisers for our department.

**Mr. Gaunt:** May I ask the hon. Minister a supplementary question?

Will the money be returned to the growers?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Mr. Speaker, I would ask the hon. member: Will what money be returned to the growers?

**Mr. Gaunt:** The money held in trust by the board, as money for the shares which were held by the board in trust.

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Mr. Speaker, the whole matter of the assets of both the bean board and the bean company are presently being audited and as soon as that report is submitted it will be sorted out as to what assets belong to the bean board and what assets belong to the bean company. The legal people will then come into the picture to perform a complete separation and the return of both to each party.

There is no thought of taking anything from either one; it will be returned to whichever party owns it. I would assume that the plant and all facilities and all assets of the plant itself would go back to the growers as such, those who really own it and who built it and who have the assets in it.

**Mr. Gaunt:** Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister another supplementary question along the same line?

Has the hon. Minister considered the setting up of an agency-type marketing plan for beans, similar to the hog marketing plan?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** There are many possibilities in this whole situation. An agency-type plan is something that I understand was suggested by the former president of the bean growers marketing board at the annual meeting last year. I read of his proposal with a great deal of interest as it was reported in the press and I could only assume that is one of the things that could be considered.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, I have two questions; one to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) in two parts:

1. Is it the government's intention to proceed at this session with Bill No. 2, An Act to amend The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Act, 1941; and

2. If so, can we expect second reading of this bill before the Easter recess?

**Hon. J. P. Roberts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, I still reserve the right to call government bills when it is more convenient for us, but I would tell the hon. member that subsequently to the introduction of this bill I had representations made to me by both the Algoma Central Railway Company and other groups of people and individuals. As a result of that I have met with officials of the company, together with the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) and

the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart), in whose riding this territory is situated. As a result of that meeting there are various discussions and investigations taking place and I am not in the position to tell him at this stage of the game whether we will proceed with this bill at this session or not.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, my second question is to the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrobe).

1. When will lands owned by the Algoma Central Railway open for public claims staking?

2. Has ACR's recent action of withdrawal of some of its lands from public claims staking been taken with the approval of the government?

**Hon. G. C. Wardrobe** (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the hon. member for York South for asking me these questions.

1. Privately owned lands that include ownership of the mining rights are not open for staking as mining claims under The Mining Act.

The Algoma Central Railway owns a number of townships outright and can dispose of the mining rights in these lands in any manner that it pleases. For many years the company has maintained a land office in Sault Ste. Marie and at various times has used several methods for interesting the public in exploring for minerals. One method has been through the staking of mining claims which are recorded with the company and not with The Department of Mines. On short notice I have not been able to find out the exact date when staking was first permitted, but I would say that it has been for at least 25 years.

Was there a second question?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Yes. Has the ACR's recent withdrawal of some of the lands from public claims staking been taken with the approval of the government? I assume from what the hon. Minister has said the answer is "no."

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** The answer is we have received no notice that the company has ceased to permit claims staking. As these are privately owned lands, naturally government approval is not required.

**Hon. J. Yaremko** (Provincial Secretary) begs leave to present to the House the following reports:

The annual report of the Ontario energy

board for the year ending December 31, 1965.

The annual report of the Ontario highway transport board for the year ending December 31, 1965.

The forty-sixth annual report of The Ontario Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1965.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** With the passage of the bill respecting medical services insurance, I undertook to advise you, sir, the personnel who would be named to the medical services insurance council. I am now in a position to give you that information. They are as follows:

Mr. A. J. Campbell, Kingston, Ontario: Mr. Campbell has a long record of service in the labour movement. He is presently president of the Ontario provincial council, united brotherhood of carpenters and joiners of America.

Mrs. C. M. Johnston, Port Arthur, Ontario: A school teacher by profession, she now devotes her time to the important responsibilities of mother and homemaker. She is identified with many aspects of public service in her community.

Mr. William M. McCance, Sarnia, Ontario: A professional engineer, head of his own firm, he has a notable military and business career and a long and varied record of public service.

Dr. David Monson, Toronto, Ontario: Rabbi, Beth Sholom synagogue, a man widely and well known for his concern for the welfare of people.

Mr. Cecil D. Wight, Ottawa, Ontario: Widely known as an executive in his native city, he has served as director of planning and works for the city of Ottawa. For long he has been deeply involved in various matters in the interests of his people.

Dr. R. S. Duggan, St. David's, Ontario, a physician.

Dr. T. M. Lockwood, Cooksville, Ontario, a surgeon.

**Mr. R. Gisborn** (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, I rise with your approval, sir, on a point of order to protest what I consider the deviation, arbitrarily, from the agreed-upon procedure of dealing with private members' business between the hour of five and six p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, we arrived at a procedure which would be lined up and agreed upon by the various party Whips and

from which we would not deviate unless the deviation was reasonable and agreed upon by the three groups.

Now if you will recall, Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday—and I have the line-up of the resolutions as dated covering the period from March 1 to March 31—last Tuesday evening we had agreed to deal, according to our typewritten list, with Resolution No. 8 standing in the name of the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) and Resolution No. 12, standing in the name of the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha). We felt on that day, Mr. Speaker, that it would not be proper to deal with two resolutions of such importance at one time and the Whips did agree that we would separate them and deal with one in the hour on Tuesday, March 8, and the other one in the hour on Tuesday, March 15. This meant, Mr. Speaker, that we had to then change the order we had agreed upon for that period. A bill standing in my own name, Bill No. 29, order No. 24, was on agreement moved ahead from Thursday, March 10, to today, March 15.

Last Tuesday when we agreed on the procedure to deal with the two resolutions standing in the names of the hon. members for Grey South and Sudbury, the government Whip requested that we drop Bill No. 29 from the Tuesday night session, which is tonight. I protested, based on the right of each group to name the bill or resolution they wished to deal with in the hour allocated to them. The Whip then said, "Fine, if you protest we will go ahead with Bill No. 29."

On Thursday evening the government Whip asked my hon. leader (Mr. MacDonald) and myself if we would drop Bill No. 29 as being the order to deal with on Tuesday evening, tonight. We told him we would give it consideration after we listened to his reasoning.

His reasoning was that the Cabinet was discussing this problem and were going to make some recommendations, in that regard he could not bring it forward. I did not think this was reason enough and we have decided that our bill should stand and be the order for the private member's order between five and six this afternoon.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that it was an ultimatum from the government Whip that we either accede or we protest, and I am making that protest at this time. I am sure that the Liberal Whip will verify what I have said. They did agree that we would make the changes we agreed upon last week, and Bill No. 29 would be the order for this afternoon between five and six. In fact, they

have their speakers lined up to deal with that particular order of business.

Now, Mr. Speaker, when we agree to a procedural order to expedite the business of the House, one of the specifics of the agreement is in dealing with the private members' hour was that once we agreed on the dates that our business would be brought forward, the party had the right to bring whichever resolution or bill they chose to at that time. So I protest and I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister, sir, to tell us why there is an arbitrary deviation from this procedure; and if we have to abide by the note that was issued to my colleague, the hon. member for Hamilton East (Mr. Davison) last night by the government Whip that Resolution No. 4 would be called Tuesday at 5 p.m. and not the order that we had agreed upon previously?

I can see no reason why there is an arbitrary deviation from this procedure that appears to be working so well and we would like to know where we are heading from here on out.

**Mr. J. H. White (London South):** Mr. Speaker, speaking to the point of order, the nine-point agreement arrived at between the party leaders and the party Whips has as its first point the following sentence:

The order in which private members' resolutions and bills are to be called will be determined by the Whips periodically during the session with tentative dates assigned to each item of business.

Now then, sir, Bill No. 29 was originally scheduled, I think, for March 3. At the request of the NDP it was set back a week. We made no objection to that. If, for whatever reason they may have had, that was a more convenient time for them to deal with this issue we were perfectly willing to co-operate. Last week at the request of the Liberal Whip, the order of business was rearranged to permit Resolutions No. 8 and 12 to come in consecutively. And once again—while it was not our wish, it was not our first choice—once again we agreed to their request in order to show our co-operation with them. The government in the last few days has put a notice on the order paper that there will be amendments to The Labour Relations Act that will permit a debate on all aspects of that Act including the subject-matter of the bill which the hon. member for Wentworth East has put in his Bill No. 29.

I met with the hon. leader of the NDP and the NDP Whip last week, Thursday

night, and asked them if they would put back this particular bill. They told me the matter would be considered and that I would have an answer from them Friday. I had no answer from them Friday and so I sent a note to them, saying we were preparing to debate Resolution No. 4. I got no response to that memo. Last night I sent a memo to my hon. friend from Wentworth East in which I said we had speakers for Resolution No. 4 and once again there was no response to my memo. So I assumed that they had agreed, in the absence of information to the contrary, to go along with our request as we had gone along with theirs.

Now, sir, I would like to point out that Bill No. 29 was never scheduled for today and the resolution that we are preparing to debate today, namely, Resolution No. 4, was placed in this date some weeks ago.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, speaking to the point of order. One of the essential principles of the gentleman's agreement is that when a time is fixed for a certain party, a certain Tuesday or a certain Thursday, it is the privilege of that party to call anything that stands in their name on the order paper.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will confirm if there are protests of disagreement.

**Mr. Speaker:** If I may just interrupt the member for a moment. I do not recall that specific point. The only point that I have with reference to the bills is the order in which the private members' resolutions and bills are to be called would be determined by the Whips periodically during the session, with tentative dates assigned to each item of business.

Now, my understanding is that the Whips decide among themselves which resolution or private member's bill they are going to call. Even after the Whips are in agreement I do not have anything to do with the calling of that order of business. I simply am given the list of the speakers on the bill or resolution and then I follow the precedent and of the speakers that have been submitted to me.

So it is not the purpose of the chair to decide which resolution or which private member's bill is to be called.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to draw you in unnecessarily, because I agree that basically it is by agreement with the Whips. The point I was trying to make is, if I can put it in specific terms, it was agreed that the hour between five and six tonight was an hour in which the NDP could call whatever was on the order paper

under their name. We indicated what we wanted to introduce. The government objects to this being brought forward. The reason for their objecting to it is that it is now before the Cabinet.

I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, this has been before the Cabinet for ten years, the issue of whether or not we are going to eliminate section 89. Indeed, the present hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) agreed as a member of a select committee, on which both of us sat, eight or nine years ago, that it should be abolished. So it has been in his mind for these eight or nine years.

Now yesterday I asked the hon. Minister of Labour, whether or not this issue was specifically going to be brought down by the government at this session. If the hon. Minister could have given me assurance that it was we would have withdrawn our bill, as we are willing to withdraw any bill if the government is going to cover our proposal with their own legislation. He could not, or would not give me such assurance.

Therefore I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that, in accordance with the rules of the gentleman's agreement we are operating under, it is our right to decide what is going to be introduced for debate today, whether or not the Cabinet wants it introduced today. It is our right to bring this forward today and this is the issue that my hon. friend from Wentworth East has presented to you and protested the arbitrary decision of the government Whip. Let us not get into the arguments as to whether or not we replied to notes and so on. We let it be very clear to the government Whip last Thursday or Friday, we let it be very clear to him that we had no intention of deviating from this, we would look at it but—

**Mr. White:** The hon. member did not.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Until he heard to the contrary from us, we were sticking with our original decision. It is not his arbitrary right to decide that we have changed our minds. We have the right to call what is going to be on in this period today, when it is assigned to the New Democratic Party. We have the right of deciding what will be called, whether the Cabinet is discussing it or not, Mr. Speaker.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George):** That has never been decided by the House.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, this may not have been decided by the House, but

this was decided by a committee under the chairmanship of the Speaker, in the form of a gentleman's agreement, to see if we could not work it out. We are trying to make this gentleman's agreement work. One of the functions of the gentleman's agreement, or the whole attempt to reform procedures, is that the Opposition shall have some opportunity to decide what comes before the House, at least in those two hour periods during the week.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, I would like to join in this discussion, and I can say that I have known something about what was going on. But it was my assumption, as outlined by the Whip and I do not intend to repeat the position he has taken, that there was agreement on this.

As the Speaker has pointed out, the agreement we reached was that we would do certain things by agreement and our Whip who arranges these things, has informed me that at least on two occasions he has altered his position in order to accommodate both the parties sitting in Opposition. I do not think he made an unreasonable assumption in thinking he might get some accommodation in the same vein.

Now had the hon. members signified on Friday last that they were not accepting this, I assume that our Whip would have had to deal with that situation.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Oh no, he told us he would not.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Of course, I was not present at the conversation. I can only tell hon. members that it is not the desire of the government to be arbitrary in the way this business is brought forward. On the other hand, I think it has already been pointed out in some discussions we have had here earlier this session that if a matter is going to be debated on government business what is the point? It would simply use up an hour of the private members' debating time in a matter that could be dealt with elsewhere. I think there have actually been some motions taken off the order paper on the basis of what I am talking about. When a motion stands on the order paper in the name of a private member and it is going to be debated and brought forward for debate by the government, I am quite certain there have been one or two that have been removed for this reason.

I think in this discussion what we are down to, as I understand it, is not that point, because this bill of the hon. member

for Hamilton East will eventually be debated in the House if he still wants to put it on. There is no desire on the part of the government to prevent debate on it.

But under these circumstances it was more convenient for us if it were postponed, Mr. Speaker, and we assumed that they were co-operating with us as we had co-operated with them.

Now the only worry I have at this moment is that I do not know where this leaves us for the hour from five to six this afternoon in view of this point of order being raised now. If this had even been raised this morning or yesterday we might have been able to do something or other. I do not really know who is ready to debate what in this hour this afternoon. This is the point to me. I do not think the basic principles of the agreement that we reached have altered and I would like to assure hon. members that in my view they have not.

On the other hand, in all the affairs of men there is a certain amount of give and take. There has been already. This may be hard bargaining for all I know, but there has to be a certain amount of give and take. We cannot set down rules here that will be adhered to the last degree and still run what I would call, Mr. Speaker, a reasonable House.

We are prepared to co-operate and I think that has been obvious in the changes in procedure that we have agreed to and instituted here in the last four or five years. We will continue to try to find ways out of it, but this whole thing would have been a lot simpler if we had known about this motion or point of order that hon. members are raising now. Frankly, I knew nothing about it until I heard the hon. member stand up and speak of it.

**Mr. White:** Mr. Speaker, just one point. The hon. member for York South leaves the impression that this hour today was originally scheduled for the NDP. Such is not the case. Bill No. 29 was never scheduled for today. We are going ahead with Resolution No. 4, which was scheduled for today three or four weeks ago.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. member means we are deprived of our period altogether?

**Mr. Speaker:** I wonder if the chair could resolve this particular point of order by having the Whips meet in my office as soon as the House resolves itself into the committee of the whole.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Labour could clear this up and help us in our decision if he would announce to the House his intentions in this regard.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would suggest to the member for Wentworth East that I shall meet with the Whips of the parties in my office as soon as the House resolves itself into committee of the whole and will call in such other people as are necessary to resolve this particular situation.

Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The fourteenth order. House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

#### ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND INFORMATION (continued)

On vote 2009:

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, last year the hon. Minister of Tourism and Information (Mr. Auld) gave the House this glowing report of Ontario's centennial projects and I quote:

Ontario's official centennial project was announced last August by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and plans have been moving ahead since that time. Architectural drawings will be available shortly and themes for displays are being prepared by the highly qualified staff of the centre and by recognized authorities serving as consultants on the project.

At another point the hon. Minister said:

The centre's key buildings will be built and in operation by July 1, 1967, the 100th anniversary of Confederation. Other stages will follow. The centre will add enormously to the cultural and educational resources of the province and will be an important attraction for visitors to our province.

Mr. Chairman, these are fine words, but they are words that have absolutely no meaning. As far as I am concerned the Ontario government has not only let down the people of Ontario, but has let down Canada. Canada, which should have pride in its 100th birthday, has been let down by the inadequacies and the ineptitudes of this government. This year we have this statement, after that glowing prognosis of what was going to take place:

Work on the centre will begin soon and will go ahead with all reasonable speed.

Because of rising costs and labour shortages in the construction industry the government is not going to complete the centre in 1967.

What a tragic, dismal excuse for not having the birthday of Canada represented in a fitting fashion.

I would like to say first of all that it should not have been hard for the government to have recognized that the 100 years of Confederation means exactly that: One hundred years! It is not too hard to count to 100 and if they had counted to 100 they could have planned a little ahead of time. But as always they have failed in their planning. I think this centennial project, Mr. Chairman, indicates completely the utter inadequacy of this government in any kind of planning. The centennial project has been mishandled and that is the kindest way I can put it! The government's clumsy approach has driven this worthwhile project completely on the rocks and I am going to document this.

First the hon. Minister told the House that the first of the project would be ready on July 1, 1967. This was also set out in a press release in August of 1964, and the press release also quoted the hon. Prime Minister as saying:

The premier said that construction of the centennial project will start in July, 1965, and be completed in September, 1966, so that the centre can be opened July 1, 1967.

Now we learn that the first stage of the project will be completed by the end of 1968, when Confederation is 101 years old; and there has been no adequate answer for this delay. A shortage of skilled labour has been mentioned, but the government knowing, surely, the need for labour—and with an hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) across the way there who puts out a blueprint for labour; surely he would have done something about the shortage of labour, about the manpower commission, which four years ago was describing the need for developing skills. Always, throughout the whole career of this government, you get crash programmes. We are getting them in every area and now we are having this crash programme to get this centennial project built.

**Hon. J. A. C. Auld** (Minister of Tourism and Information): Mr. Chairman, I just pointed out in my statement, that we were not proposing to have a crash programme to build it.

**Mr. Thompson:** No, but the very fact that the hon. Minister is saying that there is a labour shortage and is going to go ahead and talk in glowing terms; it seems to me also that the fact that he has gone from \$14 million to \$20 million: In the eyes of a lot of us in Ontario the fact of a \$6 million rise is a lot of money. We consider the explanation inadequate and there must have been some kind of a crash and the roof fell in or something, to raise this thing by \$6 million, Mr. Chairman.

Year after year, the hon. Minister has been telling us that he has been keeping track of the economy, and yet this is an example, this centennial, to show that really we should not have too much faith in the Cabinet.

Nearly every schoolboy knows when the centennial will take place, and a competent government would have been planning on this project for years. We are now in the fifth year of our greatest boom in history and a competent government would have realized that labour might be tight in the years 1966 and 1967 and it would have started the project earlier; but not this government. It is government by crisis!

I would like to comment a bit more on the cost of this project. The original price tag, as announced in August of 1965, was \$5 million. In August of 1965 the price tag had been increased to \$14 million, mainly because of the expansion in area. This August the cost estimate placed before the Treasury board was between \$17 million and \$18 million. The last government estimate, submitted a little later, was \$20,300,000, and this was submitted by The Department of Public Works. Now we learn that the lowest tender is \$21,703,310.

It is an open question as to what this centre will cost the taxpayer at the end of the 20-year construction period. As I understand it, the centre will be completed—all phases will be finished—after 20 years. Why could this centre not have been started during the depression period of 1958? At that time—and I am thinking of my own riding as many of us are—there were men out of work, they needed jobs, desperately needed jobs. Building supplies were cheaper and labour was less costly. Why could the government not been planning then to start this centre; just the same as we could have had Ryerson, for example, and the extensions there? Why could not that have been started before; and the extension of Queen's Park—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend should recall that the federal govern-

ment only announced the programme in December, 1962.

**Mr. Thompson:** —when we have a labour shortage, and the danger of inflation? One of the hon. Minister's problems, he says, is that he has to hold back on the centre because of inflation. I suggest there has been bad planning throughout every area.

George MacBeath, the centennial centre director, in an article of January, 1966, said \$20 million of government funds will be needed for the building and the contents. The building will apparently cost more than \$20 million for the first two phases. Let us get that straight, the \$20 million will only be for the first two phases. How much then will the exhibits cost? Are we to have a building and no exhibits? Are we to have exhibits which remind one of a Dairy Queen ice cream bar?

The next thing I want to go into is the hurry with which this project was started.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Dr. Solandt will be interested in that.

**Mr. Thompson:** In the recent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 1965, there is a special warrant listed for the department. It is for \$350,000. I notice that the department spent \$349,998.13 and these warrants, according to the auditor, were for setting up the administrative staff of the centennial commission to administer the construction and operation of the centennial project.

Special warrants are not approved by the Legislature. They are a device which should be used very seldom in a free society, because unlike Treasury board orders they create a new appropriation and they can only be issued while the Legislature is not sitting. Yet so crazy was the department for money that it put through one warrant for the centennial project for \$250,000 on January 14, 1965. That was just six days, Mr. Chairman, before the Legislature commenced sitting.

It must indicate, surely—unless you want to affront the whole of the Legislature by trying to get this money six days before the Legislature sat—it must indicate either that you have a complete disregard for this Legislature or else you had a desperate need to get that money immediately.

I say that the government should be watching very carefully this approach of using warrants in order to avoid the scrutiny of Parliament. How I wish, and I am sure the people of Ontario wish, that the amount of moneys that you have been appropriating for the building of this centennial centre, how I

wish that this had been before the scrutiny of Parliament.

Let me take another point: Consultants. I would like to talk a bit about the consultants that you have used on the centre. The hon. Minister told us in the House last year that recognized authorities were serving as consultants and that consultants of course are the key to success in any project. These experienced scientists and authorities give a centre a sense of quality, make it something more than a haphazard conglomeration of trivia. At present, my information is that the centre has less than a handful of consultants. The government is building what is called one of the best centres of its kind in the world by the seat of its pants.

Expo '67 realized the importance of consultants. It has committees of consultants working on its exhibits. Science today is a very specialized field.

In one exhibit, for example, the north, a great many consultants would be needed. You would need a geographer, an expert on Eskimos, an expert on weather and many others. The department is going on the cheap; going on the cheap because it started late and it is trying to cut corners.

There is a small staff of researchers who go out to interview experts in the field. I have talked to some of these experts and they are pretty mad at the superficial interviews which are given to them by some of the staff. You cannot compress the experience of some of these experts into an hour and a half interview, and shorter than that in some cases.

Scientists are not taking an interest in this centre just because they are not being allowed to be properly involved, they are just having a conversation with some staff member. What is badly needed is for the experts in this province to be interested in this centre and give it the best they have. They have not been involved by the government, they for the most part are not vitally concerned about the success or failure of the centre because they have not had a real hand in building it.

In fact, I am told, Mr. Chairman, that many of the most respected names in the fields of science and medicine in this province, many of them are blazing mad at the government's approach. They are convinced this muddling government is content in producing a second-rate job to celebrate the centennial—I am sorry, a year and a half after the centennial is over.

The hon. Minister will say the centre is doing research, but he had better not say too much about his research. Let him tell us,

for example, about the young graduate from fine arts who is doing the research for atomic energy; that should be very interesting.

The morale of the staff: I would like to talk about the morale of the staff in this centre. It is mighty low and it is getting lower every day because the people concerned are frustrated by the lack of progress. They do not know what this "do-nothing" government is going to do with the centre, what their plans are.

Let me give them a bit of philosophy. The centre will be built in due course, it will probably be built by 2067.

Designers: I want to talk a bit about designers. Most of them, in building our Ontario centre, our pride in Ontario to represent the 100th birthday of Canada, most of the designers are young men from California. I have nothing against young men from California, but I suggest they do not know Canada intimately, they do not know Canada well enough to present the glories of this country and the province in a museum.

We have good Canadian designers. They have a difficult time getting jobs because this province has many subsidiaries of American companies and much of the design work is done on the other side of the boundary. The province supports a school of fine arts, it supports schools of architecture in this province; but our schools of fine arts and our schools of architecture are not good enough.

It would not be so bad if the government was building an ordinary office building, but this centre is supposed to ring with the praises and the accomplishments of Canadians and it is supposed to reflect the finest things in Canadian life. So the government hires Americans to design such a building. If it was not so sad I would frankly say that this situation is laughable, Mr. Chairman.

The seventh aspect about this centennial project: I am concerned about the exhibits. As far as I am able to find out there is not a single exhibit ready at this moment for showing. After all this time and money the taxpayers have nothing to show for it. The idea was to build the exhibits, store them and have them ready in 1967 when the building was supposed to be opened. I suspect that the hon. Minister and the government is secretly happy that the building will not be ready for 1967 because I have the distinct impression that if the building had opened on time all of the exhibits would not have been ready and we would have seen just an empty building when the hon. Prime Minister cut the ribbon.

Eight: Curators. I am concerned about the

lack of curators. The curator of a museum is obviously concerned with exhibits. He makes them look attractive, he thinks of new ones, he is worried about the contents of various departments of the museum. It is typical of this farce that the centre has only one curator and he was appointed only recently.

Most museums of any standing have a great many curators; but not this centre, one is good enough for this government. That is just about the amount of thought that has been put into what will be shown in the museum. Last year the hon. member for Russell (Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence) warned the government to avoid putting up junk exhibits. He should repeat the warning and I hope he will during these estimates. I want now to talk about the proposed library facilities at the centre. The hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) last year told the House, and I quote:

Among other things, we want the centre to be a place for science conferences, reference facilities, laboratories for science classes and clubs, science lectures and classes, as well as for displays and the usual services of a science centre.

And he added:

In short, we want it to be an active, vital teaching centre, rather than a silent mausoleum of inanimate displays.

That is a worthy objective, and one of the most important branches of departments of such a centre is its library. The hon. Minister of Education should become a little more aware of libraries in view of some reports that have come out. The library at the centre should be a model, special library with a well-chosen and comprehensive collection, an excellent staff and using the best professional techniques and methods.

Such a library, Mr. Chairman, cannot be planned and brought into working order in two or three months; it cannot be a crash programme, Mr. Chairman. Why has the centre not made any active effort to obtain the services of a professionally trained librarian? Do they intend to open the initial phases without a library? The McMaster University biomedical division will not be open until 1969, but it has been seeking a chief librarian for over a month now. The hon. Minister obviously does not know much about this problem, so I am going to help him.

At least two librarians were tentatively interviewed toward the end of 1964. Nothing happened.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What is a tentative interview?

Mr. Thompson: They were tentatively interviewed toward the end of 1964 and they waited to see if they were going to get the job or not. Nothing happened until they both went out and got other jobs. I can tell the hon. Minister that good librarians are hard to find and you do not just brush them off. An experienced librarian applied to the centre in 1965, but she received a polite reply and nothing more. The reply that she got indicated that the centre did not intend to hire a librarian for some time to come.

We have had the St. John report on libraries. It indicates that this province is going to open universities without adequate books, so I suppose it follows that it will open a science and technological centre without a proper library. Libraries are not thrown together in a couple of minutes. You just cannot subscribe to the book of the month club and start a library; you do not get a library out of the book barrel at United Church House. It takes time and a great deal of talent to amass books over a period of time, to have experienced people collecting them; and it takes a great deal of talent. It looks as though this province will have a mausoleum for a centre.

I want to know the cost of the facilities at 8 Prince Andrew place. Really, it is just going to be an absolute skeleton.

I remember once going to a small town mausoleum where I saw a structure like a barn. They took pride in this thing and they said, "This is something that designates the development of the town." It was a derelict barn, it was a joke; and I think the hon. Minister with his inadequate planning has made a joke and a farce of the people of Ontario, as well as wasting their money. I want to know the cost of the facilities at 8 Prince Andrew place, Don Mills. This is where the so-called centre staff is located.

Eleven: I would like the hon. Minister to tell us about the story line written for the centre. Story lines are important. Old museums tended to have a floor full of unrelated cases and objects. The modern museum relates the exhibits one to the other and tries to tell the viewer a story about them. In planning such an exhibit a story line is needed.

The centre, Mr. Chairman, was started bravely enough. It got story lines from some very competent people; it had story lines on communications, electronics, changing environment, resources, science; and part of it was

done by a committee headed by the president of McMaster University. There were also story lines on energy, medicine, space and others; and in some cases these story lines—and there were dozens of them—cost as much as \$1,900 each.

The hon. Minister should tell us the complete cost of these story lines, I think that it is crucial. I think it is crucial to know the complete cost of these story lines because, as I understand, most of them have been scratched. The hon. Minister—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I do not know who told the hon. leader of the Opposition that, because—

**Mr. Thompson:** —the hon. Minister will tell us that they will still be news, and it is not quite true. They have either been thrown out altogether, in some cases, or they have been altered so drastically that they could not be recognized. With these story lines the centre was part way to actually taking some shape.

The people involved in developing the story lines, I agree, were some of them extremely talented. But now with the abandonment of the story lines, the centre is wandering, it is wandering without any real idea of where it is going. The people at the centre really have no idea what they are supposed to be doing.

"The centre is going to be different," the hon. Minister said, "It is not going to be like anything else in North America." I can agree with him on that, it certainly is not.

What is the centre going to be like; that is what we really want to know? What are to be the real themes at this centre? So far it symbolizes only one thing, one main thing, and that is the failure of this government to act promptly and wisely.

A cafeteria is something on which surely we could have had some decision. Is this centre going to have a cafeteria or not? I understand this has been kicked around for some time. Is the hon. Minister going to bring people out there—all these school children he is bringing in—is he going to bring the hon. Minister of Education's classes there and not give them anything to eat? The logic of the thing is that he could say, "We are going to have a cafeteria," and get on with it.

Point thirteen: the chairman of the project was quoted recently in the press as saying subsidiaries of American companies were showing more interest in the centre than Canadian-owned firms.

I strongly resent this statement. The chairman of this centennial project is John Crean, and I understand that he may be a very fine man and he may have been a very successful seller of hats, but I fail to see what his qualifications are to get this magnificent centre going.

**Hon. W. G. Davis** (Minister of Education): The hon. leader of the Opposition says "this magnificent centre," and I agree.

**Mr. Thompson:** It is interesting to note the amount of time the centre has been trying to collect money and how they went about it; just tragedy after tragedy after tragedy!

This is a killing denunciation, an inability to plan or to do anything in connection with this.

Why does the hon. Minister not go about raising money properly? I think the first assumption of the centennial people was that they would go out and wave the flag—either the provincial or the federal—and industry would do cartwheels. Well, things just do not work that way, sir, as they are finding out.

What is needed to attract industry is a competent board of scientists. Industry wants to know how the centre is getting advice, that it is getting good advice from consultants. You have to approach industry at the right time of year, not after they have finished making out their budget for the year.

Then you ask what is a good presentation, and I suggest you need a better presentation than just having the thing mimeographed and handed to them. You have got to have a definite idea of what you are trying to sell.

You cannot get anyone, any industry, interested in a vague, general statement, sloppily put out on a mimeograph machine.

Next, you have to follow up with scientists, consultants; and you really cannot expect the experts at an electronic plant to discuss exhibits with a seller of hats, no matter what kind of a fine gentleman he is. They may like the seller of hats, think he is a fine person, but I suggest that people who are going to set up an electronic exhibit will be a bit out of their depth in trying to communicate with him.

**Hon. Mr. Davis:** He manufactured them.

**Mr. Thompson:** Canadian industry is apparently not impressed with the centre and I tend to agree with them. It reinforces my faith in industry. If industry does not like

this setup and it is not donating, the public will have to pay more.

Let me go into another area, and this is a rather sad tale of utter inefficiency and inadequacy.

A bright idea came to the hon. Minister of Education. I do not know if it came from his well written up executive assistant, or something. He jumped in on it, and now we get this deplorable lack of planning and thorough inefficiency. The problem is, sir, this is meant to symbolize our 100th anniversary, and instead of that it is going to be a laughing joke for many years to come.

When you go down to celebrate Sir John A. Macdonald's birthday, when you fellows go down to Kingston, for the next hundred years he will be rolling over in his grave thinking of the tragedy of the commemoration of the 100th anniversary in Ontario. I understand that some of the American designers of our centennial project have received their American forces draft orders and I wonder how this is going to affect our Ontario project.

And I ask another thing: There is a critical cost study which was done by a firm of management consultants and this study was supposed to get the project up and flying. I suppose this has been scrapped as well; I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

May I say it seems to me that on your centre and its project, what is rising from the ground is just a mound of discarded plans.

Point fifteen: I would like to know about the trips that have been made by the staff of the centre to other museums and the costs. These trips can be very good, but I understand that more than 20, Mr. Chairman, were sent to the New York world's fair. What did these more than 20 people pick up? I understand that trips have also been made to Washington and Chicago. What good information, or what if anything, was picked up on these trips?

Point seventeen—these are 17 points I am making—I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us how many exhibits are in advanced stage of completion? My understanding is that there is one exhibit. It is an electronic microscope. A junior museum is also under way. Perhaps the hon. Minister will be good enough to tell us a bit more about that.

I understand that the centre was starting to make its own movies. I guess they thought: Well, let us go into this business. With all respect, I do not know the back-

ground of the people making the movies, perhaps the manufacturer of hats was acting as the producer of it. But this is a project surely for experts. Movie making is not for the uninitiated.

I think that this movie-making project has been scrapped and the hon. Minister should tell us how much was spent on that. Scrapping that has added to the mound of scrapped plans at this centre.

Point nineteen: I understand that with the imagination of some of the people who were planning for the centre they decided they would have a zoo farm at this scientific centre, a zoo farm which was costing \$300,000. I think the centre could buy the farm of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) for less than that.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** What did you eat before you went to bed last night? You have been dreaming.

**Mr. Thompson:** What use is such a costly zoo, anyway? You have got the Riverdale zoo. You have got an animal farm on Toronto island. What has that \$300,000 zoo got to do with a centre for science and technology? It seems to me you have been looking at a way to waste money.

I understand that one of the projects you thought of was bringing a whale-back freighter up from the lakefront and putting it in a small pond near the centre. Do you really believe that? This is, I understand, one of the plans that you had. This all was going to cost \$400,000, I understand, and I am glad to hear it has been scrapped and put in that mound of scrapped plans. But who would ever think of such a thing?

You have got a small enough budget for exhibits as it is and it is incredible that you should ever think of using a great hunk of iron and wood, or whatever it is made of, and moving this hunk of old ship across Metro Toronto.

I understand that you even paid for a feasibility study on moving this old ship and I would be interested in knowing how much that cost.

This is my 21st point: I wonder why the centre has snubbed the CNE? Expo '67 people visited the CNE, they thought it was worthwhile. The CNE has a lot of experience in attracting crowds; but the centre experts, they think that they know better.

May I say, and I raise this question with the hon. Minister: What kind of contest was there for the design of the centre? I have a great deal of respect for the designer or

the architects and some of the work they have done, for example on the Japanese-Canadian centre, but I am interested in knowing what kind of a contest took place on this.

I could go on, but I feel really I have said enough to show that this project is strictly a dime store operation, but costing \$20 million. What could have been a great project is mired in disorganization. I do not think I have ever heard, frankly, a sorer story of government organization in my whole life, and sitting in the Opposition I have heard a lot, Mr. Chairman.

I think, sir, on this centre, the fact of not having it completed on the centennial, the fact of the enormous costs that are steadily rising—up now to \$21 million—I think that this is indicative of the whole inadequacy of this government to plan and to justify the people of Ontario either having pride in themselves or in this government.

This, sir, will be a laughing stock. But it will do one thing. It will indicate to the people of Ontario that it is time that this government was thrown out.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Chairman, could I say a word?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister, I know there are some others who would like to speak. Perhaps you would like to answer all at once. May I remind the member for Huron-Bruce (Mr. Gaunt) that this is the proper vote under which he wanted to bring up his question of the centennial.

The member for Parkdale.

Mr. Cowling: High Park, Mr. Chairman!

Mr. Chairman: High Park; I am sorry.

Mr. Cowling: I was quite amused when the hon. leader of the Opposition said a ten-cent operation; or a nickel-and-dime operation I think was his expression. Now how anybody could look at that wonderful picture in the *Globe and Mail* this morning of our centennial centre and say that it is a nickel-and-dime operation, I fail to see any point in that.

It is a very exciting miniature of a great project, very exciting.

Now it is all very well to stand up with 15 or 20 or 30 points of items that will be done or should be done, or you think should be done. Who is to say that they will not be done by the time the project is ready for operation?

But the thing I wanted to bring out is this: It was originally discussed that this centennial project should be at the Canadian national exhibition and that is my particular interest in the matter. It has now been decided that we are going to have some part of this display at the Canadian national exhibition this year and I am all for that.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. Cowling: I am very pleased to see that we are going to make full use of the provincial government building there and I would like to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the project and the display last for all of the summer, not only during the two weeks or so of the exhibition itself. We could have displays and whatever was contemplated for this project, and then finish off with a super special during the period of the Canadian national exhibition.

The hon. leader of the Opposition also mentioned Expo '67 and the co-operation between exhibition and Expo, and I can confirm that certainly is a fact. They have had great co-operation on many subjects.

The point I am getting at, Mr. Chairman, is that our centennial project at the exhibition will give thousands and thousands of our Ontario citizens an opportunity to have a preview, shall we say, of the project itself. At the same time they could be en route to visit the Ontario display at Expo '67, so we kill the two birds with one stone. In other words, they are put in the mood during the exhibition time to support our display at Expo '67.

At the exhibition, of course, I understand there is a study under way in co-operation with this government and Metropolitan Toronto to bring about ways and means of better using the facilities at the Canadian national exhibition on a year-round basis. It is to be hoped the study will do something to assist with the Ontario centennial project. These are matters that have to be considered under this item of centennial project.

I commend the hon. Minister for the leadership that he has taken—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): What leadership?

Mr. Cowling: This is a most difficult operation together with the regular work—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

**Mr. Cowling:** —together with the regular work of the department. He has assumed a great responsibility in bringing about this beautiful project for Ontario. I think the Opposition would be wise to join with the government in support of this project and to assist us to bring it around and to make it successful; which it is going to be whether we have their support or not.

**Mr. Chairman,** let us get on with our centennial project, let us urge our people of Ontario to support the project at the Canadian national exhibition and when '67 rolls around we will have the finest display in Canada.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Chairman—

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** How can the hon. Minister of Education sit there and take that?

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for York South has the floor.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, hon. members of the House I am sure will remember the great confusion that developed in the early stages of Expo in Montreal. The birth pangs were so very great that for a time we wondered whether or not there would ever be a birth at all. But at least Expo has to be congratulated. Out of the confusion of the early chaos they reformed their ranks and they are going to have their project available for 1967.

I am not going to go into all the detail as the hon. leader of the Opposition has done, but it seems to me that nothing is quite so laughable as the proposition of a government announcing a centennial project for our birthday in 1967 and then being so incapable of coping with the confusion in their plans that they were not able to reorganize themselves and to get back on schedule with a crash programme.

**Mr. Chairman,** if I may enter into a private little discussion with you for a moment, and I know the others will not listen at all, you are human enough that I suspect at some time during your life you have forgotten the little lady's birthday, and a day or so afterwards you suddenly discovered that she was a little out of sorts—

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not ever remember missing it.

**Mr. MacDonald:** —she was a little out of sorts. But you know, or if you do not know, you can imagine, the kind of situation you get into when you realize a day or so after her

birthday had taken place and you come and present her with the present.

This is exactly what is going to happen in Ontario. The public image of a government, this efficient government, run by this board of directors over here, that launches a centennial project, and then in the middle of the confusion they have to confess that they will not have it ready for the birthday.

Last week, I came across, Mr. Chairman—and this will be a little digression, but it will be very brief—a magnificent illustration of this kind of thing, and I draw this to the attention of the hon. Minister. I think he should join this club. This was a clipping under the date line of Philadelphia, and it says:

We are a little embarrassed, this is the first time that we have ever observed national procrastination week on time, said Les Waas, president of the procrastinators' club of America. With their observance, including a protest march against the war of 1812 out of the way, club members say it is time to plan their next activity, the 1965 Christmas.

Well, that is just about the pattern—

**Mr. Chairman:** I would point out to the member for York South that this properly is not before 2009.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I have finished with this analogy. The hon. Minister has in effect set up his own procrastinators' club, and quite frankly, I think he has rather tarnished the image of the province of Ontario even beyond some of the other activities of this government in not being able to be ready for our own birthday.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Huron-Bruce.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to make a few comments and some of the comments I intended to make have already been made. The hon. leader of the Opposition, my leader, has pointed out many of the deficiencies in the centennial project, but I did want to deal for a minute or two with one aspect of the centennial which interests me, and I hope will be of interest to my hon. friend opposite.

It goes without saying, of course, that the centennial 1967 will be the most important event in Canada's history. It will be—

**Mr. G. A. Kerr (Halton):** The second most!

**Mr. Gaunt:** My hon. friend down here says the second most. I am not going to argue with him at this point, but in any case it is a very

important matter, it is a very important event in the history of this country and I think we should be moving with all speed to make the most of it. Obviously we are not moving with all speed and we are not doing the things that we should have been doing last year.

The one thing I want to get to and the point I want to make is that the hon. member for High Park has indicated that the provincial government building at the CNE will be utilized for the centennial celebrations in one fashion or another. He did not spell it out, but presumably this will be left to the discretion of the government as to what form this is going to take. I just wanted to offer a suggestion or two to the hon. member opposite.

I think that in this province, and I have seen a lot of evidence of it—the hon. Minister of Education is here and he will be interested in this as well—I have seen evidence time and time again of the dearth and lack of knowledge of Canadian history by high school students, and indeed by some of the senior elementary school students.

**Hon. Mr. Davis:** And their parents!

**Mr. Gaunt:** It seems to me that this is an ideal opportunity to make history, Canadian history, a meaningful thing. I think there are a number of ways we could do this and work it in with the centennial celebrations.

For instance, at the provincial government building in the CNE grounds we could have a stage set up—I am flying kites admittedly, but these are some of the ideas that could be carried forth—we could set up a stage and we could enact some of the important historical events in the life of this country during the past 100 years. After all, this province was one of the provinces involved in the forming of this country in Confederation. It seems to me that if we were to enact, for example, the reciprocity issue, the CPR scandal, just to mention two, these are two—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Get the CPR show produced by Donald Gordon!

**Mr. Gaunt:** In any case, I am not in a position to argue who produces it or who sets it up, all I am saying is that I think something like this should be done.

I think it should be done at the CNE and in connection with the CNE. As a matter of fact, it could be taken even one step further, it could be taken to the point where the CNE grandstand show will include the pageantry and the ceremony of Canada's

founding. Perhaps they are going to do this, I do not know, I have no idea; but I am just throwing these things out and I think they are some ideas that the hon. Minister should consider.

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** Mr. Chairman, just a point of interest, I have not followed too closely, I have been busy the last two or three days, but it seems to me that when we entered into the centennial projects, either the Act that was introduced or in the hon. Minister's statement on his introduction, a question was raised as to making it a rule or legislation that all of the materials used in building the projects or the consulting advice and expenditures be confined to Canadian companies. Is this not the case, either in the Act or in the statement of the hon. Minister?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** No, Mr. Chairman. I think it has been said on several occasions that there would be an emphasis on the discoveries of Canadians, in the field of technology particularly and the sciences, but there was never any provision for 100 per cent Canadian content of the structure, the exhibits or the staff as far as that is concerned.

**Mr. Chairman,** I would like to make a couple of comments. First of all, I just point out that I presume the hon. leader of the Opposition is suggesting that we should put the completion of the centre in 1967 ahead of the completion of schools and hospitals and so on. As I said last night in my statement—

**Mr. Thompson:** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I would say that the hon. Minister has been so blatantly inadequate in his planning, that there is such a muddle now—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman—

**Mr. Chairman:** The member is standing in his place on a point of order.

**Mr. Thompson:** There is utter disorganization.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I shall rise and say that presumably the hon. leader of the Opposition wishes us to put the completion of the centre ahead of hospitals and schools and colleges and so on, and the government does not propose to do that.

**Mr. Thompson:** I never said any such thing.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** In fact I would remind him that the Prime Minister of Canada not so long ago stated that governments should look at their programmes, set up priorities and cut down the pressure on construction industries because it is very great.

**Mr. Singer:** That is an awfully mean thing to hang your hat on.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order!

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Of course, if the Prime Minister of Canada is a bad man to hang my hat on, I shall pass this information along to him.

**Mr. Thompson:** Why did it take so long to start to build this?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Because the government of Canada announced the centennial of Confederation memorial projects on a share basis with the provinces in December, 1962, and that is when we started to work.

**Mr. MacDonald:** What have you done in the last three years?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** If the hon. members will wait I will tell them what has been done in the last three years, and we have done a substantial amount.

**Mr. Chairman:** In fairness to the Minister, please!

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** The staff has done a tremendous job in working weekends and everything else; however I will come to that.

I would remind my hon. friend that the federal government is having the same sort of problem in terms of construction completions in Ottawa, and this situation applies here. Now this field of construction is the bailiwick of the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell), but we have of course been in close contact about this centre and as recently as last fall the completion dates that people were talking about were starting to lengthen. They were then talking of 18 or 20 months where they had previously been talking about 14 months.

The rate of expansion in construction in Canada, in Ontario, and particularly in Toronto, is so great that there just are not enough contractors, men and materials to go around. I make no apologies for that, I think we should be happy that things are going at such a booming rate, but I certainly do not think that we should put additional heavy pressure on the construction industry at this time to try to complete something, which

certainly is desirable to be completed but which is going to last for many years and will be of tremendous importance to Ontario and to Canada for many years to come, and which should be done well.

Now I might say on the planning, to give a short chronological history, the government of Canada announced their programme, the province studied various projects and reached a decision, perhaps three months after the programme was announced. We then started to gather staff.

I may say that we have, I think, as fine a staff as any project or centre of science and technology in the world. We have gathered most of this staff from Canada, but there are not too many people in this field who are trained and it was suggested to us that we should go easy on, in effect, stealing people from other jurisdictions. We read a great deal of the brain drain from Canada to the United States in the past; well, perhaps the nine people of the 85 we have on the staff who are Americans will be of great advantage to Canada and to Ontario, and perhaps it is a good thing that people are coming from the United States to Canada.

**Mr. Thompson:** May I ask the hon. Minister—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I am sorry, I would like to continue my remarks.

There was some comment about Dairy Queen stands. I would like to remind the House of the members of the board of trustees who are operating this "dairy stand" and this "haphazard collection of trivia" which we are involved in. The chairman of the board is Mr. J. G. Crean; the vice-chairman is the hon. Minister of Education. The members are Mr. D. W. Ambridge of Abitibi Power and Paper; Dr. J. J. Brown, director of the institute for entrepreneur history; Mr. L. Brown, president of the Algoma Steel Corporation; Mr. Earl K. Brownridge, president of American Motors of Canada; Dr. J. M. S. Careless, department of history of the University of Toronto; Mr. Arthur Child of Hamilton; Mr. Jack Fraser of Streetsville.

There was some comment about no co-ordination or connection with the Canadian national exhibition. At the time Mr. Fraser joined the board he was president of the Canadian national exhibition and is still a director.

To continue: Mr. T. M. Gaetz, the assistant vice-president, International Nickel Company of Canada; Mrs. J. A. Gardner of Islington, Ontario, who is a member of the executive of

the Metropolitan Toronto conservation authority with whom we are also working; Mr. Oakah L. Jones, president and general manager, Consumers' Gas Company; Dr. H. H. Kerr, principal, Ryerson polytechnical institute; Mr. G. B. Lane, Timmins; Mr. O. A. Robertson, vice-president and general manager of the Bell Telephone Company; Mr. Norman J. Scott of Willowdale; Mr. Harry Simon, director of organizations, Canadian labour congress; Henry J. Sissons, assistant general manager, services, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario; Mr. Leroy D. Smithers, president, Dow Chemicals of Canada; Dr. O. M. Solandt, vice-president, de Havilland Aircraft of Canada; Dr. W. E. Swinton, director, Royal Ontario museum; Dr. H. G. Thode, president and vice-chancellor, McMaster University; and Mr. W. O. Twaits, president, Imperial Oil Limited.

These are the gentlemen who are guiding the planning and the construction of the Dairy Queen stands the hon. leader of the Opposition mentioned.

**Mr. Thompson:** They would like to guide it and take it over!

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** The morale of the staff is excellent, and I want to here again say what a great debt of gratitude I, the government and the people of Ontario owe to them for the truly amazing work which they have been doing in a relatively short time.

I might say to the hon. members of this House that the project on which we are embarking is almost completely new in concept. Those who have observed it from other institutions or museums are amazed at what has been accomplished in such a relatively short time.

The board decided, very wisely, that we were not going to rush this project, but we were going to study every comparable institution of its kind in the world, which has been done by the staff, so that we would not make the mistakes other people had made. When this centre is completed I think that all the hon. members here will be very pleased indeed with the truly amazing and new job which has been done.

Now obviously the design of the structure could not be completed until such time as plans were laid for what was to be done in the first phasing, and the plans could not be laid for the first phases until the various story lines had been researched and outlined.

My hon. friend referred to this. I can tell him that no story lines have been thrown

in the ash can. Some are being proceeded with and turned into exhibits and displays at the moment, others are on the shelf for production later on. Because I would remind my hon. friend, as originally announced, these are the first two stages, in fact the first stage, of the project and it is hoped and expected that it will be expanded as years go on.

Now, just in connection with the study and so on which has gone into this, I will just read to the House the group of people who developed the theme outline and concept for the centre in late 1964.

Myself; Dr. George MacBeath, the director; Mr. Crean, the chairman of the board; Dr. Ross Lord, professor and head of the department of mechanical engineering, University of Toronto; Dr. J. M. Hamm, head, the department of electrical engineering, University of Toronto; Dr. D. G. Ivey, principal of New college; Dr. R. R. MacLaughlin, dean of the faculty of applied sciences and engineering, University of Toronto; Professor K. C. Fisher, professor and chairman, the faculty of zoology, University of Toronto; Dr. D. P. Kerr, professor, department of geography, University of Toronto; Dr. S. C. Clark, professor and chairman of the department of sociology, University of Toronto; Professor J. H. Dales, professor of economics, department of political economy, at the University of Toronto; Dr. Arthur Porter, head of the department of industrial engineering; Dr. Careless and Dr. Kerr.

Those who worked further on the outline, and were doing sort of general selection in the work, met May 19 and 20, 1965, to give the final polish to these things. Mr. Crean, Dr. MacBeath, Mr. Crowdis, the associate director, Mr. Cameron, the chief of planning, Mr. Scott, the project officer. These were all from the centennial centre staff.

Dr. Careless, Dr. Hamm, Dr. E. S. Rogers—

**Mr. Singer:** Is that Mr. Norman Scott, who is on the board of directors?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** No.

**Mr. Singer:** He is a different Scott.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** This is Mr. James Scott. Dr. Careless, Dr. Hamm, Dr. E. S. Rogers, curator of ethnology, Royal Ontario museum; Mr. Lucas of the department of sociology; Dr. Thode of McMaster University; Dr. Tomlinson of McMaster University; Dr. Crekell, associate professor of biology at McMaster

University; Dr. A. H. Black, associate professor of psychology at McMaster; Professor Marshall MacLuhan, department of English, St. Michael's college; Dr. Rotstein, president of political economy at the University of Toronto; Dr. M. H. Watkins, department of political economy; and I would say, Mr. Chairman, that these were a very capable group of people to advise the centre on the projects which are going on.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have a list of some length—which I will not read—of correspondents who have been consulted by the staff in the centre, sometimes on a one-time basis, sometimes on a continuing basis, and this will continue. It includes for instance, the director of research for Dominion Tar and Chemicals; director of technical development for Abitibi, the editor of the *Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada*; Guelph University; The Department of Lands and Forests; the federation of Ontario naturalists; Canadian broadcasting corporation; Metro parks; Ferranti-Packard Electric; Honeywell Controls; Science museum, London; Conservatoire nationale des arts et metiers, Paris; Henry Ford museum, Greenfield village; Smithsonian institution; Shelbourne museum; Circus World museum; Gamma science museum in London; Tennessee Valley authority; school of architecture, University of Toronto; Eton, Yale and Towne of New York, a whole host of academicians, practising scientists and exhibitors and museum operators.

Members of the staff have made many visits to other institutions, both in Canada, United States and in Europe and in Asia; some of these at the expense of the centre, some at their own expense. A total of about 16 museums in North America and 17 in Europe have been visited by staff members.

My hon. friend was talking about story lines which have been produced. Just to give this House some indication of the people who were producing these basic story lines for making into exhibits and displays, we could take, for instance, energy: Dr. K. F. Tupper, vice-president, scientific, of the national research council at Ottawa; marine technology, Dr. J. W. Abrams, associate professor, department of industrial engineering, University of Toronto; orientation, Dr. Arthur Porter, whom I have mentioned; Mr. Harley Partridge, chief of exhibits of the Royal Ontario museum.

I think I have said enough in this vein

to make it clear to the hon. members of this House that the centre has the best scientific and display advice it is possible to obtain, to add to the very high qualifications of the staff we have already recruited.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): He is not finished yet.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh yes. One other question I mentioned at the time; I could only believe that my hon. friend had an indigestible meal last night and had bad dreams, when he was talking about the approaches to industry. At the present, no approach has been made to any industry to participate in the centre. A great deal of information has been disseminated about the overall theme of the centre, but until such time, obviously, as the government had decided to go ahead with the construction and we knew what we were building, and the story lines had been established for the exhibits in the centre, it would be folly to make any approach to industry.

I will admit, Mr. Chairman, there have been tentative inquiries to the centre, and to the board of trustees about the centre, and about possible participation by industry. In fact, I have a list of quite a number of firms who have made some sort of approach. However, I would simply point out that wherever my hon. friend got his information, or his misinformation, about the mimeograph handout to industry, he should check again, because he is incorrect. The only piece of literature which has been produced by the centre is the one I have in my hand. It is obviously not mimeographed, as I think all hon. members can see, and this simply says what the orientation part of the centennial project encompassed.

It was suggested that in addition to circularizing industry we were sending incapable and untrained people to talk to industry. I just repeat that no approaches have been made to industry, but the board of trustees does have an industry committee as part of it. The members of this committee are Mr. Brownridge, Mr. Norman Scott, who is a governor of the University of Guelph, Mr. Gaetz of International Nickel and Mr. Henry Sissons. It would seem to me that these gentlemen would be very capable of talking to industry who might wish to participate in some part of the centre.

I was asked why we had not had any contest for the design of the centre. I think it is quite clear that even had it been

thought that this would be a good idea, the matter of time would preclude any such contest.

I think I mentioned that of the 85 people presently on the staff of the centre itself, nine are Americans. Of the 14 designers, five are Americans. So wherever my hon. friend got his information of vast numbers of Americans on the centre's staff, here again he might check it.

The question of movies came up. No films, no moving films as such, for entertainment or for other purposes, have been made. But films have been made recording phases of the site development, and further phases as the construction goes ahead will be recorded, so that we will have a photographic record of this which will be used in the centre itself.

The question about a zoo—there is no plan for any zoo at the centennial centre.

My hon. friend mentioned moving a ship up from the harbour. You may recall that the SS *Ericson* was offered to the government as a gift for the centre, and this was turned down after a study which indicated the cost of moving it was too high. However, it is still hoped that certain portions of the *Ericson* will be able to be moved economically to the area of the centre, although they will not be inside. I might just mention in this connection that some of the most interesting exhibits, and some which have attracted the most people at other museums of science and industry in other parts of the world, have been ships, submarines and so on. In fact in the new museum in Munich, a whole ship has been dismantled and placed inside one of the new buildings and it is used in connection with the story of maritime technology.

Mr. Chairman, I think that covers the points the hon. leader of the Opposition and others have raised.

**Mr. Chairman:** The leader of the Opposition.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, could I follow with some other questions which I had raised? I would appreciate the answers from the hon. Minister. Have you a librarian on your staff?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** At the moment we have an assistant librarian and still not a chief librarian.

**Mr. Thompson:** Might I ask, are you interviewing and have you interviewed people previously for this job?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I am informed that we have. Of course, we are constantly interviewing people. I would be hard put at this moment to tell you how many people have been interviewed for librarians, for technical positions, and so on—the whole range of staff which have to be acquired.

**Mr. Thompson:** You have not got a librarian, or a chief librarian. Have you got on your staff—in view of the fact of it being a science and technology centre—anyone with a Ph.D in science?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** As yet we have no one on our staff with a Ph.D in science although, as I have indicated, we have many on our advisory boards and committees.

**Mr. Thompson:** Surely, Mr. Chairman, this indicates, again, a very poor approach to this whole problem. Here you are, having a science and technology museum, and yet, on the staff you have not anyone who has a background—and I mean by that a knowledge, with a Ph.D—in science. And I think that shows—

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, I simply point out to the hon. leader of the Opposition that the main function of the staff at the present time working at the quarters—we rented quarters, at the Prince Arthur building—is the construction of exhibits and the working out of story lines into exhibits. The story lines themselves, in science, have been done by very well-qualified people but I do not think we need a Ph.D making a model or repairing a cobalt bomb.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, where I do think you need someone—and this is the point I come back to—is when you go to electronic experts—and with all respect to these presidents of large companies, who are going to industry—when it gets right down to the detail of the kind of exhibit that you want in the museum, it is not going to be the president of a large company. It is going to be someone from the staff who goes and discusses this, and they have to communicate in the language of the people, in electronics and so on, and I think this is important if you have a science museum, that you have someone on the staff with a background in science. Is there a single exhibit ready right now?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I might be incorrect but I believe at the moment there are two which are virtually complete and I think it is four more which are almost complete. However, I might point out to my hon. friend, first of all,

as I announced a year ago, when we had hoped that the building would be ready for some sort of occupancy in 1967, I made it quite clear that we did not expect to have all the early set of exhibits completed by that time, because there would be some things to be tied in with exhibits or portions of exhibits which would be on display at Expo '67 and would not be available until 1968 and that we would be attempting to build, not to get a whole lot of exhibits finished and then take them apart and put them in storage, but to go along together so that we would have them ready together. This will be one of the advantages of using the Ontario government building at the CNE, we will not have to rent space to store completed exhibits.

**Mr. Thompson:** How many meetings has the hon. Minister's board had? May I, just prior to asking this question, say that I appreciate and I have a list myself of the very talented people that the hon. Minister has drawn advice from, but I do say that the problem has been, that with this great field of experience and knowledge, the utter lack of co-ordination that has taken place on this work. They are certainly very wonderful people, I have a list of the ones the hon. Minister has, for example, for his advice in medicine and a number of other areas. I was impressed with them, but it seems this thing is not getting co-ordinated. How many meetings have taken place?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** The board was appointed, as I recall, in May of 1965 and it has met at least once a month since then. There is a standing committee of the board which meets every week.

**Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North):** Mr. Chairman, on this last spending under this vote there is an item here of—you spent \$140,000 with Charles Matthews, \$10,000 with Charles Matthews and \$10,000 with Roger Matthews. What are these for?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** This was for the Matthews collection which was purchased for the centre and the purchase was made from the father and I think either one or two sons. For reasons best known to the Matthews, they wished to be paid separately rather than in a lump sum.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 2009 carry?

Some hon. members: No, no.

**Mr. Chairman:** It is not the wish of the chair to interfere, if there is a wish to discuss the vote further.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour)** moves that the committee of supply rise and report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report progress and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

## NOTICE OF MOTION

**Clerk of the House:** Notice of motion No. 4, by Mr. M. Gaunt,

*Resolved,*

*That, the Ontario hospital services commission extend coverage to all aged and infirm persons who are no longer eligible to remain in hospital but require long-term care and who choose to enter a nursing home, provided that nursing home is provincially licensed and inspected.*

Also that OHSC be extended to cover disabled children whose disability is so great that they are incapable of caring for themselves.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Farquhar, Resolution No. 4 standing in my name, which has just been read.

By way of preface, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that my resolution in my opinion is fairly self-explanatory. However, I do want to say that as far as nursing home is concerned, in my definition I take the broadest view of a nursing home, not only in the sense of a private nursing home operated by private individuals but I also look at it in the sense of including institutions, if you will, such as the Providence Villa and Jewish homes for the aged.

The relatively large number of nursing homes in the province and a substantial number of persons receiving care and accommodation in them, means that they presently constitute a significant facet of the whole problem of health care and particularly with respect to the aged population.

It can be seen that progressive steps are being taken to better understand and assist nursing homes in the interest of the total community and its older citizen group. For example, the legislation which is now before the House dealing with the licensing and inspection of nursing homes.

In other provinces where nursing homes are operated, the provincial government is responsible for their licensing. Nursing homes have emerged to fill a gap in care facilities for the aged, and in so doing have created their own problems. The name nursing home has stood for many types of care of the sick. There are various types of facilities for long-term care. These include hospitals for the chronically ill, homes for the aged, charitable institutions, nursing homes and boarding homes. What constitutes the difference between hospital care for the chronically ill and domiciliary care provided by nursing homes? First in this connection there are the hospitals, the basic function of which is diagnosis and treatment of illness. There are the hospitals for the chronically ill of diagnosed cases requiring a longer term of treatment with a smaller range of facilities. Hospitals are intended for medical problems only. Eligibility for hospital care in any hospital unit depends upon the medical need of the patient for the special facility of the hospital.

The other type of institution whose role is to provide domiciliary care includes the homes for the aged and nursing homes. Domiciliary care in an institution is required when a person who does not need hospital care cannot be looked after in his own home. The institution is a substitute for the person's own home and the cost of domiciliary care is the individual's responsibility.

The municipality provides financial assistance to those who require such help, and the provincial Department of Public Welfare relieves the municipality of the major share of the cost. I want to deal with this aspect of the problem later in my remarks so I will leave it for the present moment.

Domiciliary care is not provided by the hospital insurance plan, and these institutions do not come within the scope of the Ontario hospital services commission. The demand for nursing home care will increase in the future, due to added life expectancy, greater emphasis on care for older persons and the need to conserve hospitals for active treatment.

I want to say, at this point, that I understand that the select committee on aging has found out and has statistics to back up this particular statement, that older people are living longer, there are greater numbers of older people in our communities as compared to a few years ago. For instance, I understand that in the period 1951 to 1961, the numbers of people over 70 increased to the extent of, roughly, 33 per cent, and that increase will become even more underscored

and will become even greater in the period 1961 to 1971.

That being so then we have, Mr. Speaker, what could be termed a population explosion at the top. This problem that we are dealing with today is, in my opinion, a social problem. I think that it is the responsibility of any enlightened society to look after its older people, particularly with the increasing technology and the methods of science that we have today to maintain the life of the individual to a longer extent. We prolong life and it follows, in my opinion, that this being so, the responsibility becomes even greater on society that it should look after its older citizens.

The facts of the matter are today that the old people tend to fend for themselves until they become almost totally infirm. Some thought has been given also to the establishment of nursing homes as adjuncts to hospitals. The Ontario welfare council urges the need to explore these proposals.

The Ontario welfare council undertook a study related to nursing homes and their place in the whole spectrum of the health care field. Throughout the study, concern was expressed repeatedly about the financial burden on people moved from hospitals to nursing homes, particularly when long care is needed. Hospitals are understandably concerned that the proper flow of patients to and among facilities suited to their needs is not as effective as it should be.

The Ontario hospital services commission reports that about 85 per cent of the care given in 1963 in chronic care hospital facilities was to patients 65 years of age and over. It will be seen that on average approximately 10 per cent of patients in those institutions at the time of the Ontario hospital association survey could have been transferred or discharged if the patients concerned had suitable accommodation to which to go, and/or they had sufficient funds to sustain themselves.

The apt comment on this point is that improved co-ordination of health facilities is urgently needed.

At the present time, hospital-based facilities come under the Ontario hospital services commission. Municipal homes for the aged, charitable homes for the aged and private nursing homes all provide a share of health care, but under various agencies. But even though a degree of rapport has been established provincially between staff representatives of the Ontario hospital services commission, on the one hand, and their counterparts in The Department of Welfare,

the very significant fragmentation of health facilities makes true co-ordination virtually impossible.

The patient, particularly the older patient, is the one who ultimately suffers.

In the view of the Ontario hospital association, in their brief to the select committee on youth, there can be no real progress in this matter unless, or until, one agency has the responsibility for the co-ordination of health facilities in the province. I agree. I think this is right. Logically, they say, this responsibility should be that of The Department of Health. Functionally, the role could be performed by an existing agency, the Ontario hospital services commission. This is not an unrealistic concept, as demonstrated in the terms of reference of the commission itself which states in part:

It is the function of the commission and it has power:

(a) to ensure the development throughout the province of a balanced and integrated system of hospitals and related health facilities;

(b) to approve the establishment of new and additional hospitals and related health facilities;

It would appear that the term "related health facilities" has no specific connotation that would preclude it being interpreted in the broad sense. In short, there is an existing agency with existing statutory powers that could assume the task of co-ordinating the various facets of health care in the province.

The first point I want to make is that better co-ordination of the various health care facets is definitely needed in the province if we are to utilize to the fullest the already existing facilities. This job, it seems, can best be done by the Ontario hospital services commission, because the machinery is already there.

I am suggesting that these additional facilities, so co-ordinated, should come under the hospital insurance plan of this province. After all, some arrangement has to be made to enable citizens to finance all types of health care on a regular payment basis, as a further means of assisting in the proper use of the facility most suited to the physical and mental condition of the individual.

Let us take a look for a moment at some of the financial implications of the existing setup. On April 1, 1958, the province, under The General Welfare Systems Act, agreed to share the cost of maintenance for indigent persons in nursing homes up to a maximum of \$80 per month, provided the nursing home

was licensed under the municipal bylaws. In December, 1964, new regulations were made under The General Welfare Assistance Act. These new regulations differentiated between nursing services and sheltered care and provided for routine inspection by the local medical officer of health.

Provincial subsidy, available to the municipality, was increased for maintenance of an indigent person in sheltered care to \$115 per month and for the maintenance of an indigent person receiving nursing service to \$140 per month.

Under The Ontario Hospital Services Commission Act, 1959, nursing home beds could be approved for chronic care by the commission, and could then be used on a temporary basis for the care of chronically ill persons under the hospital insurance plan. In communities where there was a shortage of hospital beds for the chronically ill person, nursing home beds could thus be used during the interim on a temporary basis until chronic hospital beds were provided. There are very few of these in the province, I might add.

The Homes for Special Care Act, 1964, was enacted with the object of providing homes for a large number of patients in Ontario hospitals who no longer required active psychiatric treatment and could be cared for in the community. Regulations approved of licensed nursing homes as one of three types of such homes and provide for payment directly by The Department of Health of up to—I believe I am right in this—\$6.50 per day, according to the amount of care needed.

One of the biggest fears of elderly people is that they will not have enough money to sustain them in their old age. They see the cost of living rising and they see their dollars shrinking under the constant threat of inflation, which causes them to become more than a little uneasy about being able to meet their financial obligations in their old age as law-abiding and respectable citizens.

The unfortunate part about financial arrangements under The General Welfare Systems Act, 1958 and 1964, as it applies to older persons in nursing homes, is that the township or the municipality has to make up the difference between the rate charged by the nursing home and the provincial subsidy under The General Welfare Assistance Act. The fact of the matter is that many older people would not have a thing to do with the municipality because it has the connotation of relief, and relief is to be avoided like the plague.

It is also a fact of life that most old people do not have enough money to look after them in their old age. What happens then when they are caught between impending financial straits and what, in their opinion, would be public disgrace?

If they happen to be confined to hospital, there is great pressure put on the doctor, usually by the family, to keep them there by including in the medical reports to the hospital services commission a statement saying they are still getting medication. This means that they can still stay in the hospital. As soon as medication ceases then they can no longer stay in the chronic wing of the hospital; if they are lucky it is conceivable they may go to a nursing home designated under the hospital insurance plan to care for chronics. In this case, their care would be covered by OHSC. As I pointed out earlier, there are very few of these in the province.

They may try to get into a county home for the aged, provided they are willing to go to the bottom of the already long waiting list, or they may go to a charitable home for the aged or private nursing homes, provided they have the means whereby they can pay their own way at least for a limited period of time. However, if all the avenues are closed, the only possible recourse is to go into a nursing home and be subjected to the embarrassment of the local municipality footing part of the bill for their keep. This is precisely what is happening in many cases.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I feel so strongly about this matter. The first thing that has to be done is for the private nursing homes to be inspected and licensed by the province. This, of course, is being provided for in Bill No. 45 which we had before this House and which has gone through second reading. This being so, then I urge the Ontario hospital services commission to extend coverage to private nursing homes, in order to cover the people I have been talking about.

The second part of the resolution which deals with extending OHSC to cover disabled children whose disability is so great that they are incapable of caring for themselves, is to me a corollary but it is a very important corollary of the first part of the resolution.

Let me use as an example, a child who suffers from cerebral palsy. The only place available for children suffering from this affliction would appear to be the Ontario hospital schools which are already overcrowded, as has been pointed out many times in this House. In many cases the parents of these children take it upon themselves to look after them at home as long as they

possibly can. Eventually the burden of caring for them at home becomes too great. The only alternatives existing at the present time are Orillia, Cedar Springs, or the clinic hospital at Smiths Falls. It would seem to me that all physically handicapped children could be adequately looked after in a smaller setting than is found at either Cedar Springs, Orillia or Smiths Falls. The logical setting would, in my opinion, be nursing homes but no average wage earner could afford to pay \$8 per day under the present circumstances. It would therefore follow that the only reasonable way of handling this kind of situation would be through the extension of OHSC benefits to cover physically handicapped in a nursing home setting.

Mr. Speaker, I would be overlooking an important aspect of this resolution if I did not mention staffing. If the resolution were to reach fruition, it would certainly mean that nursing homes would undergo a serious lack of staff. Only 22 per cent of them had registered nurses, and this was the result of information obtained through a study by the Ontario welfare council. Only 22 per cent of them had registered nurses, 15 per cent had registered nurses' assistants and the other 63 per cent were dominated on a staff basis by practical nurses, in the survey conducted, as I mentioned, a number of months ago.

The fact of the matter is that aside from my resolution, and the effects it could have on staff, there is going to be a severe shortage in any case because of the very fact that the government intends to license and inspect nursing homes across the province. In order to meet this situation the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) is obviously going to have to come up with a formula to meet the problem.

The hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) the other day suggested that the needed personnel might come from implementing training courses under the adult retraining programme, section 3. To me, this is a perfectly legitimate suggestion, I see nothing wrong with it. Conceivably this suggestion could be used to alleviate the pressure of staffing which would naturally result from inspections and licensing of nursing homes, as well as the implementation of this resolution.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I say that one agency, the Ontario hospital services commission, should have the responsibility for the co-ordination of health facilities in the province, and that being so, that OHSC be extended to nursing homes, provided the

prerequisites of inspection and licensing are met, to cover the chronically ill and physically handicapped. Mr. Speaker, I urge all hon. members in this House to support this resolution.

**Mr. S. Lewis** (Scarborough West): Mr. Speaker, it is with some pleasure that I rise in support of the resolution tendered by the hon. member for Huron-Bruce.

As a matter of fact, the more I work with that hon. member on the select committee on youth and hear him in the Legislature, the more I find myself speaking in concert in certain areas, and that is something that does not always happen and it is therefore a pleasure.

**Mr. V. M. Singer** (Downsview): He is a progressive Liberal.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** That I think, Mr. Speaker, distinguishes him from his colleagues.

One of the important things about this resolution, Mr. Speaker, I suggest, is that it should not be necessary to bring it before the Legislature. It is such an obvious area of desirable social policy that we should not have to give a period of private members' time over to its discussion. And in supporting the resolution I would like to put some of the arguments, perhaps a trifle more strongly in certain areas, and vigorous agreement in others.

I have three essential points I would like to make. The first is that the extension of Ontario hospital coverage for the aged is of course justified without any other observations, purely on the basis of the revolution in aging; on the basis of age statistics already referred to by the hon. member for Huron-Bruce.

It is worth reminding this House that the incidence of acute illness after the age of 65, is lower than at any other age in life; that on the basis of medical statistics chronic illness—often incurable chronic illness—is the singular health hazard in modern society incorporating arthritis, diabetes, heart disease, cancer and mental disorder; that a survey of provincial hospital insurance plans across the country shows the stay in hospital for people over the age of 65 to be on the average, twice as long as those under the age of 65; and that, finally, the average annual expenditure for drugs, both prescribed and non-prescribed, is more than double for people over the age of 65, than the average for the rest of the entire population.

All of these facts being true, one would think that the government was prepared to

take some of the pressures from the pocket books and the income problems of aged people, yet the aged are forced to live on fixed incomes, and forced to suffer under inadequate health care because the government refuses to extend Ontario hospital coverage. Because of its refusal, Mr. Speaker, several anomalies result. And the anomalies are all, I suggest, direct criticisms of the government. They are these:

We do not have any relief from the pressure on active treatment beds. The hon. Minister of Health has proclaimed in this House, on several occasions, great remedies for the shortage of active treatment hospital beds in the Metropolitan Toronto area. Yet it is necessary simply to pick up the paper on any day of the week and recognize that that shortage has not been alleviated at all. In fact, the shortage grows more severe every day and one of the fundamental reasons for the shortage—indeed, I might interject to say that even fellow members of his profession are daily on record with vigorous criticism of the hon. Minister's handling of the whole matter.

One of the reasons we have such an acute shortage of active treatment beds in the Metropolitan Toronto area is that many of them are occupied by long-term chronic cases—people who should be provided for in chronic nursing homes, convalescent nursing homes, domiciliary nursing homes, but for whom coverage under Ontario hospital is not available. And since they themselves cannot afford it, the shift from active care treatment to long care treatment cannot be made.

Mr. Speaker, the corollary of this is that we in this Legislature, and much more particularly the government, and much more specifically the hon. Minister of Health, therefore directly sabotage the establishment of a network of nursing homes for these chronic patients. If we are not prepared to provide the money under Ontario hospital coverage, obviously the nursing homes cannot be established.

Finally, Mr. Speaker—and I think this is another implication of the government policy—we have set up an invidious class system of payment. As the hon. member for Huron-Bruce pointed out, for some nursing homes for the aged, we will pay money from general welfare assistance, provided of course, that the municipality will pay their 20 per cent of the share. Now, that is simply a conspiracy against the aged, Mr. Speaker. There is no other way to describe it, because they have to subject themselves to the humiliation of proving indigence to the level of qualifying for general welfare in order to get this kind

of coverage, instead of the logical step of having them covered by Ontario hospital insurance.

The second factor is that we will provide certain payments for care under The Homes for Special Care Act. Now, it is worth pointing out to this Legislature that the level of payment under The Homes for Special Care Act is entirely different from the levels of payment under general welfare assistance. Not only do we discriminate against the aged, but we distinguish between the physically ill and the mentally ill in a most unpleasant and retrogressive fashion, despite all the protestations on the part of the government that they accept physical and mental illness as worthy of equal emphasis.

We do nothing. We force aged people to declare penury, but we do nothing to provide hospital coverage for a very large and significant category of the aged who lie above the poverty level and are not worthy of government subsidy under general welfare.

I think a basic problem, Mr. Speaker, is to get the government to recognize that there are valid medical services provided by these nursing homes and similar institutions—get them to recognize that an institution that has a medical director, which has the proper staff-patient ratio, which has a worthwhile control of drugs, should qualify for Ontario hospital coverage, and that there is no excuse whatsoever for denying it that privilege because it results in discrimination against large numbers of people.

I have often wondered why it is that we do not set out such standards of approval for such agencies. I am gradually coming to the opinion that it is another example of the vested interests upheld by the medical groups in this province; another example of the detached arrogance of the government. It is an absolute refusal to give even a thought to the possibility that areas that do not provide acute, active treatment might have some distinctive role in the whole framework of medicine and health in this province.

And that brings me to my second basic point. It is this: Nowhere is the situation more valid, I suggest to you, or better demonstrated, than in the case of disabled children—and the resolution of the hon. member for Huron-Bruce also refers to them. In this area the situation is hopeless, and in many cases even more invidious.

It is not only true of crippled children, of physically disabled children, of mentally retarded children left to languish in the remote extremities of the Ontario hospital schools—we cannot even form a pattern of small in-

stitutions across the province, because we will not extend Ontario hospital insurance to cover such people—but it is even more pronounced in that area of disturbed youth and, again, completely unforgivable.

And the government practises, I suggest, a not-so-subtle form of medical discrimination in this field. It will agree to having Thistle-town covered, but not Boys' Village, not Warrendale, not the agencies which are approved by other branches of government.

There is something profoundly wrong in the hon. Minister of Health categorically stating, as he has stated before in this House, that certain agencies will receive government dispensation—that is Ontario hospital coverage—and other agencies will not; they will be completely eliminated from such dispensation because they do not qualify as a medical facility.

But nowhere, sir, has it ever been suggested what terms should be established to demonstrate whether or not such an agency qualifies. So we remove them from the central pattern of health care in the province by isolating them under a different government department, and this results in a succession of most peculiar ironies.

The hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) will spend \$5 million on a research project at Boys' Village, but that will not be considered a medical facility for the purposes of Ontario hospital coverage. And similarly, the 41 other children's institutions that are deliberately discriminated against by this government. I suggest it is very easy to set up some kind of standard by which to measure these facilities, to decide whether their medical qualifications are sufficient.

After all, many have a medical director; many have consulting psychiatrists; they have an excellent staff-patient ratio; they have complete control over the health facilities, and there is no reason why they should not qualify for Ontario hospital coverage. The result is, that there is a prejudicial choice of facilities and there is treatment either for wards, or for the very rich—but for the mass of people, the majority who fall in this category—treatment is unavailable. I suggest it is presumptuous and dogmatic to thus discriminate against large groups of people without ever setting down terms of reference.

Finally, the point that should be made—and I suspect that the hon. member for Huron-Bruce will agree—is that what essentially we are getting at is a complete reorganization of health services in the province of Ontario. The health department is a bad department. It is poorly organized and poorly

administered, and it does not provide for the needs of people.

It is because it operates under a fixation—the department has an obsession with the treatment of acute illness in a hospital setting; but no concept of community medicine, of public health preventive medicine at all. This, I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, is of great concern, because the problems of the aged and the related factors of public health, are what medicine is all about in the middle of the 20th century. The refusal of the government to recognize this fact is a most disturbing refusal indeed.

What we have to do, I suggest, is begin to urge the government to move into the main-stream of community medical practice, and that means reorganization along the following lines:

1. Ontario must be reorganized into health regions, large health regions for administrative purposes, with some local participation and control, but not to the degree which presently exists.

2. The central authorities in each region must administer the competing jurisdictional areas of health and welfare; must administer the conflict between private and public, voluntary and government areas, and it must begin to co-ordinate all the related services of nursing homes, chronic homes, domiciliary facilities, home care, mass screening techniques, the allocation of staff, and so on. All of these things have to be brought into a centralized administrative unit. And finally, all of this to be done in a close link with the hospitals, having their facilities available for the active treatment purposes, but by no means making them, as they presently are, the sole fixation of medical practice in the province of Ontario.

That is essentially what is undermining community medicine, and that is why the hon. member for Huron-Bruce, I suggest, puts forward this kind of resolution. Until we extend hospital coverage, as we traditionally think of it, into all the ancillary areas, then people's needs will not be met and the organization of medical services will be corrupted and ineffectual.

It is for those reasons in large measure, Mr. Speaker, that we in this party support the resolution of the hon. member for Huron-Bruce.

**Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham):** Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of pleasure that I rise to join in the debate on this resolution. May I congratulate the hon. member for Huron-Bruce and the hon. member for Scarborough West

on their concern and their interest, particularly on behalf of the senior citizens of this province.

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** Does the hon. member support the resolution?

**Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East):** No, he is going to knock it down.

**Mr. Carruthers:** I have just started, Mr. Speaker. The nature of the resolution which the hon. member for Huron-Bruce has presented to the House, is undoubtedly a very commendable one. May I say at the outset that the intention will receive the support of the select committee on aging and the House will find this to be so, I am sure, when I table the committee's second interim report. I am sure that my fellow members from both sides of the House who serve with me on that committee will not object if I state that one of our resolutions will urge that the federal government amend The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act of Canada so that a larger number of short-term and long-term convalescent care needs can be met, including the type of care given in the nursing homes. And that they may, in turn, be recognized for hospital insurance purposes in this province.

The whole field of nursing home care, of course, is such that what we are referring to here, Mr. Speaker, is not specifically limited to Ontario alone. It is, one might say, endemic to the entire North American continent. I recollect, Mr. Speaker, that when our committee visited and met with the United States Senate committee in Washington, DC, last July, that Senator Frank Moss, Democrat from Utah, who is chairman of the subcommittee dealing with long-term care and more specifically nursing home care, when asked by the hon. member for Gengarry (Mr. Villeneuve) to sum up the situation with respect to nursing homes in the United States, started off with a smile by simply saying, "It's a mess."

I think if we look south of the border to a great many published accounts, the conditions are far more urgent in many of the states than is the case in the province of Ontario. The range of care facilities which pass for nursing homes, the lack of other types of care facilities, particularly those sponsored by state authorities, is very marked, may I say, Mr. Speaker.

However, under the amendments to The Social Security Act, which are more widely known as the Medicare provisions for senior citizens in the United States, there has been

a very real attempt in that country to resolve this very serious problem. Under the provisions of Medicare, there is an allowance for nursing home care beginning on January 1, 1967. Under this provision, hospital insurance will pay for up to 20 days in an extended care facility. Now, this facility may be a skilled nursing home or a convalescent section of the hospital which meets with the requirements of the United States law, and all but \$5 a day for an additional 80 days for each spell of illness.

These services, of course, under the United States law, will be provided only after a hospital stay of at least three days. In passing may I say that our study of this has led us to believe that there are many possibilities for abuse of the legislation.

What our select committee has felt might be a starting point, provided the federal authorities are prepared to widen the terms of their legislation, namely, The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act of Canada, is to extend coverage to allow aged persons to receive care for a period of up to 30 days in approved facilities. Hon. members will recall that I stated in the United States this is 20 days. And this will be under the Ontario hospital insurance plan. We have found, Mr. Speaker, in our meetings, and in our travels, a large number of elderly persons who have serious financial problems and who need post-hospital extended care and this fact has been emphasized by both previous speakers.

This implies that they are unable to return to their own homes and who find that in transfer to a proprietary nursing home insurance coverage is not available and the consequent increase *per diem* costs are a serious drain on their limited resources or on those of their families. And this I believe leads to a tendency on the part of doctors, as the hon. member for Huron-Bruce pointed out, to delay the release of their patients from hospital and this fact, Mr. Speaker, I think has a very important bearing on bed shortage in our hospitals, on the ratio of chronic care and even on hospital construction.

There are, however, additional considerations. Resolution 4 cannot be viewed separately from the provisions of Bill No. 45 and Bill No. 52, and the eventual intention of the hon. Minister of Public Welfare to introduce a bill amending The Homes for the Aged Act. Bill No. 45, as hon. members recall of course, takes in the question that has proven so contentious over the recent years, namely, that of licensing and inspecting

proprietary nursing homes in the province of Ontario. And this is simply to say the inspection of health care facilities which are operated for a profit.

Speaking personally, Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that the hon. Ministers of Health and Public Welfare have brought in this legislation which will give to provincial authorities powers and jurisdictional rights that I think are essential in this very important field. The provisions of Bill No. 52, which is an amendment to The Charitable Institutions Act of 1962-63, will make it possible for more and more non-profit organizations which are mostly of a charitable, fraternal, religious or benevolent nature, to utilize an increased capital grant to build where necessary, and to provide in their new buildings, proper care facilities for more and more persons, particularly the aged, who find the infirmities of the years too great to bear.

Increasingly, I am advised, these private charitable organizations are adding bed care units so that they are in a sense providing a very high level of care

And now at the same time, and without any legislative amendments being necessary, the hospital services commission is expanding the provision of chronic care facilities in many parts of this province. And wherever their services are expanded, and I think they are making a very honest attempt to do so, hospital insurance coverage is available and the quality of care with respect to physical standards and, more important, medical and paramedical personnel is second to none, Mr. Speaker, on this continent.

Now between the hospital services commission with its interest in the hospital-based chronic care facility, and the provincial Department of Public Welfare, which exercises control over homes for the aged, there is excellent co-operation and I have left homes for the aged, Mr. Speaker, until the last deliberately.

Late last year, the Ontario welfare council presented the report of its study of nursing home facilities in Ontario. It was referred to by the hon. member for Huron-Bruce. Our select committee's consultant also advised the welfare council's nursing home study committee and I want to quote from his printed comments which appear in that report:

Mr. Crawford our consultant noted: The field of nursing home care in Ontario is not strictly comparable to that in other North American jurisdictions. Much more could have been written in this Ontario welfare council study report on present

community facilities for long-term care. The municipal homes for the aged programme meets many of the needs which would otherwise pose a very serious problem to our senior citizens. Of almost 11,000 persons in the province's 60 homes for the aged, 33 per cent are in normal care, 45 per cent are in bed care and 22 per cent are in special care.

Now seen in this context, the field of nursing home care in Ontario, while leaving no room for complacency, does show itself to be more amenable to well-planned improvements in the future.

In one of the final briefs, Mr. Speaker, submitted to the committee on aging, before we resumed the business of this House, the hon. Minister of Public Welfare presented his department's brief and announced his intention, under The Homes for the Aged Act, to develop community rest homes. These would be long-term facilities of approximately 30 beds, properly staffed and with provisions for stabilized medical conditions, which no longer require in-hospital treatment, and the day-to-day medical attention of hospital wards. They would however, Mr. Speaker, go beyond the present provision of services in homes for the aged, bed care and special care units, and they would, of course, be open to all age groups, which would meet, I think, the final consideration in the hon. member's resolution, namely, that disabled children who need intensive care might have this service.

Now the hon. Minister of Public Welfare will, of course, introduce his own legislation, but I gather that it was his intention to finance this new service, or extended service, on the same basis as that of the municipal homes for the aged. An equal sharing of capital construction costs between the province and municipalities, or the county authority, and a very substantial provincial share, namely, 70 per cent of all operating and maintenance expenditures.

I think I speak on behalf of the members of the committee, Mr. Speaker, when I say we were greatly impressed with the facilities of what, I think, is the only municipally operated nursing home in the province of Ontario, at Dutton. This home has expanded over the years and is providing excellent care at a very moderate cost of less than \$5 per day, which is indeed moderate in comparison with the average nursing home throughout the province. I personally would like to see this type of facility encouraged.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with so many extensive

legislative considerations before this House, I feel that we are moving a long way toward a better though not a perfect solution. With the provision for expansion of these alternate forms of care, most of which I would regard as far more suitable, it will I think be even more agreeable to accept the principle of Resolution No. 4.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** How do they pay for it? How do the aged pay for it?

**Mr. Carruthers:** Just where would we get all this money that the hon. member has been proposing should be spent?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Oh, so the government builds the building and nobody pays for it.

**Mr. Carruthers:** Allow me to finish. However, as I think the members of the select committee have recognized, before such can be done, Mr. Speaker, and I am speaking now strictly of the extension of insurance coverage to a wider range of care needs, and the hon. member for Scarborough West says this should be done, there is no excuse for this not being done, but, Mr. Speaker, there is a responsibility on the part of this government, a financial responsibility which they must meet, unless this is a shared programme with the federal government, at the present time we could not accomplish what he is proposing.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Lots of money for the centennial!

**Mr. Letherby:** The hon. member cannot have everything.

**Mr. Carruthers:** Now I am speaking strictly of the extension of insurance coverage to a wider range of care needs. The federal authorities would have to amend and to agree to such a principle under The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act of Canada.

**Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls):** Mr. Speaker, this is a subject that I very seldom miss an opportunity to speak on. I am glad the hon. Minister of Health is leaving, because I might rough him up a bit. It is his department that should take care of these things, I believe.

I have had opportunities to talk to many people pertaining to this very problem and I do not believe that I say anything here this evening, that has not been mentioned to each hon. member in this House, with similar problems. So if I cite one particular case, Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that I am keeping this too close to home. I think we

all have similar problems throughout the whole province.

Quite some time ago, a young lady received a letter from the Ontario hospital services commission, pertaining to her mother who was in a nursing home, from July 23, 1963. This young lady and her family felt that they had borne the cost for many years. They believed the mother was ill enough to get hospital treatment and since she was taken into this home, I believe this letter would maybe tell the story better than I can describe it to you.

This letter was dated October 13, from the hospital services commission:

Your letter of September 24 only reached my desk today and I am sorry for the delay in replying. The Grace Abbey nursing home is approved by the plan for the admission of chronically ill patients who would normally be treated in the chronic hospital, if facilities were available. Our contract for the home is for 19 such patients, each of whom can only qualify for benefits when admitted by doctors, because hospital treatment is essential. By this is meant a need of various treatment services that a hospital can provide. The plan does not pay for the personal type of care that many elderly people need if it is simply a matter of helping them dress, or with their food and so on. This is a form of assistance that we feel only requires nursing home rather than hospital care.

Now to this point I agree that a nursing home would provide for such a person. However, the letter goes on to say:

If your mother does need medical and nursing treatment then I am surprised by this time you have not been able to admit her to one of the beds approved by the plan. I suggest that you discuss this with her doctor and if he agrees that she does not need a hospital type of care, ask him to send us the details of her condition and treatment. I cannot guarantee that a bed will be available for her but at least such a report would establish that she would qualify for our help when a bed is available.

What this gentleman was referring to in the hospital services commission was, in this particular home—and it is a peculiar situation—they may have 40 beds; because they needed additional beds and did not have them in the hospital, Mr. Speaker, they extended certification for 19 of the beds in that particular home, where the hospital services commission would pay the bill.

Now this lady was in that particular situation where she was not among the 19 where she was getting her bills paid, but from time to time was assured, or her family was assured, that the balance of the patients in that nursing home, if they come to the position in life where they needed hospital treatment, that they would be one of the 19 that would get their bills paid.

They had an exchange of correspondence and then the hospital services commission were good enough to write a letter to the lady and said:

We thank you for your letter of November 23, and I am sorry you were not informed earlier concerning our decision.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter of November 19 to the Grace Abbey convalescent hospital. I assure you that we reviewed thoroughly all the information available before making this decision. I am sorry we cannot assist you with the expenses of your mother's care in the nursing home.

I do not care to read three or four more letters to you which are rather lengthy. I have only three minutes or so, but I would like to read the doctor's letter. I guess that would make my point. Dr. James L. Mahoney from Niagara Falls—I contacted him to find out just exactly whether this lady needed hospital care or nursing home care, and it was his opinion—and I read to you:

This lady, now aged 94 years, entered Grace Abbey nursing home on July 23, 1963, as a semi-invalid. Her physical and mental conditions have slowly but progressively deteriorated.

Then he goes on to describe her ailments which are in medical terms which I can hardly pronounce. The lady is receiving full hospital care. She is getting all the treatment in this home that she would ordinarily get in a hospital. Now why did they not put her in the hospital? This would be a good question to ask. The doctor goes on to say:

On Friday, January 6, there were 16 patients in beds in the corridors of the Greater Niagara general hospital, which number increased up to 20 by Thursday, January 20. The physicians in Niagara Falls have practised under the stringencies of bed shortages for years and hesitate to aggravate it by requesting admission of such patients as this lady.

I would suggest that if the Grace Abbey had more beds qualified to give practically the same care as our general hospital, they should be authorized to so use them as

soon as possible, and part of the cost for the same to be at least paid by the Ontario hospital services commission.

This was respectfully submitted by Dr. Mahoney. I talked to the man since and he said the lady is no different from most elderly people. She is certainly not well enough to go into one of these homes for the aged because she does need medical care. The hospital cannot take her in, and because of that the family have to pay the bills rather than the hospital services commission, where she had been paying her premiums and still continues to do so.

I would suggest to this government they consider homes in the area in which patients live and, I suppose, throughout this city, and many other towns. People are living in neighbourhoods where a home could be converted to a nursing home. I do believe the government should take a good look at this type of accommodation for people, where they can spend their last few years on this

earth among the people they are acquainted with, in an area where they are known. It would give them a little better feeling of being wanted, rather than shunt them off into a large hospital with the chronically ill people that they can provide for. And if they cannot—when nursing homes must provide the same service as hospitals do—then they should pay the bills. I say this is a hospital services problem.

I would like to read very briefly, since it is six o'clock, the portion of the resolution that I make reference to:

That the Ontario hospital services commission extend coverage to all aged and infirm persons who are now no longer eligible to remain in hospital, but require long-term care and who choose to enter a nursing home, providing the nursing home is provincially licensed and inspected.

I think this makes sense.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.



ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Tuesday, March 15, 1966

Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order.

**Clerk of the House:** The 14th order: House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND INFORMATION

(continued)

On vote 2009:

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Mr. Chairman, when the House rose for the dinner hour, we were discussing the Ontario centennial project. In my view, this is a matter in which the government has showed up in a worse light than in almost anything else that has come before us in this session, because it means that we in Ontario are going to be in the singular position of not having a provincial centennial project to emphasize the importance of this event next year.

I do not want to go over all of the material that was discussed here just two hours ago, but I would like to say that it is apparent that the responsibility for this is not entirely with the hon. Minister of Tourism and Information (Mr. Auld) whose estimates are before us. The hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) is vice-chairman of the board which controls the project and is taking an active part in the debate in assisting the hon. Minister in answering these questions.

It appears that the responsibility is shared and this may be a good thing because it is obviously an education programme—the thing that justifies it more than anything else is the fact that has been expressed by the hon. Minister of Education: that when and if this project is completed in the years following our centennial year—I understand the first part will be in 1968—there will be a programme whereby students from all over Ontario will be given an opportunity to come down to this science museum and have all the advantages we hope will be there for them. It may well be that this should be under the direction of the hon. Minister of

Education rather than the hon. Minister of Tourism and Information, and I say that with deference to both gentlemen. I want to say particularly that it is a tragedy that we, in Ontario, are going to be the only province in Canada that is not suitably represented in this matter.

Mr. Chairman, if you would permit me to bring your attention to what is being done in our sister province of Manitoba, very briefly. Here, per capita, more money is being spent than in Ontario and it is not being spent in one fell swoop in the capital city as is being done here. It is being distributed over the province. I do not want to take up your time with all of the details, but they are taking cognizance of their important past in rebuilding a pioneer village; they are building a peace garden on their border with the United States—I suppose as a tourist attraction—and also in recognition of the great undefended boundary and the fact that their history is very intimately bound up with the United States.

In addition to this, they have a programme of opening parks throughout the province, with the emphasis on facilities for youth. But the thing that would correspond with what Ontario has attempted to do—and so far has failed to do—is that in 1967, in the capital city of Winnipeg, they will open a \$10 million concert hall and science exhibit. There is no indication, as far as I can tell, that this is going to be late in opening—in fact, it will be there for the centennial. I would certainly like to point out, Mr. Chairman, the fact that the government of Manitoba has been able to carry out this plan in such a way that even though one part of their planning might falter, at least they will have other suitable projects—so that, in the centennial year, the people of that province will have something around which their attention can centre, on a provincial basis.

Now, specifically, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister who is responsible, whether or not careful consideration was given for spending the additional funds that would have been needed if we had decided to have at least a part of this project ready for 1967. If so, I would like to know

what additional funds would have been required. After all, the original estimate was for a \$5 million project; and on this basis I was informed, by one of the hon. Ministers a few minutes ago, that the federal government would undertake to pay what then was one-half of the cost. But now that our sights have been raised so high that we cannot hit the mark by the centennial year, we are going to spend over \$20 million. The deadline for completion is not definite, although the government has hopes of completing it in the years following the centennial. I wonder if there is any possibility of the federal government assisting in this increased requirement? I think the people of Ontario would want to know what the additional cost would have been if priority had been given to this construction so that a part of it would have been ready for 1967.

I would also like to know, Mr. Chairman, just what part of the expanded financial requirement is due to the enlarged facilities, and what part is due to the fact that costs have gone up so much faster than the planners in the government have been aware of. This is something that is troubling other centennial projects across Ontario, and it seems to me that the thing is getting entirely out of control in this regard and is an extremely difficult situation for everyone concerned.

So, Mr. Chairman, we find that we in Ontario are going to be without a centennial project. For a person living outside Toronto, it is even stranger that similar difficulties are being encountered in this metropolitan area, where the difficulties of arriving at a definite decision of what might be done in Metropolitan Toronto, to suitably mark this occasion, have left them in almost the same state of confusion that this government and the province finds itself at this time.

I look forward to some answers from the hon. Minister in this connection.

**Hon. J. A. C. Auld** (Minister of Tourism and Information): Mr. Chairman, if perhaps I might take the last things first; the original plan, when the scope of the project was decided, was approximately \$14 million for the building. As we found when we called tenders, and as we suspected shortly before we called tenders, when we did some up-to-date estimates the cost was going to be considerably higher.

As I mentioned earlier this afternoon, building costs have escalated very rapidly in the last six months in Toronto. They have escalated all over the country to some extent. The federal government, as far as I know,

and there is no indication of any change of policy on their part, indicated that they would share on a 50-50 basis, up to \$2.5 million of any Dominion-provincial centennial memorial project.

**Mr. F. R. Oliver** (Grey South): Was there any deadline?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** The deadline mentioned is the end of 1967. As a number of hon. members have pointed out earlier today, it seems likely that Ontario will have spent \$2.5 million by the end of 1967, so there is no question about not qualifying for the grant, because the grant is a very small part, obviously, of the province's centennial project.

Now as far as completion in 1967 is concerned—how much additional money would be required to complete the project, in 1967—I am afraid I cannot answer my hon. friend, because I do not know. The hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) might be able to say. My guess is that with the construction programme in this area, and the shortage of men and material, I question whether the whole project could be completed in 1967, with unlimited funds, because it appears that there is just no way this could be done. On the other hand, this might well be, Mr. Chairman, a question which my hon. friend could ask the hon. Minister of Public Works, who is the expert in these matters.

**Mr. Nixon:** With your permission, Mr. Chairman. Was it ever the government's intention to complete the whole project for the centennial year? I thought that surely just a part of it was going to be completed, as the project, and then it was going to be added to, as your plans allowed.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** The phase which is being constructed was planned to be constructed and completed in 1967. As my hon. friend has said, there are other phases which would follow along; but it was the original plan of the government that the three-building complex of the first phase would be completed in 1967.

**Mr. Nixon:** Then, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister is unable to say whether or not his committees considered the possibility of at least completing the one-third of the total project that I understood was announced first by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) in 1964, when he said the original price tag would be \$5 million. My understanding at that time, and it perhaps was imperfect, was that the government in their planning of this

project as long ago as 1964 has decided that only a section would be built and that this could be completed, for the centennial year, for \$5 million.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, I am just looking through my notes to be sure, but I do not recall that the hon. Prime Minister ever said that there was a \$5 million project. I think my hon. friend might be referring to a statement by the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada who, when he announced the confederation of centennial memorial projects, in his announcement, as I recall, said that all the provinces with the exception of Quebec and Prince Edward Island would be invited to join the federal government in a project. And the federal government would share to the extent of 50 per cent of up to \$5 million.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 2009 carry?

**Mr. Nixon:** It seems rather strange to me that the hon. Minister of Tourism and Information, together with the hon. Minister of Education, could not have seen this difficulty coming up and made plans so that we would have a specific project that could be opened in 1967. Mind you, I think that this centennial project itself is an excellent one and, sometime in the 1970s when it nears completion and the students of Ontario are making use of it, we will all be very glad of it indeed, and proud of it. But the whole point of this exercise, and the whole point of the contribution from the federal jurisdiction, is that each province would have an opportunity to have a project that would centralize the attention of the citizens of the province—and we are going to have nothing in this connection at all. I think it is a shame that the lack of planning by the government has left us in this ridiculous position.

**Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury):** May I, Mr. Chairman, with your indulgence, add my note of regret to these proceedings. And I am indeed regretful, to use the word again, that the first citizen of the province is not here himself to hear these things which emanate from the Opposition about this very significant juncture, in the history of this country, that we approach after the first of January next year.

I, for one, am willing to say that I think it a shame, just to descend into the vernacular, just a crying shame that the Cabinet, the executive council of this province, would leave the responsibility to the hon. Minister who is in charge of promoting the tourist

industry—as if that very intimate and personal event to all of us that occurs next year, a time of assessment of the past and a time of new beginnings, has anything to do really with the people who come to visit our shores. Certainly they are welcome to join with us in the festivities—if they come in the thousands or the tens of thousands or, it is hoped, in the millions to see the great exposition that will take place in Montreal, and other attractions.

But really, coming from foreign strands, they cannot share with us, with any degree of intimacy, those emotional things—if in fact any are extant—that we must keep within our own breasts. So, looked at in that way, the monument that we in this province create on behalf of the people of Ontario as a mark of the achievement of 100 years of nationhood has nothing to do with, nor has any real relevance to, the hon. Minister of Tourism and Information.

The hon. member for Brant aptly points out—and he has difficulty in arousing the very bright young gentleman, who sits on the right hand of that hon. Minister, to participate in any way in this debate, but I suppose the hon. Minister of Education is just too busy—

**Mr. Chairman:** On the vote, please.

**Mr. Sopha:** —with \$575 million in his own department to take any real responsibility for the centennial project that is being put forward by the government. At least we have not heard up to this point. Certainly my hon. friend from Brant did not stimulate him into any participation in this debate on vote 2009; I am talking about the centennial project.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Sopha:** I am on vote 2009.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would suggest to the hon. member—

**Mr. Sopha:** Let us get on to that then. There are no personalities—

**Mr. Chairman:** I would suggest the member for Renfrew South (Mr. Yakabuski) address his remarks to the chair, if he will please.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Sopha:** There is the performance of public responsibility. I do not indulge in personalities on the floor of this House, but I never cease to question the performance

of public responsibility for which Ministers of the Crown are paid a goodly sum of money.

Mr. Chairman: I would ask the member to stay with vote 2009.

Mr. Sopha: They get a goodly sum of money for the performance. And one does not need to bring it home—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sopha: Fortunately I did not hear that remark of brilliance, but if the hon. member for Renfrew South would stay silent just this once, then one could—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sopha: I made the point, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I would ask the member for Renfrew South to speak through the chair, please.

Mr. Sopha: It does not need to be reiterated. All across this province, if one follows these things, one sees that many communities have not yet made up their minds about what their centennial project will be. Many of them are in some degree of confusion and some degree of uncertainty about just what form their centennial project will take. One of the stimuli that would be valuable to guide them to a resolution of their difficulties is if there was some crystallization of effort from this executive council, as well as some evidence of a zeal, a fervour, about the significance of the event that takes place next year.

No one could put it better than my friend, the hon. member for Brant, who feels these things very deeply—let me say, Mr. Chairman, very deeply—because of the historic part that his family has played in the life of this country. Perhaps you would be so kind as to inform the hon. member for Renfrew South—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. Sopha: —to inform him, and perhaps his constituents, through you, Mr. Chairman, that his contributions really are not useful to the proceedings of this House.

Mr. Chairman: Yes; on vote 2009, please.

Mr. Sopha: He has not yet recognized that.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: He has not yet recognized it, but there is ample proof that they are not very useful. And if he would reserve himself until the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) is gone, maybe he and I could get in some legal blows tonight. A good argument could be made that there ought to be a bounty on him, and I dare say there would be many a taker. All you would have to do is—

Mr. Chairman: I know the member for Sudbury is anxious to get back to vote 2009.

Mr. Sopha: Two bits would be about enough for people to start cleaning their muskets. Well, I have made my point and it is regrettable that the first citizen is not here to tell us his views about the failure of his project; and it is also regrettable that his first lieutenant, the hon. Minister of Education, cannot be stimulated into taking some participation in the debate.

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Mr. Chairman, I find the hon. member for Sudbury so stimulating that I feel I must now make some slight statement with respect to this. I will not prolong the debate.

I think it is quite obvious that we are disappointed that the centennial project will not be completed in the centennial year. At the same time, I think, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. members of the House would also wish to see that our centennial project not only is something to celebrate in our centennial year but something that has validity and significance for many years to come. And I think it is very important, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. members opposite realize that the concept has been substantially increased; it is one of the very exciting things happening in the field of science and technology centres on this continent and I think, as a government, Mr. Chairman, we need make no apologies for the planning and the work that has gone into the development of our centennial project.

I can speak with some knowledge of the board, the personnel involved in developing this—I had some small part—myself. I was interested this afternoon in listening to the observations from the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Thompson) and I wondered if, after listening to him, Mr. Chairman, he had ever visited any of the major science museums on this continent or in Europe; or if he realizes the difficulties, and the complexities in establishing the type of institution that

must have validity—which I think is so important and which I am sure, my hon. colleague feels is so important—built into it.

Our own department officials have been working with the personnel of the centennial project; with the junior museum; with the development of curriculum plans for building this into our school system; and I can assure hon. members of the House, Mr. Chairman, that this will have a very important role to play as far as our school system is concerned—and, I would suggest, as far as education in the very broad sense is concerned.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest that hon. members of this House should appreciate that what we are accomplishing with our centennial is not just something to celebrate our 100th birthday. A lot of us get birthday presents—they last for a few months and sometimes a year or two—but this centre, Mr. Chairman, will last indefinitely. I hope it is never, in fact, finished, as far as growth is concerned and changes in exhibits. And I suggest that when it is completed—and it will be completed, the tenders have been let—the people of this province will be able to take great pride in the wisdom that was shown in developing the institution, and in the fashion in which we are developing it.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. G. Ben (Bracondale): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of the hon. Minister of Education. How long has the government known that Canada's centennial is going to be in 1967?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would simply repeat what I said earlier this afternoon, that the federal government announced—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If the hon. member would listen, I would be glad to answer his question. The answer is: since December, 1962, when the federal government announced the joint programme.

Mr. Sopha: In postscript, the record should declare—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. Sopha: The speech of the hon. Minister of Education reminds one of Shelley's poem, "Ozymandias."

Mr. Chairman: Before concluding the estimates, the member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) has asked me if I would permit a question on the previous vote, 2008; and, if it is the wish of the House and they will concur, I will be glad to have him ask the question with the understanding that there is one question and one answer.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: You are not going to reopen the vote?

Mr. Chairman: No, but allow the question and the answer, is that correct? We will not reopen the vote.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I was out of the House last night and am sorry to impose on your generosity and that of the hon. Minister.

The question I want to ask is one that I am sure the hon. Minister is familiar with—there has developed quite a little, perhaps crusade is the word, from the Kingston area with regard to a feeling that they are not adequately represented on the St. Lawrence parks commission.

Mr. Chairman, it strikes me that there is some validity in this proposition. Therefore, when I found that the crusade extended to the point of including Metro members—perhaps because some of us have had connections with the Kingston area in the past—I looked into it. I understand that there is nobody at all from the great city of Kingston itself, though there is a representative from the county of Frontenac. I am also informed that there are some vacancies on the commission at the present time. All of those factors, combined with the fact that Kingston is the logical western end of this developing project, it would seem to me, justify the proposition that the city of Kingston be given representation.

I raise it and present it to the hon. Minister for his comment. I do so, Mr. Chairman, with a slight and growing fear for his personal safety, if there is not some action on the issue. After all, Kingston has an honoured military tradition. The Royal military college is there; there is a guard at a certain historic establishment which has been spoiling for a fight for many a year and sometime soon I have a feeling that the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Apps) is going to start stick handling in the direction of the hon. Minister with the same fire in his eye that he had 30 years ago for Eddie Shore, and I fear for the hon. Minister's safety.

Seriously, I am wondering whether the hon. Minister—or the government, because I recognize that the government makes the appointments—has given any thought to this and might indicate to the good people of Kingston that they might have some representation.

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** Mr. Chairman, I am very proud to say that I am a member of that Fort Henry guard and I am sure that they will be on my side against the Royal military college. However, The St. Lawrence Parks Commission Act indicates that there can be a maximum, I think, of 15 members, and I think at the moment there are either nine or ten.

However, going back to the formation of the commission, it was never planned, as far as I know, that there would be a member of the commission from any specific municipality, or city or county. From reading the debates of *Hansard* when the commission was set up, it was indicated that there should be area representation. At the present time, there is a member of the commission from the western terminus, if I might put it that way, Colonel Babcock; there is a member of the commission in the Kingston-Frontenac area, Brigadier Quilliam. I perhaps should not say this here, but there is no member from the county of Leeds, although there was and he has passed on. There is a member who lives in Cardinal, who is presumed to represent Prescott, Grenville, Cardinal, Iroquois, and so on down the line.

I can only say to my hon. friend that the commission, I think, represents the feelings of the people in the area as they relate to the activity of the commission, and that there are many people who would love to be appointed to the commission, I am sure, and many people who would have something to give to the work of the commission, but I think it would be a mistake if we were ever to try to establish the membership of the commission on a strictly parochial basis.

Vote 2009 agreed to.

**Mr. Chairman:** This concludes the estimates—

**Mr. S. Apps (Kingston):** Mr. Chairman—

**Mr. Chairman:** There is no further discussion on this particular item. It was agreed by the House that we would have the one question and the one answer by the Minister. I am sorry, I must—

**Mr. Apps:** Mr. Chairman, as this particularly affects the riding of Kingston and the Islands—

**Mr. Chairman:** No, I am sorry. I must rule out any discussion of it whatsoever. No, I am sorry. The vote was carried previously and I must rule out all discussion.

**Mr. Apps:** All right. Carry the vote. Let the vote carry.

**Mr. Sopha:** Let him speak, I implore you.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am sorry. I must refuse the member for Kingston at this time. We have voted on this, it has been passed by the House, and I am sorry I cannot permit discussion at this time.

**Mr. Apps:** Mr. Chairman, I would agree with you that this vote was passed, but someone was speaking in connection—

**Mr. Sopha:** Let him speak with the unanimous consent of the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! I must ask the member for Kingston to resume his seat.

**Mr. Sopha:** I am suggesting that, with the unanimous consent of the House, a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

**An hon. member:** Sit down!

**Mr. Sopha:** I will not sit down.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

This concludes the estimates of The Department of Tourism and Information.

**Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions):** Mr. Chairman, with your kind permission and the indulgence of the hon. members of this House, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. members to the fine body of distinguished citizens in the Speaker's gallery, and in the east gallery.

A couple of weeks ago, the hon. member for Grey South, when he was being so deservedly honoured by hon. members of this House, expressed his regret at the lack of interest in political affairs by many of our people today. I might tell him that this fine group has never shown any lack of interest in political affairs. They represent, sir, a small token representation of the 500 members of the St. Andrew Progressive-Conservative association.

#### ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

**Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests):** Mr. Chairman, I am sure I also welcome the friends from St. Andrew,

who occasionally combine with St. Patrick on some special occasions. They may have to combine on more frequent occasions in the future.

This is the 11th time that I have risen in this House as a Minister in charge of a department to present the estimates of the department for your approval—seven times as Attorney General, four times as the Minister of Lands and Forests. I appreciate the comments, but I think seven come eleven is not a bad combination.

These 11 appearances have been annual in sequence and, being indicative of the action and growth continuing in the department concerned and in the province, each succeeding budget has been larger than its predecessor.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased indeed to see you as chairman of this committee. Your efficient *modus operandi* has been noticed, I think, on all sides of the House; and even when you are a little severe, we all understand. If the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Apps) wants to address his question to me later on, I will try to relay in some way an answer to him.

In the case of The Department of Lands and Forests there are corresponding revenues, therefore it is perhaps more of a barometer than some departments; and I can say that the expected revenues from all sources under the department's jurisdiction for the year ending March 31, 1967, will successively be larger than the current year and the largest of any year since I have had the honour to head this department.

As you know, sir, for purposes of administration, The Department of Lands and Forests has 22 administrative districts covering the province. It is a large organization but, by virtue of the work of the department, it comes in touch with many citizens of all walks of life in all parts of the province, and particularly in the areas outside of the larger municipalities.

To illustrate human relationships that are constantly a part and parcel of our work, I have very recently and somewhat at random made contacts with all our branches, with all our regional offices and with each of the 22 district offices. Some of the very current activities may be evidenced by the following information collected in this manner.

The administrative district known as Lake Simcoe district embraces the counties of Ontario, York, Peel, Simcoe and Dufferin, and is accordingly the centre of a very large population in Ontario. Last year more than

1.8 million persons visited the eight provincial parks in the district.

Mara provincial park, on the east shore of Lake Simcoe, was added last year; Earl Rowe provincial park is being very greatly enlarged and improved; a new additional park at McRae Point is now being planned; improved use of Wasaga Beach proceeds with a keen appreciation of the great potential for recreational purposes of this magnificent area.

Our two administrative districts—the Lake Huron district and the Lake Erie district—take in pretty well all of southwestern Ontario west of the Simcoe district. One of the noteworthy developments in these two districts was the agreement forests. We are adding annually land at the rate of about 2,000 acres a year, for the most part in parcels of small scattered lots considered an advantage from a recreational aspect. We also expect that our new Woodlands Improvement Act will come into effect in this area with an added impetus.

In the Lake Erie section 35 million pounds of commercially caught fish were harvested last year with a value of approximately \$3½ million. Both the catch and the value were considerably in advance of the 1964 figures. Yellow perch accounted for about 18.5 million pounds, and smelt for a little better than 11.5 million pounds of fish. Four representatives from the state of Ohio flew in from Columbus last Wednesday for discussions with our fish and wildlife branch on fishing problems in Lake Erie.

The ice fishing on Lake St. Clair in this present year appears to have been more successful than ever. The great fertility of this lake permits surprising angling results, sometimes reaching a rate of ten yellow perch per angler per hour.

The hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume) is not in his seat. He spoke to me the other day about a commercial licence in the area. I am sorry that he is not in his seat but perhaps somebody will relay this to him. We will, of course, look into the situation but we have a very delicate balance on Lake St. Clair in relation to the angling and commercial fishermen; and we do not want to disturb that balance because, at the moment, it is considered just about in balance.

Coming now to eastern Ontario, we have our Lindsay, Tweed, and Kemptville districts in that part of the province and, of course, along the Ottawa river the Pembroke district.

I think one of the outstanding advances in 1965 was the Gananoque public hunting area containing more than 1,000 acres north of, and adjacent to, Highway 401. Last year 670 pheasants were released on the area and, with an access road now in existence, control became possible. I may say, for the benefit of the hon. Minister from Leeds (Mr. Auld) who may have to have this relayed to him also, the reports coming in indicate that this Gananoque area is superior to other Ontario public hunting areas because of its diversified habitat and more natural hunting conditions. We are using a permit system to control the number of hunters on the area at any one time and to obtain more accurate and complete information.

On seven occasions between September 24 and December 3, releases of pheasants took place after 5 p.m. when shooting was restricted. We have been holding the maximum number of 100 hunters at any one time in the area. On the weekends there are frequently line-ups and a waiting period for some of the would-be hunters. To finalize, the hunters complied with our requirements but one or two of them, in order to get a few extra pheasants, threw some pheasants over the fence along Highway 401, went through the check with their legal limit and then went back and picked up these additional birds. However, the game wardens are on to this practice and I think it will be eliminated.

In the Peterborough, Victoria, Haliburton section, five large areas of Crown land, strategically located, have been withdrawn from sale and reserved for public use—each area containing undeveloped lakes, rivers and wilderness.

In addition to the hundreds of private cottages and many hunting camps located on private lands, the department rents, and this may be of interest to some and knowledge to others, approximately 300 Crown land hunt campsites in the Lindsay district. They are authorized at intervals of roughly one mile over most of the more inaccessible area of the district. For the last couple of years, the number has not been increased because it has been felt that the point of saturation had been pretty well reached for the time being at least.

In the Tweed area, logging and agricultural activity continue in the traditional pattern. The area certainly can maintain a flourishing forest industry and the key to future success is an intensive management programme. This has been under way for

some years now. A good example I would like to outline to the House for a moment is the Watt lake operating block.

High timber demand on a limited area requires very strict management to get the best results. This particular block is about 7,000 acres in Herschel and McClure townships in Hastings county. And my hon. friend there will recognize that location. It has been logged intermittently since 1870. In 1958 it was decided that the potential here warranted intensive management of the block. The area was divided into 43 compartments designed for efficient logging and improvement work, and a main all-weather road network established.

Annually, areas of timber have been offered for sale to the highest bidder and this practice will continue it is proposed for some years ahead. In another 20 years under this treatment, the whole area will be regenerated to young trees and various improvement treatments will begin on the young stands.

The treatment has included the planting of about 200,000 trees on more than 400 acres, and culling of trees on another 500 acres, to allow the new stand to develop. The management has also enhanced fishing, hunting and general recreational possibilities and has included the planting of some 28,000 trout and some experimental work in management of deer habitat.

In recent years the cost of road construction has been shared equally with the federal government and the development of the block is proceeding under the authority of a management plan which is authorized by the Minister. This particular operating block is a small unit when talking about timber operations as a whole in the province, but it does illustrate how, by good management, a steady income-bearing industry can be maintained and also emphasizes the problems involved in doing this in areas of high demand for wood products.

For 21 years now, an interpretive programme has been developing in Algonquin park. It started with a tent and one attendant and now has a nature museum, log exhibit, amphitheatres, nature trails, conducted trips and publications, of which the *Raven*—I have a copy in my hand here—a weekly bulletin, has a circulation of 80,000 copies during the summer months.

The Algonquin park interpretive programme has grown from a staff of five in 1955 to a present staff of 12. The total number of people attending the programme

ten years ago was 98,000, and last year was 230,000. The programme encompasses all aspects of human and natural history and is designed to increase understanding and provisions of Algonquin park—one of the largest parks in the world, three times the area, for example, of Japan's most famous and advanced developed park, Nikko.

I am sure many hon. members will be interested to know that the order of Algonquin, as of this moment, have 16 chieftains of Algonquin; nine holders of the spirits of Algonquin; 171 Algonquin wiskedjaks—trail walking and nature studies; and 8,068 Algonquin voyageurs—they are the ones who take the canoe trips.

In the Parry Sound-Muskoka district a start has been made on a new provincial park on Arrowhead lake a short distance north of Huntsville. It will be in partial operation this year.

And now, turning to the great northland and first to the gateway. The new hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Smith) will be aware of the very considerable development in fur management which has been going on with the establishment of a clearing house and fur sale centre at North Bay. I was in their new building there a few weeks ago and they were enjoying one of the best seasons for fur sales in a long time. The new trout rearing station, to be built this year to replace the Balsam Creek hatchery established some time ago, will produce in excess of one million fingerlings per year with the main species being lake trout, brook trout and some aurora or rainbow.

In the Timiskaming district, the Englehart management unit has completed its forest management plan which takes care of, and will continue to supply, logs for three sawmills, a veneer plant and pulpwood, to various companies.

In the Swastika district, the responsibility of developing scarification equipment for northeastern Ontario, to be used in the silvicultural treatment of areas for natural regeneration, has been established; and, as I saw myself not so long ago, the Hills Lake hatchery is producing an albino speckled trout—I think we should call it the polar trout—which will be planted in selected lakes in the near future. Incidentally, the Swastika nursery has been steadily growing since its establishment in 1958 and now has 10.5 million forest-tree-planting stock and is second only to the Fort William nursery. In this eight-year period, the nurseries of the north forged ahead of the southern nurseries.

Moving on to Cochrane North in north-

eastern Ontario, in 1965 the district used northern Indians for their tree planting programme, and 105 Indians planted 1,447,000 trees.

It is in this administrative district where great co-operation with the Ontario water resources commission has been established in the study of the main watersheds in the James Bay-Hudson Bay areas.

In the Sudbury area, the new chief ranger's headquarters was occupied in 1965, and I am sure that the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) had a look at that excellent setup.

By virtue of the tinderlike characteristics of the Sudbury area in dry weather, we have to keep an especially large quantity of fire-fighting equipment in the neighbourhood. Nearly 150 high-pressure power pumps and more than 80 miles of forestry hose are among the items.

In the Chapleau district, the bilingual junior forest ranger camp was established last year and we are going to repeat it this year. The boys did silviculture work such as thinning, some planting, park maintenance, and many other jobs, and the boys from the province of Quebec greatly improved their English and our lads picked up a fair amount of French in the two-month period.

When I mention Gogama there are at least a fair percentage of hon. members of the Legislature who know it better now than they did a year ago because that was the place on our northern members' air tour where we had time to sit down for a few hours and enjoy the local atmosphere and do a little fishing. The hon. member for York North (Mr. Mackenzie) liked it so well he stayed over along with the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) and the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Bukator). I think they got additional reward in the continuation of the good fishing.

In the Sault Ste. Marie district the present Tarentorus fish hatchery carried on very active operations. We hope to have an experimental hatchery attached to it to experiment and find out about fish breeding, feeding, and genetical strains in sufficient quantities so that they can be planted; and the results show a definite meaning. In fact, we may get enough fish in the lakes and rivers there to satisfy even the ravenous appetite of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) for fish and fishing.

Getting deeper into the northwest, in the White River district there is a forest town in the making—Dubreuilville—centred around a modern sawmill and chipping plant, giving an ever closer example of total utilization of

wood fibre as it grows in the forest. This forest community is now negotiating for the townsite so that it may attain the stature of other communities throughout northern Ontario.

Finally I come to northwestern Ontario—the lakehead—and those great Fort Frances and Kenora districts. By and large, 1965 was a very good year but I want to give you the following facts to illustrate the ever-present danger in our position and to emphasize the constant care for fire protection.

The Geraldton district suffered the largest acreage burned from a single fire during 1965. This fire, believed to be started by careless fishermen in an area approximately eight miles north of Geraldton, occurred on June 17, and in the early stages endangered a trans-Canada natural gas compressor station in the near vicinity of the fire. As a precautionary measure, families living at the compressor site were evacuated on the evening of June 18. When this fire was extinguished on July 4, two weeks later, some 9,500 acres of productive land had been burnt over.

During the height of suppression activities, 320 men were employed in fighting this fire together with six bulldozers, two Canso water-dropping aircraft, two Otter aircraft, and two Beaver aircraft. The total cost of extinguishing the fire was \$124,693.69; the out-of-pocket costs, \$84,217.48. Total fire damage was estimated to be 6,057,280 cubic feet of timber valued at \$298,417.

Proceeding farther west to the Port Arthur district, during a visit to Port Arthur to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian institute of forestry last October, I had the opportunity to visit a lake trout spawning operation taking place at Baril lake. This type of operation is highly important in supplying the two hatcheries in the district with stock that is used to provide 225,000 yearling fish for planting in Lake Superior where lake trout population has been hard hit by lamprey predation.

The particular operation that I observed took place in boats alongside a reef and spawning area. It requires skilled action by experienced officers in handling live male and female fish in proper proportions for ejecting and fertilizing the eggs and preserving the results, but the methods employed ensured a far larger percentage of live eggs, and a consequent increase in fish population by our hatcheries, than could possibly survive in the natural habitat by natural means.

Due to the promising results of the lamprey control programme being conducted by the international Great Lakes fishery commis-

sion, for the first time in many years the department expects to have an excess of some 63,000 lake trout yearlings for stocking in specially selected inland lakes.

The completion of Highway 11 from Atikokan to Fort Frances has made access more convenient for Canadians to visit Quetico provincial park. This wilderness park is held in high esteem by many people who desire a canoe trip vacation amid beautiful natural surroundings. A revised booklet emphasizing the starting points of canoe routes now available by the completion of this new highway link is being prepared. I will mention this great park again later on.

An important feature of the work carried out in the Kenora district in the past year was the completion of the fourth section of the five-year fish management study of Lake of the Woods which began in 1962. The analysis of the biological, chemical and physical data upon completion of the study of this important fishery should aid greatly in assessing the status of the fishery and provide help in developing guidelines for future management to benefit the anglers and the commercial fishermen.

And now in our most northerly, Sioux Lookout, district here the application of funds provided by the federal-provincial resources development agreement is showing promising results in utilizing the renewable resources to benefit the native people in the area. Reference is made on page 90 of the annual report, which hon. members have had on their desks for some days, to the Patricia inventory.

The agreement has provided funds to inventory lakes in the far north to determine their feasibility to support commercial fishing operations. Some 150 licences have been issued as a result of the programme and it is estimated that the production of these Indian fisheries will be 1.6 million pounds of fish with a value of \$230,000 for the season just passed.

My Indian advisory committee is on a tour of the northern districts, from Moosonee west to Deer lake, at the present time seeking the latest information towards ever improved resource use and Indian participation.

I may say to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) that they were over in his area a few weeks ago, and I went over myself on a very blustery Sunday, to see this snow snake operation. Unfortunately, the drifting was so great that the groove that they have to make with the logs in order to do this properly was too much blown over before

they could get at it; but, even at that, I was amazed to see the accuracy and the distance with which these expert Indians from New York state, and from the Six Nations reserve, could heave these snakes. And they would go, I believe, anywhere up to three-quarters of a mile or so along this little narrow route. It is quite a remarkable winter sport.

My attention has been drawn to one or two nature quirks, such as the albino specimen of a black bear located in the Lindsay district last year, as was also an antlered doe, white-tailed deer. There was also the story last year of the hunter who spent five days without even catching a glimpse of a deer; then, driving home from his hunting camp, he had the "misfortune" of hitting one. However, deer hunting last year was not as bad as all that. Actually it was a bit better than the previous year, looking at the province as a whole.

Now, Mr. Chairman, that was an attempt to—in a somewhat personal vein, I hope—cover different parts of the province that, I am sure, must have been of interest to different hon. members at different times.

I propose now, for a few minutes, to give a little more detailed analysis of some of our main branch work, reveal some of our present estimates for the future and an analysis of conditions and problems with which we are dealing and which are of some importance to some hon. members again, and to different parts of the province.

First, fish and wildlife: Although Ontario does not contribute directly to the work of the international Great Lakes fishery commission in controlling the sea lamprey, we are deeply involved in the other aspects of Great Lakes rehabilitation, fact-finding and restocking. Consequently, we all rejoice to learn that lake trout have been spawned in-shore on Lake Superior for the first time in ten years. Now our contribution of planted lake trout, and our development of the hybrid splake as a lake trout substitute, may bear fruit.

The introduction of another species, the kokanee, has passed the initial stages; but much more time and additional plantings will be needed before it will become evident whether it has succeeded in the Great Lakes.

The public fishing area at Mount Pleasant—I think my hon. friend to the right here recalls that name quite well—was reopened after improvements to the ponds and now provides speckled and rainbow trout fishing. Anglers numbering over 26,000 caught 23,500 of the total of 27,300 trout planted.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Is that in the riding of Brant?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Brant—yes.

Nowhere else has such a high return on hatchery stock ever been experienced. Most of our plantings take place in larger waters or streams where returns of 85 per cent could never be hoped for.

Public hunting areas available in the populated area of southern Ontario now number three—Darlington, Long Point, and Rondeau. In addition there is controlled hunting in seven parks, and hunting is permitted in most forest areas managed by The Department of Lands and Forests. The number of hunters accommodated is growing.

In the prevention of accidents in the hunting field more than 100,000 youths have been trained in safe gun handling. The number of fatalities in the last complete hunting season was 14, compared with 36 in 1960, the last year before such training became compulsory for new licenses. During the same period the total number of hunters has increased considerably. I only wish we could get some similar statistical help of that nature on our highways.

Notice should be taken of the fact that beaver which, in the memory of many here, were protected by a closed season, have in each year since 1957 contributed more than 100,000 pelts to the economy of the province. In the most recent complete season the take was 161,400 without any injury to the breeding stock on which this harvest is based.

We can also remember when moose hunting was not permitted, yet in 1964-65 there were 36,418 resident and 7,345 non-resident moose hunters whose activities helped the economy of many northern areas. Moose population is estimated currently at 140,000, one of the largest game herds in North America today.

I go now to the timber branch. Timber is one of the greatest natural resources—a renewable one—with which our country and province are both richly endowed.

I attended a conference called by the federal Minister of Forestry at Montebello, Quebec, in February. This conference brought together about 150 persons, most of them highly skilled and with great experience in matters pertaining to forest production and uses. These experts, for several days, grappled with some of our main problems under such headings as:

(a) demand for forest products presently existing, as anticipated in 1975 and on a more

conjectural basis as anticipated in the year 2000—from the collected material and the fund of information available, it would certainly seem that there will be a very great and extended demand for products in the world markets;

(b) Present state of production in Canada and in its provinces in relation to these demands; and

(c) The forecasts for availability of product in our country and in our province, to meet the anticipated demands of the two periods mentioned—one by 1975 and the other by the year 2000.

I can say to you with confidence, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that the long-range demand figures give every reason to believe that much more will be required from wood products in the years ahead than has ever been the case in the past. There is also a very good reason to believe that we are in a very good position in this country and in this province, provided we do our respective parts, to participate in a very considerably expanded manner in these world markets in the years ahead. I say that advisedly on the information I was able to obtain, because in other areas the growth factor is going to be quite different from the possibilities and potential in this area of our great country.

It should, therefore, be a continuing goal of all responsible leaders in the forest industry of Canada and of Ontario to make the necessary provisions to be able to give the best results and to meet the maximum demands anticipated in the years, considerably distant yet, in the future. Unnecessary boosts in newsprint prices is not one of the best ways of doing this. And I find that, as of this moment, in eastern Canada some seven of the big companies have boosted their prices by \$10 U.S. funds in the last few days, one by \$7 and one by \$5—and in western Canada three of the large ones, all \$10 U.S. funds.

I am very proud indeed to be the head, at this moment, of a department which has more than 400 highly technically trained and competent engineers, and many other well-trained technicians who, each in his own sphere, can play a continuing and important part in this area of real progress. The men and women who make their careers in such a department as that of Lands and Forests can actually feel, in their own environment, the results of good, concerted, continuing efforts for improvement in production and quality.

This is true in fish and wildlife; this is true in the timber branch; and it is equally true in

this newer and rapidly expanding field of parks and recreational areas and their development for the use by an ever-expanding and appreciative travelling, camping, and enjoying-of-our-great-outdoors public.

Now to the subject of forest regeneration. Under The Crown Timber Act, as amended in 1961-62, the Minister may enter into an agreement with the licensee for the protection and maintenance of the productivity of the licensed area. Our objective is a continuing programme of forest regeneration that is of a latent competence to assure continuous yields.

A good deal of research has taken place in this connection. In addition to the many millions of trees which are grown in our provincial nurseries and, by transplants, ultimately planted into our great forests—on Crown lands, in county forests, and on private lands—there has recently been developed what is sometimes called a tubed seedling method of tree planting which, this year, we will expand in a massive way. If it turns out to be anything like as successful as we believe it will, there is very little limit, except actual requirements, to the extent to which that expansion can extend within a very reasonable length of time.

And I am glad to say, off my text for a moment, that by the precautions taken in the years gone by and in the continuing precautions in the gathering in of seeds, we have a tremendous seed bank at Angus to meet these sort of situations as these new developments occur—a seed bank of something like 1.8 billion different types of seeds, well preserved in storage in that area.

In my humble opinion, great credit is to be given to all those in the field of research and invention in our Department of Lands and Forests who have played a part in this great project.

Reforestation then, today, is engaged in by several methods: standard replanting of trees grown from nurseries, tubed seedling method, scarification—which is the stirring up of the land area with heavy material drawn across it and making it more receptive for both natural and aided planting and regeneration—and seeding methods, including aerial seeding.

I am also glad to report, Mr. Chairman, that continuous pressures and efforts over the last few years have now brought forth a series of voluntary written agreements between most of the major licence-holders in this province and the Minister of Lands and Forests, whereby forest regeneration will be stepped up and the means of carrying

it out continuously and on the spot greatly aided by virtue of the contractual relationship established and the consequent availability of equipment and personnel on the site—which is so important to carry this out—so to speak, by the companies concerned for use in cut-over areas, with time factors related to the actual cut-over periods to gain the maximum advantage in this type of regeneration.

Of the 13 large pulp and paper companies who, in the aggregate, hold licences covering approximately 76,000 square miles, or almost three-quarters of the licensed areas in Ontario—perhaps it is not quite that percentage—nine covering 62,000 square miles, have signed these agreements; and the remaining four have similar agreements in their possession for signing. I expect the signed copies will reach this office very soon. We have another group covering 15,000 square miles which we will move to for similar action in the immediate future.

Now a word about our junior rangers—some of these young page boys will get to that age eventually and I am sure that they will be junior rangers, too. This is an appropriate place to make reference to junior rangers because some of the work that they do is directly connected with this forestry, silviculture, and so on.

We are asking you to authorize funds to enable us to expand this service and to permit as many as 1,800 junior rangers to undergo training and do work in our northern camps, parks and Crown land sites this summer. We hope to repeat our bilingual junior ranger camp at Lake Racine again this year, as I said. It was very successful last year with 12 young men coming from the province of Quebec and 12 from our own province living and working together, talking each other's language to establish, I hope, lifelong connections, friendships and understandings which, in the long run, are what are most needed in this country.

A nation of the size and with the potential of Canada can certainly absorb any and all the elements of its constituent parts and races without interfering with their respective aspirations, or the fortunes of progress of all, with the united allegiance to a great nation—Canada.

A programme of converting our air fleet gradually is proceeding. We now have six turbo Beavers and we are budgeting this year for an additional nine. We expect delivery, before the end of this current year, of at least one twin-engined Otter, and we

are budgeting in the estimates now before the Legislature for one new Otter.

A new approach to water bombing by utilizing the floats to carry water loads for bombing has been developed within the department to a stage sufficient to warrant active field use of this added power. We believe that this will substantially improve the aircraft performance in this regard and is to be tried out in our new turbo Beavers this coming season. It should bring to bear a considerably increased water density for a given area for fire fighting.

Mr. Chairman, there are many new techniques being invented for forest fire protection. As an illustration: In the infrared fire detection systems, we have the distant aerial infrared scanners to detect incipient forest fires, complemented by detectors in aircraft; and now, for ground use, we have a hand device that has been developed as an infrared detector capable of detecting sub-surface fire along firing lines which may be an aid to firefighters in patrolling and extinguishing forest fires. It has such sensitive qualities for detecting fire in areas where it is not visible, that I am prompted to try it out at this time in certain sections of this House—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Oh yes, I have got it here; there is a bit of it right here.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Another infrared device which we are not using—I emphasize that and I hope that I will not be misquoted anywhere, there is nobody up there to misquote me anyway—is the snooperscope, a device that permits one to see in the dark without being seen, and no connection with any Ottawa inventions.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I turn now to parks and land acquisition. The programme of acquiring properties where deemed advisable continued this year with some 61 properties, amounting to 16,597 acres, being purchased for recreational purposes—including public parkland, areas for public hunting, public access to beaches and waterways, preservation of historic sites, and for wildlife and forest management. Beyond this we have numerous proposals under negotiation covering, in the aggregate about 250,000 additional acres with planning beyond that again for a vast additional acreage into the future.

We are, of course, fortunate in having so much Crown land for park and recreational reserve purposes, and in the area of Crown lands adequate reserves are indicated for a very long time into the future. We had some 89 provincial parks in operation in 1965, with an overall acreage of 3,742,513 acres and, with an additional 55 park reserves and areas, for a total of 437,338 acres.

In 1965, a total of 65 properties were acquired for park use. In terms of numbers, Wasaga Beach accounted for 25 of these property purchases. Other major acquisitions include Arrowhead lake 1,000 acres; Methodist Point 1,050 acres; Bedford and Loughborough townships, 1,200; Charleston lake 551 acres; Rock Point 148 acres; Kerr Point in Dunn township 283 acres; Wheatley 88 acres; Pinery 400 acres; and Bon Echo 270 acres.

Major park developments started in 1965 are as follows—I think I should enumerate these:

(a) Wheatley—water distribution system, road construction, maintenance buildings, Hydro lines, office building, parking lots for 1,200 cars, campsites 100, comfort stations 2.

(b) Point Farms—office building, road construction, comfort stations 2, changing houses 2, campsites 100, beach patrol towers and safety buoys, picnic area, maintenance building;

(c) Balsam lake—road construction, wells, earth pit toilets, campsites 200; maintenance building, beach development.

(d) Mara—hydro installation, road construction, campsites 100; office building, maintenance building, comfort stations 2, parking lots, beach and picnic grounds.

(e) Sibbald Point—road improvement, sewage-system extension, beach development, parking area, campsites 75;

(f) Sandbanks—entrance road construction, earth pit toilets 10, parking lots, change houses 5;

(g) Additional campsite development: Earl Rowe—100; Kakabeka—100; Fairbank—75; Bon Echo—100; Rondeau—90; these campsite development figures include only major developments and do not represent the total campsites developed during the year;

(h) Earl Rowe—dam for 80-acre lake;

(i) Darlington water system—I hope Darlington will see, this year, our first swimming pool.

Major developments to be started this year include: (a) Wheatley—sewage system; (b)

Darlington—water system extension; (c) Sibbald Point—water system and sewage extension; (d) Earl Rowe—completion of lake contouring, development of day use and camping facilities; (e) Presqu'île—road construction; (f) Caliper lake—road paving; (g) Samuel de Champlain—road paving; (h) Algonquin—hydro replacement; (i) Algonquin—museum staff house; (j) Algonquin—Canoe lake water system; (k) Kettle lakes, Rainbow Falls, Pancake Bay and Blue lake—comfort stations.

New parks: (a) New parks opening 1966—Arrowhead lake, Ferris; (b) New parks, development starting 1966—Silent Lake, North Bay beach, Murphy Point, Sandshoals, Pow Wow Grounds.

Land acquisition programme for 1966: Land acquisition for parks will continue; 47 properties are now under consideration or in various stages of negotiation.

That then, Mr. Chairman, brings me to operations branch.

Last June and early July, my department, through its operations branch and its air service, carried out what some have called an epic flight of one-week's duration carrying 70 or more persons in some 15 distinct lifts with 12 to 16 aircraft hopping across the great northland of Ontario—I might say almost in formation.

I am sure, to the more than 30 members of the Legislature who were with us continuously on this flight, it will be something to remember for many years to come. It has given to a substantial percentage of this Legislature a much more intimate, understandable, practical knowledge of our northland and what it really means, and what it really is, something which cannot be absorbed by the reading of books or hearing about it in large centres of population.

I can assure you, Mr. Chairman—and you were on this trip yourself—that it was with a great deal of satisfaction and relief that I learned, in the late afternoon of Sunday, July 4, 1965, that the last of this flotilla of planes had delivered the last of our passengers safe and sound at Island airport here in our capital city. And I imagine the Deputy Minister was even more excited than I was.

Operations branch, assisted by the local Fort Frances district officers and personnel, set up a meeting place in the heart of Quetico park where, under canvas for several days, members of the advisory committee of the Minister of Lands and Forests and, in succession, members of the President's Quetico-Superior committee, and of the Ontario Quetico committee, likewise met. And the

immensity of the tremendous wilderness lands and the boundary waters in Quetico park and in the Superior-Minnesota reserved areas were never better understood by us than during those days in July, 1965—and some of them were wet ones—when we lived and travelled in this justly famous area of international reputation.

I pause to move outside my administrative districts comments to refer—and I do this because most of what I have said has been outside this great metropolitan area, and the capital centre of this province; and I am one who represents a riding here and I am one who, I hope, uses his voice and influence in relation to the affairs of this great area as a proper representative should—to the vast building programme around Queen's Park and the university campus—much of which is in the riding of St. Patrick as presently constituted—and the projected Eaton plan contemplating 15 years of concentrated central downtown development.

These two great constructive moves—one on the part of the government and the university with the aid of the government, and the other a superb illustration of progress by private enterprise with lofty and far-reaching plans for the ultimate, in this century at least, in a great civic multi-use urban development—these two great constructive moves constitute, in my opinion, immutable evidence of the course of events as they will be. Not the noisy, boisterous, rebellious—but notwithstanding frequently frustrated—groans and threats by spokesmen with visions of greatness and independence for their favourite habitats, whether or not those localities are capable of such accomplishment.

All the growing pains and grunts of Centennial Year's approach cannot rub out this evidence of what is to come in this great area here, which is the capital and centre of our province of Ontario. And this, my hon. friends, is the way for the accomplishment to be obtained—by faith, by effort, by absolute confidence in the correctness of the decisions, in their ultimate benefit, with the accompanying assurance that our province of Ontario will continue in the next 100 years to keep ahead of, and to lead, all the component parts that go to make up Canada. These two great moves epitomize the spirit of Ontario for the next 100 years. Now, let nobody say that I do not speak for the Metro area.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Legislature, in the last hour I have endeavoured to give an account of my stewardship, and that

of the Deputy Minister, the assistant Deputy Minister, the regional directors, the chiefs of the branches, the district foresters, rangers, and all the devoted and fine group of people who go to make up the 3,200 permanent staff of Lands and Forests, as well as the many additional part-time attachés.

Now, before I conclude these remarks, I wish to refer directly to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Mr. Frank MacDougall, who this year concludes 25 years as Deputy Minister. This is a very extraordinary and single accomplishment and I would like these remarks to get recorded in *Hansard*.

Mr. MacDougall's association with The Department of Lands and Forests dates back to his student days in the University of Toronto's faculty of forestry, which he entered after serving in the Canadian army overseas in the first world war. He received his degree of B.Sc.F in 1923, but in the previous year he took part in the department's James Bay survey which operated from its main base at Kapuskasing. That was the year of the disastrous Haileybury forest fire, with its considerable loss of life. His very considerable interest in flying and in forest protection dates probably from those early days.

Following his graduation at the University of Toronto in 1923, Mr. MacDougall joined the department as assistant forester in the Algonquin forest district office at Pembroke. In 1924 he became forest inspector with headquarters at Sault Ste. Marie. In 1926 he was made district forester for that district. In 1930 he was appointed superintendent of Algonquin provincial park, the largest and oldest provincial park in Ontario, and district forester of the Algonquin district. In June of 1941, following outstanding service in the department, Mr. MacDougall was appointed Deputy Minister.

It was in 1931, when he was superintendent of Algonquin park, that he obtained his commercial pilot's licence. As superintendent of this great park he flew department aircraft which he used not only for protecting the area against forest fires, but also in fish and wildlife management and for apprehending poachers.

Mr. MacDougall has piloted his own department aircraft ever since. In his long flying career for the department, he has logged, as of now, 5,574 hours of flying.

In his busy, work-packed career, covering all aspects of his many-sided department, Mr. MacDougall also has found time for hobbies,

among them music, not only as an appreciative listener but also in a more practical way. He not only plays the violin with considerable ability, but makes a hobby of constructing his own instruments. And I will tell you that anybody who can play a violin in 40 degrees below zero weather up on James Bay, getting out of a snowmobile with a group of people, is really a fiddler.

It was a hobby which perhaps helped pass the long winter evenings during his years as superintendent of Algonquin park. To this work he devoted a great deal of skill and knowledge, fashioning his violins from the native woods of his own choosing and seasoning and using glues of his own preparation. He has completed at least six which came from his hands; friends who have received them as personal gifts can testify to their beauty and rich tone. Even today, when the deputy heads into the wilderness he loves, odds are his violin is in his hands.

As an administrator, Mr. MacDougall is known as a dynamic executive possessed of an almost photographic memory, great foresight, quick and sound decision. He is largely responsible for the present high standard of the air-service section of the department's forest protection branch and for the greatly expanded use of aircraft in firefighting and fire spotting. This has brought about a steady decline in forest-fire losses and in quick detection and control of fires in their earlier stages.

Mr. MacDougall also gave stimulus and initiative to the design and construction of the Beaver aircraft which is now used so extensively in many parts of the world.

Mr. MacDougall is an active member of the Canadian society of forest engineers. He has served for many years as a director of the Canadian forestry association and he is the holder of the McKee trophy for contribution to aeronautics which I spoke about last year.

He completes this year, in June, 25 years as Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, and I am sure we all pay him our respects.

Mr. S. Farquhar (Algoma-Manitoulin): Mr. Chairman, as I rise to take part in the debate on the estimates of The Department of Lands and Forests once again, may I first congratulate the hon. Minister for his fine presentation and congratulate him also for his long record in this House to which he made reference. I would not hope to compete with the ability and ease with which he presents the case for his department; but after all this is not a competition. This is a group of suggestions, constructive I hope, as well as the presenta-

tion of a few opinions that will certainly run counter to those of the hon. Minister.

May I at the same time thank the hon. Minister and through him, the officials of his department for the outstanding hospitality accorded to myself and the other hon. members of the Legislature who were his guests on the tour of northern Ontario which his department hosted last June. I know I speak for many others besides myself in acknowledging the courtesy and efficiency of the members of the department.

The many advantages and the information gained on the trip were the direct result of a smoothly functioning organization within the department, and the success of the trip is a tribute to the efficiency of the department, its personnel and its Minister.

Mr. Chairman, many aspects of The Department of Lands and Forests deserve praise. If I were to spend all the time praising the department that it deserves, there would be no time left for criticism. I would just like at this time to single out one branch of the department in particular, the junior ranger programme. We visited last summer a number of junior ranger camps on the tour in various places and the hon. Minister has referred to them tonight, mostly in northern and northwestern Ontario, and it was a pleasure to see the high degree of efficiency with which the programme was carried out. The rangers themselves were obviously enjoying every minute of it and I know from my own experience that rangers from my own riding who participate in this programme come home in the fall much better and healthier young men.

Many aspects of the department, then, are worthy of commendation. But apart from individual examples of excellence, there is one lack that seems to be manifested in many areas of the department's operations. There seems to be a lack of drive and initiative, a lack of imaginative and bold planning. Many areas of the department function quite adequately now, but there is no evidence of the sort of imaginative and bold long-range planning that is necessary if the department is to keep pace, in the future, with Ontario's changing needs.

One of the most worrying examples, of course, is in the area of technology and automation. Industry officials have stated that the Canadian pulpwood logging industry will spend an estimated \$96 million before 1975 to mechanize harvesting of pulp logs.

These new technological developments will create a host of problems, problems that can be adequately dealt with in the future only if

they are planned for in the present. Surely some consultation is needed between The Department of Lands and Forests and other departments as to how this technological revolution is going to affect the logging industry; surely some initiative is needed to develop a blueprint for the government's response to these changes, surely some drive is needed to develop solutions now to problems that we know we are going to face us within the next ten years.

I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, that The Department of Lands and Forests is not exercising the initiative and leadership that it should. I am concerned, for instance, that our forest industries are not being developed in Ontario at the rate that they are being developed in British Columbia. The hon. Minister himself stated in a departmental newsletter last November 4 that there is room in northeastern Ontario for at least three more pulp mills and a possibility for expansion of the wood-consuming industry by two and a half times the present consumption.

It is one thing to recognize the need for development, it is another thing to exhibit the initiative and energy to do something about that potential. What has the department or the hon. Minister done about this particular problem? What initiatives has he taken to do something about the problem which he himself has recognized?

I submit that this lack of enterprise and initiative is apparent in several phases of the department's activity, and as I go through different aspects of the department's work. I shall return to this same theme, that there is in The Department of Lands and Forests a lamentable lack of drive and initiative, a deplorable absence of imaginative and bold planning.

Mr. Chairman, last year's *Hansard* shows the Minister comparing some timber to roses. I would like to quote the hon. Minister:

Some roses are born to blush unseen and so some timber is born to die uncut. But we should strive to push those economic limits farther and farther into the hinterland and certainly we have that in mind and that is a common purpose.

Mr. Chairman, it is a common purpose in other provinces but is not the case in Ontario, as I will try to outline later on. Further quoting the hon. Minister:

Let me say, sir, that we in The Department of Lands and Forests have no intention of allowing disorderly expansion to satisfy the immediate desires of ambitious individuals where it is perfectly apparent

to our people that their efforts, even on a short-term basis, could well be detrimental to the public interest and perhaps, also disastrous financially to the people themselves.

This may sound very noble but in no way is it in keeping with the development of our resources and preparing ourselves for the potential market of the 70s and 80s. And in no way can he substantiate an argument that encouraging new mills to build is allowing disorderly expansion. Mr. Chairman, rather he is implementing policies which are detrimental to the economy and more specifically to many northern communities. He may even be contributing to an increased cost in production as timber is a little farther away, each year, from the present mills, and it is foreseeable that this could result in an increase in transportation cost.

The hon. Minister can quote such men as Mr. Charles A. Specht or Mr. J. V. Clyne, chairman of MacMillan Bloedel who state:

There will be substantial overcapacity in the world pulp production starting in 1967 or 1968 and running into the early 1970s.

The hon. Minister fails to mention that even Mr. Specht and Mr. Clyne agree with others in the industry that long-term future is exceptionally bright. Mr. Clyne's own company is much more optimistic than he, they are presently involved in a \$100 million development on the Powell river, as the hon. Minister will know, the largest development of its kind in British Columbia. Other experts in the industry claim that with nations adopting North American marketing, packaging, and advertising methods, coincident with rising living standards, their paper consumption is expected to accelerate.

Since all these people agree that prospects are bright and that world demand will double in the next 15 to 20 years, what we should be concerned with, is making sure that Ontario gets its share of this huge potential market, and this can only be achieved by a bold, aggressive long-range policy. Mr. Chairman, allow me to repeat:

Action is required, and required now.

To substantiate this statement let us look at a cross-Canada survey by the Canadian Press, which shows what each province is doing insofar as expansion and new mill projects during the next ten years, to meet this potential world demand.

British Columbia has 25 projects under way at an estimated cost of \$1.461 billion—over

half of the estimated \$2.5 billion expenditure estimated for Canada. They now produce 20 per cent of Canada's pulp and they hope to increase this to 50 per cent by 1980. This is the type of bold and imaginative fashion in which I would like to see this hon. Minister approach our situation.

Quebec has four new mills planned and will be expanding seven at an estimated cost of \$334 million.

Newfoundland is proposing three new mills and expanding one at an estimated cost of \$129 million. New Brunswick will spend \$77 million possibly; while the figure for Nova Scotia is \$70 million, Alberta \$110 million; Saskatchewan \$52 million and Manitoba \$100 million plus, with the recent announcement of a new mill at The Pas.

Let us look at Ontario's plans: One new mill and plans for the expansion of six at an estimated cost of \$148 million.

Mr. Chairman, this is not sufficient when comparing these figures with those of the smaller provinces such as Manitoba, Newfoundland, and taking into consideration that Ontario's potential cannot be matched by another province except British Columbia.

Other provinces recognize the great potential that exists in the pulp industry and are taking steps to attract new mills. Let us look at what some of them are doing in this respect.

For years Manitoba has been promoting its natural resources, trips abroad have been made by the Premier and others to encourage industry to settle in Manitoba. The announcement of a new mill at The Pas is proof of what can be done when one has confidence in his own province.

May I suggest that the department take a close look at its leasing policies to see if they are suitable to encourage industry to settle in Ontario and if they are competitive with other provinces.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. member used the term "leasing policy." Is he suggesting that we are charging too much by way of dues?

**Mr. Farquhar:** No, I am trying to lay out a comparison between the leasing arrangements of Ontario as compared to the other provinces. No, heaven forbid, sir; I was not suggesting that the hon. Minister was charging too little!

British Columbia has introduced legislation to encourage the establishment of pulp mills in areas where some timber was unsuitable for sawmilling. In Alberta the only require-

ment necessary to obtain a licence to explore an area for mill potential is evidence that there are markets available for the pulp.

Even this evidence is not required in Manitoba where licences can be obtained on request from the provincial government. It should be noted that the new company, Churchill Forest Industries (Manitoba) Limited, which is going to establish the new mill at The Pas, already has firm contracts for a large part of proposed output. This is estimated to be 300 tons per day by March, 1971.

While on the subject of leasing policies, may I ask the hon. Minister through you, Mr. Chairman, what policy the department intends to take with respect to the E. B. Eddy timber limits in the Elk lake-Gowganda area.

As background for this, the department made a feasibility study of this area which I believe indicated it would support a 500-600 ton kraft mill on a perpetual yield basis. The hon. Minister will correct me if I am wrong on these figures, but I think these are close.

Such a mill would mean the employment of a large number of workers in what has been a depressed area, dependent primarily on tourism and irregular lumbering requirements. It would mean adequate utilization of the Ontario Northland Railway's track to Elk lake, which is presently a loss operation.

It would provide considerable balance to the economy of Timiskaming and bring relief to the bankrupt town of Matachewan and help compensate Latchford for the recent loss of its only industry.

The E. B. Eddy spokesman indicated that while they had hopes for its future use, at the present time they have no plans for development or for a mill in the area.

It would seem, Mr. Chairman, the regional development of this area should not be left to the whims and convenience of an individual paper company. If they are not going to develop these resources in the immediate future these leases should be made available to other companies who may be prepared to develop them now. If the supply of pulp is correctly determined to be on a perpetual yield basis, each year lost in pulp production will never be regained.

My question is this: Is the department prepared to offer these leases to whomsoever will develop these resources now?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** My answer to that is that if such a proposition is available it will certainly be entertained and our arrangements at the moment under the licence with

the Eddy company are such that on notice they can be cancelled at any time.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Thank you.

Agreements with paper companies to assure adequate regeneration and reforestation are a step in the right direction, providing they are carried out. Much can be done and much remains to be done; areas in southern Ontario should be given prime consideration. More research is required, in order that in years ahead we can yield more per acre, so that we will not be left behind by our competitors in this race.

This is a problem, many feel, could be partially solved if more technicians could be had. Another aspect the department should now consider is our land called muskeg.

Dr. Norman Radforth, a McMaster University professor, recognized as the free world's leading authority on muskeg, says:

Canada spends millions to help develop the world's underdeveloped countries, yet as long as we ignore our muskeg, or treat it as a plague rather than a benefit, ours remains one of the world's underdeveloped countries.

From peat can be extracted many of the same products that come from coal, crude oil and natural gas—such as coke, tar, dyes, gasoline and cellulose. Peat has been used to make artificial wood furniture that is fire- and water-proof. A French brand of underwear, made partly from peat extract, is claimed to be warmer than wool, because of peat's insulating properties. It also has been used to make resin and plastic moulded products.

In 1962, 231,000 tons were produced giving a return of \$9 million and placing Canada number eight as a producer of peat moss. The industry centres in British Columbia and Quebec.

Once again Ontario is left out. Why? We certainly cannot say none is available, when only miles from this House lie 20,000 acres.

Muskeg's more practical benefits could be several decades away but now is the time—according to Dr. Radforth—to:

—learn more about muskeg's physical properties, its density, its compression characteristics to drainage possibilities, its traffic resistance, so that we can estimate more precisely what reaction muskeg will have under any given circumstances.

I therefore urge this government to make every effort possible to develop this great potential wealth, for locked within its slime is a fortune to be made from chemicals and synthetic material; but more important to

this department is its potential as rich farmland and high quality woodland that could be developed.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to discuss for a few moments once again the whole question of provincial land tax. I am aware of the slightly violent conflicts in the Sault Ste. Marie and Wawa areas regarding Bill No. 2. I suggest that the Algoma Central Railway has reached a few vocal personages with the old ploy about negotiated agreements, but I suggest that by and large the people in that area subscribe to the principle of demanding some contributions by the railway people. I certainly do and more power to the hon. Minister.

But a much more important phase of the land tax problem is the effect of this same tax on farmers and people living on the land in unorganized townships, of which Algoma has many dozens.

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to repeat a speech I made on this same matter some two weeks ago, but this time I hope to get some answers. I pointed out that due to high collection costs, costs of assessing every three years, costs of courts of appeal, I was forced to the opinion that provincial land taxes collected from the farmers or part-time farmers, was an exercise in futility, an exercise that could only result in nil revenues and hardship on the residents.

I asked the hon. Minister, and I ask him today again, to remove this tax completely on farmers living in those unorganized communities, whether they derive a living from the land or not. In the first place how can the hon. Minister possibly establish the percentage of their earnings that they derive from tilling the soil? In the second place the principle of the necessity to collect land tax on all real estate in unorganized territory has already been tampered with and, as I said before, the principle is no longer a sacred cow.

If the principle of this land tax is important in the opinion of the hon. Minister, let me tell him that it is no more important than the general principle of subsidization to any group. Subsidization is the principle that the philosophy of this government works on and rightly so, and changes made in The Provincial Land Tax Act to the benefit of these groups would only be a further extension of this principle.

I hope I can persuade the hon. Minister that to perpetuate this land tax on people whose circumstances are completely desperate and whose future is so completely hopeless, is an unnecessary and unfair procedure,

especially since the department as far as I know gives absolutely nothing in return, not even in the matter of fire protection.

I am sure the hon. Minister feels that the difference between active farmers and non-farmers should be recognized in the enforcement of The Provincial Land Tax Act and yet any legislation militating against non-active farmers will certainly catch and certainly does work a hardship on welfare recipients, the elderly and infirm and other groups least able to accept the burden.

Therefore, I suggest a policy that will remove the tax completely on unorganized areas, at least in depressed areas, and at least until action is taken by this government to encourage industry and better economic development in these areas.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to move from here for a few moments into a bit of discussion of the lands and surveys branch of this department. I would like to inquire into some of the activities carried out through the lands and surveys branch. I immediately want to say that I have experienced the closest co-operation from the surveyor general and members of the branch, but at some point in the pursuance of any project within the jurisdiction of these officials, it inevitably becomes necessary for the hon. Minister to make a decision or put his stamp of approval or present a case to Treasury board. At this point once again the lack of energy or interest on the part of the hon. Minister acts as a deterrent or a roadblock in the process of finalizing the most obviously practical solutions to problems, to the complete and utter frustration of everyone involved.

The relatively simple process of acquiring water rights, rights that have been obsolete for 25 or 30 years and which exist for no particular reason whatever that I know of, has been blocked by the constant failure of the hon. Minister to come to grips with the problem. This failure has on three specific instances, to my knowledge, caused untold hardship. I will deal with one to try to bring out this point. The name of the township or the names of the people involved do not need to be mentioned here unless the hon. Minister wishes. He will find plenty of documentation if he cares to drop into the surveys branch.

It will suffice to say that farmers in the area of West Algoma have had to put up with flooding conditions for many years before it came to my attention in 1963. Before and since that date to my knowledge several have simply had to give up farming, others have been gradually crowded back to the high land and have watched good working

land turned into swamp and cattails and muskrat dens.

The township roads in the area have been flooded in spring and fall and impossible to navigate much of the year, all because the holder of water rights over a dam has been insisting that the department must buy these rights back before he will allow any measures to be taken to control the level of the flow. The amount involved to acquire this control is almost a nominal figure and would be returned tenfold in less road maintenance costs and economic development in one year.

Mr. Chairman, this kind of procrastination is hard to understand and I assure you there are others along the same lines within this branch, as I am sure many other hon. members know.

Mr. Chairman, a word about the parks branch of this department and I apologize if I seem to be all over the horizon in this discussion. I find it impossible to deal with the many and varied aspects of this department in a general way with any degree of fluidity or continuity.

Mr. Chairman, I find myself confused and bewildered by the policies put forth by the parks branch of The Department of Lands and Forests.

Why is it that there is so little in the way of original and creative thought in the measures of supplying the people of Ontario with adequate recreational facilities? The parks branch has under its jurisdiction tracts of land that in some areas of the world support entire nations. This acquisitive urge of the branch strikes me as being not at all in keeping with the development policies put forth by this government from time to time.

With great resources of both land and moneys now within the hands of the department why has it not created facilities to cope with the enormous demand for accommodation both from our own people and visiting tourists? When a man pays taxes in order to take his family to Algonquin park, he does not expect to be restricted to a narrow strip along the perimeter. Why is there no access to the inner reaches of these parks? The family man would also like to know why he has to pay as high as 15 per cent more for his foodstuffs on provincial camping grounds than he would pay for provisions in areas just outside these parks.

I feel the government does a disservice to the people of Ontario when it purchases or acquires large tracts of land and lets them lie dormant. Lots of families are turned away from provincial parks because of lack of ac-

commodation pointing up the fact that camping facilities should be built to meet the mushrooming demand.

I would ask the government to treat itself to the novel experience of looking ahead and solving problems once again before they arise. The woodlands and lakes of Ontario have great importance in maintaining the character of the province and its people. This heritage is not to be taken lightly and must be treated with the respect it deserves.

While planning for the future, we should not overlook the needs of today. Build campsites, roads, prevent food profiteering, allow the people of Ontario the real opportunity of knowing and enjoying their provincial parks.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I feel I must point out the concern I have when I hear or read about the emphasis the department has placed on establishing wilderness areas in northern Ontario. Thirty-eight of our provincial parks are in this area at the present time and these parks comprise no less than two-thirds of all land expropriated for recreational purposes.

I must point out the fact that there is no shortage of wilderness area in northern Ontario, an area I might add, large enough to enclose Great Britain, the French Republic and West Germany put together. I feel as do many, that this beautiful and potentially productive land should not be tucked away for posterity.

To draw a line around several townships and place the area incommunicado for several generations seems to me a waste and an arrogant disregard for the aspirations of industry-starved northerners as well as a contradiction to the government's policy on economic expansion in this area.

One out of every 75 square miles of provincial territory is classified as park land. I do not say we do not need more parks; for the encouragement of the tourist industry to accommodate our own people adequately we need many more. But I ask the hon. Minister in the pursuance of his park policy, to remember that there is lots of scope for the rugged, high-boot holidayer among our hundreds of lakes and rivers and for many years to come there will be no need to hide the most beautiful parts of these parks from the Sunday holidayer.

I realize my parks psychology is completely the reverse of the department's thinking, but I feel that if we are going to acquire—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** If I may interject for a moment, it might help to clear up that point.

We do rely very considerably, you know, on the local advisory committees that are organized throughout the districts and I imagine that the hon. member is on one in his own area. On this sort of question, if they were to make resolutions that there are areas tied up that should not be tied up, it would help us a lot.

**Mr. Farquhar:** When we come to it at the next meeting, it will certainly be introduced, sir.

As I said, I realize my parks psychology is completely the reverse of the department's psychology. However, we can deal with that later. I feel, of course, that if we are going to acquire large areas for recreational purposes we should build roads through them. We should build small boat launching ramps on the lakes and open them up for use by the general public, rather than take them out of circulation for the benefit of the few.

To go one step further, in regard to a policy of mining in provincial parks, I could not do better than to quote from the speech of the hon. member for Timiskaming (Mr. Taylor) last year, whose policies in this regard, I support, and I quote:

I recommend that extensive geological and geophysical surveys be undertaken prior to the scheduling of areas as provincial parks, and that every effort be made in the establishment of new parks to locate them in tracts of low mineralization.

Mr. Chairman, there are two areas I would like to touch on, having to do with the wildlife branch.

The wolf bounty question seems to be a very moot one at this particular moment, and it seems important that I present my view on this matter.

The allocation of \$60,000 for this purpose is certainly a lot of money and I am going to suggest an approach that might make better use of this amount.

I have had several conversations with people who have a great deal of knowledge in this field. I find that there have been provinces that have dropped the bounty system and taken to more effective means of control such as poison.

In the province of Quebec this developed a whole new set of problems as other species were affected and therefore this practice seems to be in the process of being dropped or discontinued.

The department seems to be taking recommendations from a volume which has been compiled from papers and is called, "Wolf

Control in Ontario, Past, Present and Future." The department is trying to take over control of this problem with their own personnel, using snares and shooting the species.

This whole question, of course, relates to the decrease in deer population but I am forced to the opinion, and I am told by biologists, that wolves are only a very small factor in this.

It is my opinion, and that of my hon. colleagues, that the bounty, as it is established at present, is a complete waste of money and that the arrangements to implement the programme are made to satisfy a very few, but at the moment I am afraid it is the lesser of two evils. We will have to recommend that the bounty be paid only to bona-fide trappers and Indians and that pleasure hunters be excluded, as they will still hunt wolves whether they are paid or not.

The bounty offered to a sportsman who charts a private plane to fly into hunting territory with a \$300 rifle is anything but necessary for his sustenance. We suggest that the bounty arrangements be restricted to bona-fide trappers and Indians, the people who are best qualified by experience to do the job and who need the benefits.

I expect to get myself really in wrong tonight before I get finished. I would like to refer also to the Jack Miner migratory bird foundation, the allocation for which is in the amount of \$33,000. It is generally felt, I gather, among biologists, that this organization is unco-operative in research work.

The attitude there would appear to be that they know much more than the scientists, being direct descendants of Jack Miner, and that most of the research work is just a waste of money.

To take an example: A biologist by the name of Harold Hanson from the Illinois natural history survey, who is considered to be one of the top authorities on geese on this continent, asked the Miner organization if, when banding, they would record age and sex of the geese. They not only refused to do this but also ridiculed this man in their bulletin.

Wildlife experts point out that age and sex of species is most important in determining the law on bag limits. If too few young birds are recorded, limits should be restricted, at least for that season. These birds are migrants and co-operation with the United States is essential.

Jack Miner's sanctuary is now considered well on its feet, there are many organizations

and people in the province who should be considered. People like Thomas Jones who receives \$300; the Audubon society, federation of Ontario naturalists, Niska waterfowl research station, to name a few.

I am going to recommend that the \$33,000 allocated to Jack Miner be spread among all organizations deserving help in this field without excluding Miner entirely.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** If I may interrupt the hon. member, of the \$33,000, a total of \$3,000 is the grant in the normal way; the other \$30,000 is for comfort stations and I am sure he does not want to omit that.

**Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South):** Does the hon. Minister mean for the birds or for the people?

**Mr. Farquhar:** It is still for the birds.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would just say that the whole area of fish and wildlife would be better dealt with under the votes and I would only say that this area seems to have caught the fancy of the hon. Minister.

He and his people seem to me to give a great deal of thoughtful attention to the control of hunting seasons and the protection of the many species of wildlife.

A really admirable interest is evident in the news releases that go out over the hon. Minister's signature and I compliment him on the material embodied in this very interesting bulletin.

The department and the hon. Minister deserve some praise on both the material and for the fact that the hon. Minister has not felt it necessary to produce the publication in fancy bond or expensive design.

I hope the hon. Minister will accept at least some of the suggestions we have made for improvement and will be mindful of the requirements of our people to provide conditions which will allow our wildlife to live and to prosper.

I hope he and his officials will recognize that the department is not only the protector of our wildlife but the custodian of our heritage.

**Mr. E. G. Freeman (Fort William):** Mr. Chairman, would you like me, at this time, to proceed with my remarks?

**Mr. Chairman:** I think we can carry on, sir.

**Mr. Freeman:** Mr. Chairman, through you to the hon. Minister, I would like to repeat

the words of my friend, the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin, with regard to his appreciation of the efforts of the hon. Minister and of the Deputy Minister of The Department of Lands and Forests. And, as a matter of fact, I can quite properly say, of any of the personnel of The Department of Lands and Forests with whom I have come in contact throughout the past year or more, that I found them to be most co-operative, most willing, to do anything possible to make life a little easier perhaps for me in some of the problems I had to contend with, and to assist me in finding answers for the people for whom I was acting.

It is, of course, to be expected that there will be times, Mr. Chairman, when it is difficult to get the answers the people ask for; it is a little bit difficult sometimes; but in many cases these answers are available. A little over two years ago I decried the fact that it was difficult to get action from some of the department people but that situation, I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, and through you to the hon. Minister, has changed completely. Now I find everyone to be very co-operative indeed. And I am very happy about that.

By the way, Mr. Chairman, I was a little bit confused a while ago with the hon. Minister. He waxed a bit dramatic and, for a moment or two, I was not too sure whether I was looking at one of the McGees or not—whether it could be Thomas D'Arcy or Fibber. He was really giving out in a strong way. However, he has settled down now. He has lost that vociferousness he had at that time, but I am sure he is going to be amenable to any suggestions that may come from this side of the House. He, too, as I mentioned before, Mr. Chairman, I have found to be a very reasonable person.

In relation to the increased price of paper and increased paper production, Mr. Chairman, we all know that this is in effect at the present time. Of course, this is going to mean inevitably increased use of wood resources. In the matter of the increased wood resources, as has been said this evening, the resource is becoming located farther and farther from the mill proper, or the mills, wherever they are located.

Some of the mills in our area are quite fortunate inasmuch as they established forest towns not too many years ago and are still within a fair degree of access to their actual resource area. Others, located in the larger communities, are at the point now where it is getting pretty hard to take care of the transportation problems; it is becoming more and more important and more expensive.

In this area, too, I would have hoped that some action would be taken by the department—perhaps it has been taken, I hope so, I hope it has been taken indeed—but I would hope, if action has not been taken up to the present time, that the department and the government pay very close attention to the idea of establishing necessary facilities for research action in forest products to see if it would not be possible—it is not possible now—for a greater use of the forest products to be made, through the action of research facilities.

Some of the woods are being destroyed completely. I am sure the hon. Minister knows quite well, Mr. Chairman, that much of the wood is being destroyed completely in the desire of the harvester to get at the required woods that are needed for the mills; and it seems a great shame that this should be true.

Much of this wood is destroyed, not only in its early years of growth but much of it in almost the age of maturity. Some of it is beginning to get past maturity, of course, but it seems a great shame that this wood should not have been harvested over the years, and is not harvested over the years, and cannot be put to some good use. Certainly the average small farmer in our area uses a small quantity of wood; but even they are not using the amount of wood that was needed at one time, years ago, for purposes of heating their own premises, and for cooking and so on.

The people in the Lakehead area, Mr. Chairman, have had the idea, for two or three years, that there are excellent facilities existing at the new Lakehead University for the establishment of laboratory facilities to delve into the possibility of finding a use for other woods. I know the matter has been brought to the hon. Minister's attention, Mr. Chairman, and I would hope that the matter has stayed in his mind—and is not going to stay there for all time, of course—and will bear fruit and come forth to the point where we are going to have successful laboratory operations in our Lakehead University complex. I know the hon. Minister would be thoroughly overjoyed if some useful results did come about in such action.

I think, if I were in the happy position of being Minister of Lands and Forests and I thought that this was brought about during my years in that high office, that I would be very grateful to the Lord indeed that it so happened to me.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): It will not be long before you are.

Mr. Freeman: I am sure.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Not in this life.

Mr. S. Lewis: There is nothing wrong with the next.

Mr. Freeman: Quite right.

With regard to reforestation, Mr. Chairman, we have heard some remarks about this. I do not believe I heard the hon. Minister, in his opening remarks tonight, make any definite statement as to the plans that he or the department presently has, concerning the degree of reforestation that it proposes to carry out. Now he may have done so, and I may have missed it. If I did, I apologize, and I would be willing to take it from *Hansard* if he assures me that he has made some comment in his remarks tonight in this area; because, as my hon. friend from Algoma-Manitoulin has said, MacMillan Bloedel are very active in certain fields. And MacMillan Bloedel and Powell River and, as a matter of fact, Weyerhaeuser, and some of the other large companies in the Canadian west and on the United States western coast, are very active, not only in the woods operation but in their advertising activities as well.

They spend large sums of money, it seems to me—in looking over various magazines, various periodicals—to call the attention of the people to the fact that this is a tremendous resource. And they apparently are trying to do their level best, at least, to do a good job of reforestation, and of replenishing the used wood. As a matter of fact whether they are boasting about this or not, they do state in many of their ads that they are planting four trees for each one that is harvested.

I would hope, with the new activities of The Department of Lands and Forests in Ontario, that the department is beginning to see that the practice of past years, of attempting to reforest to the extent of some 40 million trees—35 to 45 million trees—is a futile gesture, and that what is needed is at least twice or probably three times such a reforestation operation. And this is going to be necessary, Mr. Chairman, for many years to come. This is not going to be a short-term project, it is a very long-term project. Then, as the use of our forest material increases, the reforestation programme will have to be increased in turn.

I think the hon. Minister is thoroughly aware of this, Mr. Chairman, but we have all over this province, particularly in northwestern Ontario, large companies using bill-

board advertising and various other types of advertising—even in programmes and in small publications and so on—to advertise "Forests Forever." That, I am sure, is the desire of every resident of Ontario and, I would think, of every resident of this country of Canada.

This adds tremendously to the financial resources of the province, supplying employment and all of these various factors; but it is also bringing about something that we people in the northwestern part of the province have been looking forward to for many years. I am sure many of the hon. members who made the trip last summer up over the northwestern part and north part of the province will agree, it is bringing them into the position where they could see what the resources actually were. And I am sure they would agree that northwestern Ontario is now coming into its own, in more ways than one, but particularly in the mining and in the forest area, to say nothing of tourism.

This is going to be a tremendous future for us as well. One of the things, Mr. Chairman, that I have noticed however, over the past year or two—and I have been a little bit perturbed about it from time to time although I suppose it is a natural sort of thing that comes about—is the fact that I think we could greatly hope for much improved co-operation between the various government departments. I speak of The Department of Highways and The Department of Lands and Forests in particular, but I speak of the other departments as well. I would think that if the departments could forget—and I do not mean this in a nasty way, Mr. Chairman, I mean it in a very factual way—if they could get out of their minds the idea that they are little kingdoms unto themselves, and begin to realize that they should co-operate, get close in their operations, and work for the benefit of each other and for everyone in their own department, as well as the citizens of the province, then we would all be much better off.

Not too long ago I used to get a little bit tired of going to one source for information and being pushed off to another source to get the information, and then being pushed back to the original point of application to get the information I wanted. I do not think this is necessary. I do not think it is worthwhile. I do not think we should have to do that sort of thing.

Mr. Chairman, among the number of things I would like to speak about—and I do not intend to take hours at it by any means,

I would possibly be finished in a moment or two—is the fact—and this I have brought, Mr. Chairman, to the attention of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests in the past—that very many of our residents in north-western Ontario are simply not happy with the hunting and fishing situation that exists there at the present time, in certain areas. I refer to—and the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope) would know this area full well, I am sure he has been out there many times, full and well, and would know this area thoroughly in that it is a duck-hunting area—White Fish lake. It is a well-known duck-hunting area, but it is also a very highly regarded fishing area.

It would seem, from some of these people—now I am only speaking of the people who have approached me—but it would seem that some of these people who do fish in that area have been more or less warned off the area by the duck hunters, and they feel this is not a fair deal. This matter has been taken up, Mr. Chairman, with the department at Port Arthur and I would hope that, if action is not taken, the matter will be brought to the hon. Minister, and he will see that investigation is made and that a proper answer is found for this problem. Because there are very many hunters—more fishermen, mind you, but many hunters do use this area.

Now another area that is a bone of real contention—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if this would be a convenient time for us to move that the committee rise?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves that the committee rise and report a certain resolution and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply reports that it has come to a certain resolution and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, Wednesday, we will deal with second readings, and House in committee. And, in view of the fact that Your Honour is presiding at another function tomorrow evening, it might be that the House might rise to do honour to you at a convenient hour—around 5.20 or 5.30, something like that.

On Thursday, we will proceed with estimates, and on Friday with the Throne debate.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.35 o'clock, p.m.





# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Wednesday, March 16, 1966

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are pleased to welcome as guests to the Legislature today students from the following schools: In the east gallery, Ridge public school, Leamington; and in the west gallery, St. Elizabeth separate school, Islington.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

## THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Labour Relations Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, on at least two previous occasions, I have repeated a commitment to this House that I would make a detailed review of the structure and the provisions of The Labour Relations Act. It is with some pleasure that I am able to bring to you today tangible evidence that the commitment has been discharged. This has been a difficult task for, as all hon. members know, The Labour Relations Act is a very technical and highly complex statute.

There are close to 40 sections in the new bill. At this stage, it is proper for me only to give a sketchy description of their purposes, leaving a more detailed explanation for later stages of the bill's consideration.

I have had numerous representations calling for changes in the provisions that relate to jurisdictional disputes between trade unions. The leaders of one segment of the trade union movement have asked me to repeal these provisions entirely, and leave it up to the unions to make agreements with employers to establish and use alternative arrangements for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes. This bill gives trade unions and employers freedom to make their own

arrangements by agreement, but it retains machinery in the Act for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes where the parties have not so agreed. I believe this ought to meet the requirements of all parties. The administration and function of the jurisdictional disputes commission will be absorbed by the labour relations board itself. There are improvements affecting the speed with which jurisdictional problems can be handled, and the enforcement of decisions.

At present, the bargaining rights of a union can be challenged by a different union in the 23rd and 24th month of a collective agreement, regardless of whether the agreement is for a longer term. To protect both the union and the employer and ensure stability, the "closed season" will be extended up to the end of the 34th month of a three-year agreement. At the same time, a union that is on strike will be protected against decertification proceedings up to six months after the start of a legal strike or lockout.

The Act is being amended to ensure that a member of a trade union who refuses to take part in an unlawful strike will not be deprived of union benefits for doing so. Provisions respecting intimidation or coercion by a trade union will be strengthened and the procedures in this area will be simplified.

The amended Act will provide for the certification of a council of trade unions. The present Act offers the parties to a dispute the right to name their own mediator and use the mediation procedure as an alternative to the conciliation officer and conciliation board. The amendments now being presented are designed to promote greater use of the mediation procedure, by authorizing the appointment of a mediator at any time during the first stage of conciliation services, and providing for the payment of a mediator by the government instead of by the parties.

The labour relations board is being given power to solve the problem of which union represents the employees following a municipal reorganization, and the joining together of municipalities whose employees have hitherto belonged to different unions. It is my intention to follow a policy of greater selectivity in respect of the disputes in which conciliation boards are appointed—to appoint

boards only where it is likely that they will be of real service to the parties in resolving their dispute. Where a board is not appointed, no strike or lockout will be legal until 14 days after the conciliation officer has concluded his work, instead of the present seven days.

This bill provides for the repeal of section 89, the provision that has allowed a municipality, including a local board, school board, commission or other local authority, to declare that The Labour Relations Act and its protections and obligations do not apply to it and its employees. Henceforth, municipal employees will be treated on the same basis as the employees of any other employer in regard to union representation.

It must be acknowledged that the operation of a municipality, and the work of its employees, has many aspects which are different from the functioning of an ordinary business enterprise. There is, above all, the essential services aspect of employment with a municipality, local board or authority. An employer and a trade union in the municipal field have a very great responsibility to the public interest, when compared to an ordinary, industrial labour-management relationship. As far as the public is concerned, work stoppages in essential services are unacceptable. Contrary to some public opinion, the fact is that section 89 does not prevent strikes. Its existence precludes all of the parties involved obtaining the benefits of the conciliation process, of the assistance of the department itself and of the procedures which are available under The Labour Relations Act. Accordingly, the public will expect a close scrutiny to be maintained of the course of collective bargaining in fields involving local boards or authorities and municipalities, so that if experience indicates that collective bargaining is not proceeding responsibly, appropriate steps can be taken to uphold and protect the public interest.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

## THE CORPORATIONS ACT

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Corporations Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary: Mr. Speaker, I shall ask the indulgence of the House in respect of the explanation which I shall give. Because of the complexity of the sections, although they are small in number,

and of the widespread interest in the particular matters in which far-reaching changes are being made, I should like to make the same fairly extensive.

It will be of assistance, I hope, to the hon. members of this House as they study the bill in order to appraise themselves of its contents and effect and certainly also to those outside this House with a particular or general interest in the matters involved.

The purpose of the bill is twofold: First there is an important section to remove any doubt that has arisen as to the authority of letters patent of private loan companies that have been incorporated under subsection 2 of section 3 of The Corporations Act.

However—and this is the momentous portion of the bill—insofar as The Corporations Act, which governs all Ontario incorporated companies, is concerned this will not only implement all the recommendations, each and every one, contained in the excellent report of the Attorney General's committee on securities legislation in Ontario, but indeed in certain respects will go further.

These latter amendments deal with the following three areas of corporation law: Insider trading, proxy solicitation, and the reporting of financial information by a company to its shareholders.

The basic principle involved is disclosure, stressed by the committee as being concomitant with the factor of public confidence.

Here I note in an aside that only a couple of days ago, the president of the investment dealers' association of Canada, Mr. Jean Ostiguy, said: "Ignorance is the investor's worst enemy." My corollary this afternoon is, then: "Disclosure and information are the investor's best friends." We in this legislation are providing, we trust, many such friends.

The other principle is the imposition of liability. Both are in the interests of the investing public. Insofar as the above three general areas are concerned, the implementations, indeed the extensions and elaborations, will put the Ontario statute far in advance of any other jurisdiction in the world. There is nothing comparable to be found in either The Uniform Companies Act of Australia; the 1965 amendments to The Canada Corporations Act; The Companies Act passed in Manitoba in 1964; nor the bill introduced in the House of Lords this past February. Indeed, in the field of insider trading, even the laws of the USA do not go so far.

Section 1 is a definition within The Corporations Act of the Ontario securities commission. Indeed, hon. members of the House will note how The Corporations Act and

The Securities Act are not only hereby related but interrelated; the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) will make reference to this shortly.

It is in the field of insider trading that this House is being asked to go further than any legislative body in the world has to date.

Section 3 of the bill incorporates the recommendations of the Attorney General's committee with some important extensions.

The definition of those who come within the ambit of the description "insider" is detailed, and encompasses a broad range of persons who come within the term management or who might occupy a position of influence with the company. Our categories are much wider than the U.S. Act, which refers to an officer without defining the term. These are listed in a new section 71 and are as follows, in respect of a public company that has 15 or more shareholders: 1. Any director; 2. Any senior officer, which includes those coming within this category: chairman, vice-chairman of the board of directors, the president, vice-president and the like, and those individuals who perform simpler functions; and in addition, each of the five highest-paid employees of a company who receive more than \$20,000 per year.

It is interesting to note, and hon. members will follow this in the correlated sections of the Act in which we try to interrelate the functions within the business world, that, for example, every director or senior officer of a company that is itself an insider of another company shall be deemed to be an insider of such other company.

The third category includes any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, equity shares carrying more than ten per cent of the voting rights outstanding. Then there will be definitions respecting the interweaving of the beneficial ownership of such securities, including the definition of the term "affiliate and control," related to the present section 90 of the Act, which I will not read at the present time.

A new section sets out, in respect of these individuals, statutory requirements for reporting in that: 1. A person who is an insider of a company on the day on which this section comes into force shall, within ten days after the end of the month in which such day occurs, file with the commission—throughout this bill the commission is the securities commission—a report as of such day of his direct or indirect beneficial ownership of capital securities of the company. 2. Thereafter, any persons who become insiders must file such initial report. 3. Thereafter all such

persons must make subsequent reports of changes from that shown in previous reports.

These reports will be contained in regulations to be passed and they will follow the recommendations of the committee, No. 216: In respect of each transaction—the number and class of securities traded directly or indirectly, the purchase or sale price thereof and the date of such transaction.

A further new section makes the reports by insiders of their trading open to public inspection at the offices of the commission and the commission is required to summarize such reports in a monthly periodical.

Section 71c specifies the offences and penalties for non-compliance and the filing of reports that are false or misleading, and sets out a procedure whereby a court order can be obtained requiring compliance of the reporting sections.

A most significant portion of the new legislation is the imposition of liability on certain persons who in trading in securities profit from specific information not generally known to the public. Because this section is the very meat of the legislation, I should like to read most of it, with emphasis by my voice on significant portions.

Every insider of a company or, associate, or affiliate of such insider, who, in connection with a transaction relating to the capital securities, makes use of any specific confidential information for his own benefit or advantage that, if generally known, might reasonably be expected to affect materially the value of such securities, is liable to compensate any person for any direct loss suffered by such person as a result of such transaction, unless such information was known or ought reasonably to have been known to such person at the time of such transaction, and is also accountable to the company for any direct benefit or advantage received or receivable by such insider, associate or affiliate.

Hon. members will have noted that this liability is imposed not only on the insider, which includes the category of persons that I listed in detail earlier, but also on affiliates where there is control, and also on associates who are defined within the Act, as indicating a relationship with any person, meaning: (i) any company of which such person beneficially owns ten per cent of the voting rights to equity shares; (ii) any trust or estate in which such person has a substantial beneficial interest; and (iii) any relative or spouse of such person who has the same home as such person.

There are two further significant items which I should like to stress. Hon. members will have noted that there is a double liability—that is, that the person must compensate for loss and is accountable for benefit. Originally, the committee did not recommend this, but upon reconsideration it has recommended that this be implemented, otherwise there would be intolerable complexity—to use their language—and it is thought that this would be an added deterrent to improper action.

A shareholder may obtain a court order requiring the commission to enforce on behalf of a company the liability created.

Nowhere in the world, as I have indicated previously, is there such far-reaching legislation as this and I should like to summarize presently for the information of hon. members the present situation.

The Canada Corporations Act requires the filing of monthly changes, but no liability provisions were put in that statute. Only shareholders have the right of access, not the public; there is no provision for publication as we have provided for a summary to be distributed, and they do not require the disclosure of total shareholdings, as we do.

In Great Britain, the committee under the chairmanship of Lord Jenkins made recommendations along this line, but in a bill to amend the law relating to companies introduced in the House of Lords, no action was taken to implement these recommendations.

Only in the United States is there anything comparable, but there is no liability if the insider waits a period of longer than six months. It is true that the exchange commission has an authority under rule 10b-5 and that they have initiated certain actions recently, but what the law is in this respect will await the adjudication of the courts.

Ontario will still be the first jurisdiction to have not only the extensions I have referred to, but to incorporate in a statute this express liability.

I move to the second broad field, and that is in relationship to proxies and proxy solicitations.

Section 4 implements the recommendations of the Attorney General's committee, relating to:

1. The form of proxies to be used by public companies.
2. The mandatory solicitation of proxies.
3. The information to be given to shareholders when proxies are solicited, through the instrument of an information circular.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): They have had that in the United States since 1934.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The present section of The Corporations Act is purely a permissive one, through which a shareholder is enabled to appoint a proxy. Companies do now, as a matter of course, send out proxy forms, but most of them are in a form equivalent to a *carte blanche* in favour of the nominees of management.

The present legislation will require the provision of much more information upon which the shareholder may base his judgment, and with more scope for him to indicate his own points of view in a way comparable to what he might do if he were personally in attendance.

These requirements are set out in section 75, which was re-enacted as to form and content, and a new section 75e is detailed in the Act.

Section 75c requires that an information circular, which will contain certain information to be prescribed by the regulations, is to be sent to the shareholders whose proxies are solicited. This circular, or form of circular, is required no matter who—with some particular exemptions—solicits the proxies.

I refer hon. members to appendices E and F, attached to the report of the Attorney General's committee, for a general outline of the requirements under consideration for the regulations.

Because these provisions impose what is in the nature of obligations upon the company, solicitation of proxies by companies will now be mandatory upon these terms that have been outlined.

Offences and penalties have been provided for failure to comply, for misleading or untrue statements. These sections will apply to all companies except private companies and public companies that have fewer than 15 shareholders.

There is a provision which would take care of the situation of unnecessary balloting. However, balloting must take place whenever anyone requests a poll at the meeting.

I come now to the third portion of the bill; that is, to the further disclosure sections 6 to 12 of the bill. Not only are we providing the investor and shareholder with more "friends"—as I have used the term—but we are doing something which will make all companies do what certain companies already do as being good business all round. Further, it gives a legal requirement to a phrase also used by Mr. Ostiguy, referred to by me

earlier. He said: "If you are proud of your company's achievements, why should you be afraid to publicize it?"

Section 7 of the bill implements the recommendation of the committee respecting the making of the annual financial statements on a comparative basis with the statement of the previous financial period, and also a statement of source and application of funds. It is to be noted that such a company is not required to do this; it is not a "must" that these two items be done, but if they do not do so they must give an explanation as to why they are not doing so.

Section 8 carries out the recommendation that in the case of a public company, the annual financial statement must show the sales or gross operating revenue of the company. Provision has been made that a public company can apply to a judge of the high court, and in each case the judge is a judge designated by the chief justice, permitting the company to omit these figures where the judge is satisfied that in the circumstances the disclosure of such information would be unduly detrimental to the interests of the company. In such an application the commission will be given notice and has the opportunity to appear.

The annual financial statement will also be required to disclose all—namely, the aggregate direct remuneration paid by a company and its subsidiaries to certain named officers and directors, and its five highest paid employees.

At the present time, the Act requires only the disclosure of payments made to directors in their capacity of directors as such.

In addition, there will also have to be disclosed, in the case of a public company, the amount of any obligation for pension benefits arising from service prior to the date of the balance sheet.

**Mr. Sopha:** How about options?

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Provision will be made in respect to those disclosures; in addition to the general disclosure presently required under The Corporations Act, section 87, 2-para 9, for the whole company. They will also be required to set it out for the management group in the information circular accompanying the proxy solicitation, which has to be sent out.

There is provision, also, that in addition to the annual audited financial statement, the company must send to its shareholders on a half-yearly basis, an unaudited financial statement.

There is also a provision now, Mr. Speaker, that a list of shareholders be made available to any person upon payment of a reasonable charge, and upon the filing of an affidavit that the list is required only for purposes connected with the corporation as defined therein.

I conclude my remarks with some general observations. They are short, but I think they should be said at this time.

If disclosure and information are an investor's best friend, there is still nothing better for the average, unskilled investor than to be in the hands of a vigorous, knowledgeable management of integrity.

Nothing done here is to be taken as a lack of confidence or criticism of management generally in Ontario. It is they who have participated in bringing about the economic position that Ontario enjoys. It is they who must take the prudent risks inherent in all important business decisions.

A great many companies in which the public has a financial interest are doing much of what is now being made a legal requirement. Contrary to some expression and belief, everybody is not doing what we are stating here to be improper.

But again, the greatest protection is in the actions of the investor himself. Every investor, in putting his savings to work, takes some degree of risk. No one, no legislation, can protect the investor against imprudent, unwise, blind action on his own part.

The changes introduced do not, nor should they, in any way remove from the investor the ultimate responsibility that he has during the purchase of securities, in knowing there are normal risks involved in investing, basing his personal decisions in the context of minimizing those risks themselves. If he has been prudent and wise in creating savings, that conduct should also extend to their protection by reasoned and reasonable actions.

I conclude upon a word in respect of uniformity. In this field there is no doubt that uniformity is a desirable feature. Uniform regulations throughout our 11 jurisdictions would be an ideal goal; the difficulties of 11 different sets of laws are self-apparent.

This province has indicated its willingness to co-operate in the improvement and standardization of corporate and securities legislation. But if what we have heretofore done—and the proposed Uniform Companies Act, not yet adopted anywhere, except in Manitoba, is based on the Ontario Act—and if what we are doing today is good, then perhaps the goal of other jurisdictions should

now be to come up to our position in all these relevant fields. The ethical and legal problems are the same everywhere; the abuses could occur anywhere.

The federal government has initiated consultation with the provinces for the improvement in legislation; this will take place shortly. It may be that what we have done should now be the minimum target for others. The federal government could be the first, and other provinces would perhaps follow in due, but early, course. Many have already evinced an interest in what we are doing.

We trust that the enactment of these laws will not affect unfavourably our corporations. Indeed, the opposite is our hope. This is the recognition that our corporate laws are so modern, so right and bring about such responsible conditions that the same will react very favourably to our commerce because of finding favour with shareholders and the investing public.

I note in this week's issue of the *Financial Times*, Mr. Speaker, and I close on these remarks: "Ontario setting the pace for provincial legislation" and "Ontario laws setting the pace."

This is true in many fields, and is true in corporate legislation.

#### THE SECURITIES ACT, 1966

Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General) moves first reading of bill intituled, The Securities Act, 1966.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Sopha: Is this the first in the universe, too?

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): He is a far more modest man.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, by virtue of the importance of this legislation, I would crave the indulgence of the House to say something more than I would ordinarily say on introducing a bill on first reading. I have spoken to hon. members of this matter and advised them of my intention.

Mr. Speaker, this bill places before the hon. members of this House in legislative form the consolidation of the major recommendations of the Kimber committee, as commented upon by the hon. Mr. Justice Arthur Kelly in his Royal commission report on Windfall Oil and Mines Limited.

The recommendations are already familiar to the hon. members as the Kimber report was tabled at the last session, but it might serve a useful purpose if I reviewed very briefly some of the principles involved in the proposed Act. It should be noted, Mr. Speaker, that the proposal I have placed before you is the creature of the most deliberate and thorough scrutiny that we have been able to bring to bear on the subject. In order that the legislation would accurately reflect the needs of the industry as well as the public, I retained four of the lawyers and the accountant who served on the committee to draft the legislation, in co-operation with the officials of my department as well as those of the hon. Provincial Secretary. This time-consuming refinement of the bill has been in progress since the completion of the last session, but I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that this work will save the time of this Legislature by virtue of the finished product I have placed before you.

The principal innovations contained in the bill relate to prospectuses, financial disclosure, insider trading and proxy solicitation. To that I would add takeover bids. Prospectuses will no longer be dealt with by the general provisions of the Act but will be dealt with in a meaningful and detailed form prescribed by the regulations. The public will be served by a more complete and informative document, while the industry will be served by a more accurately designed responsibility to provide that desirable information. The filing procedures have been revised to provide a preliminary prospectus which, when filed, will be the start of a minimum waiting period of ten days before the final prospectus becomes effective. During this period, the underwriter may distribute certain materials, but this is subject to safeguards that will protect the public while not unduly inhibiting the financing of the industries that are so important to our economy. Finally, no agreement for the purchase of securities will be binding until two days after the purchaser has received a copy of the final prospectus and the written confirmation of the transaction.

Financial disclosure requirements are designed to ensure that greater information will be filed with the Ontario securities commission on a regular basis in order that it will thus be available to the public. This information will include comparative financial statements and statements of profit and loss. Statements on various matters such as surpluses, the source and application of funds and other material factors shall now be filed

for the use of the public. An advisory committee has been provided for in the Act which will be a technical adviser to ensure that these requirements will not only be helpful to the public but, of equal importance, to ensure that the requirements will not be an unwarranted burden or intrusion on our business community.

Insiders, as defined in the Act, will be required to report trades ten days after the month during which the trades took place.

**Mr. Singer:** Is that the same definition as in The Corporations Act?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** It is. That is so.

The insider, his associates and affiliates will be under a new liability to the company and the persons with whom he trades if he makes use of confidential information not known to the public. This responsibility will be recognized by most businessmen as an ethical and desirable feature which will redound to the credit and benefit of industry as well as the public.

Shareholders will now be provided with much more complete information before meetings of shareholders, and proxies will have to be solicited from an informed shareholder. The form of the proxy itself has received much attention to ensure that the interests of the security owner are more prominent and that he may be aware of the circumstances relating to the proxy solicitation.

The provisions of the Act dealing with proxy requirements, insider trading and financial disclosure follow the parallel provisions of The Corporations Amendment Act, 1966, just introduced by my hon. colleague, which deals with Ontario-incorporated companies so that all corporate securities traded in Ontario will be dealt with equally.

I would draw to the attention of the hon. members that the matter of primary distribution has not been specifically dealt with in this bill. Section 139 of the proposed statute provides for a greatly increased activity by the Ontario securities commission in the affairs of any stock exchange in Ontario; this section includes the framework within which much could be done if the necessity arises. However, the Kimber committee, and Mr. Justice Kelly, did recommend that primary distribution through the Toronto stock exchange be discontinued. The recommendations have been given exceedingly serious consideration, but at the same time consideration had to be given to other principles. Mr. Justice Kelly recognized the desirable features of the recom-

mendation, but at the same time pointed out the economic consequences inherent in a change. The Royal commission on banking and finance emphasized other matters that had to be considered in the financing of our economy.

We must recognize, Mr. Speaker, that the protection of the public must progress with the development of our economy; the one must not prejudice the other. For this reason, we have adopted the advice of both the Kimber committee and Mr. Justice Kelly that a change in primary distribution should not be adopted immediately, but that a study of the problem of the financing of mining exploration be made to assist in the resolution of this problem.

The Ontario securities commission has already undertaken a study of the over-the-counter market where primary distribution would take place if it was removed from the exchange at this time. The Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada has indicated that a special conference will be arranged in the near future to discuss security regulation across Canada. We feel that it is most important to ascertain and consider the action that may be taken in other provinces where primary distribution is carried out through the facilities of the exchange. The problem has national aspects that we must, in fairness, consider on a broad basis and in co-operation with our sister provinces. Finally, the Toronto stock exchange has devoted considerable effort to devise more effective procedures to protect the public, and it is co-operating with the commission in the recent introduction of these changes. The government has constituted the select committee to inquire into the financial aspects of the mining industry and associated matters, and we look forward with great interest to the report of this committee which will reflect the views of all parties and which will be of invaluable assistance in assessing the manner of dealing with primary distribution.

In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, the measures which are contained in this bill will be of immeasurable significance in the development of our financial community and the stabilizing of an area upon which our economy and, indeed, the public, are so dependent. While exhaustive effort has been made to develop this bill to its present stage, I am sure that many responsible persons and organizations will give it further study. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that we will welcome any constructive comment that may be volunteered to improve upon this legislative proposal.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Attorney General would permit a question? In light of these changes, is the hon. Attorney General going to come to the House and ask for very substantially increased moneys for the securities commission so that the job can be done? Because unless he gets more money, this is just a piece of paper.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, I would say that we have plans to enlarge, fortify and strengthen the Ontario securities commission in many ways, as has been recommended—

**Mr. Singer:** Otherwise it is an exercise in futility.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:**—and I am well aware these are in our plans.

**Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke):** Mr. Speaker, could I ask the hon. Minister of Labour a question in connection with The Labour Relations Amendment Act?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think perhaps we are getting a little out of order. I do not mind a question right after the Minister makes his statement on introducing a bill.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** He has made a statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the member thinks it is exceptionally important—

**Mr. Braithwaite:** It is not a long one, Mr. Speaker, and I wonder if the hon. Minister would accept a question?

**Mr. Speaker:** If the Minister will answer it, I will allow it. I am making an exception in this case at this time in our proceedings.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Labour if this Act now gives him the power to step in and solve the truckers' strike?

## THE CORPORATIONS INFORMATION ACT

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Corporations Information Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Mr. Speaker, the bill introduced repeals those sections of the Act and regulations under the Act respecting prospectuses, because the only prospectus requirements in the future will be contained

in and through the medium of The Securities Act.

There is also a provision whereby there is extended to boards of trade and chambers of commerce incorporated under federal legislation, the same privilege that corporations incorporated under The Corporations Act now have, of filing with the Provincial Secretary a duplicate copy of the annual return.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond). Would the hon. Minister inform this House why literature describing the OMSIP has not been prepared in any language other than English? I am wondering if I should wait, Mr. Speaker?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, I would ask all parts of your question at this time.

**Mr. Thompson:** Why letters in the French language requesting information on OMSIP are not being replied to in French, and what efforts are being made to prepare information about OMSIP in languages other than English?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry. I did not know the Minister of Health was not in the House. He will take your question as notice.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following reports:

1. The annual report of the inspector of legal offices for the year ending December 31, 1965.
2. The annual report of The Department of Public Works.

**Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North):** Before presenting my question, I have submitted a number of questions to the hon. Attorney General, and I got them back. They were withdrawn by the Speaker. I would like to know the reasons for withdrawing the questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will explain to the member that the questions he made are out of order, because they made reference to the Atlantic Acceptance Corporation and British Mortgage. Both of these matters now are within the terms of reference being considered before the courts by Mr. Justice Hughes. In view of that it makes them *sub judice* at this time. Until that matter is cleared from the courts, there cannot be questions placed in the House.

**Mr. Sargent:** An inquiry, Mr. Speaker?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Mr. Sargent:** I understand they are not *sub judice*.

**Mr. Speaker:** But it is a Royal commission, which has the same effect.

**Mr. Sargent:** They are not before the courts?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a Royal commission, which is similar to being in the courts. If the member wishes, I would refer him to May. I find on page 352 of May's *Parliamentary Practice*, examples of inadmissible questions and I will just deal with one of the learned author's rules.

I quote:

Inadmissible questions also include those dealing with matters referred to a Royal commission.

These matters asked by the member have been referred to a Royal commission for inquiry, and therefore are out of order by this rule.

**Mr. Sargent:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker. On a question previously given to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts): In view of the loan guarantee of \$3 million to British Mortgage and Victoria and Grey Trust Company, will the government reconsider the request of FAME?

**Hon. J. P. Roberts** (Prime Minister): In reply to this question, I would say that I went into this whole matter very carefully in a letter I addressed to Mr. Melvin Becker, who was at that time president of the Farmers Allied Meat Enterprises Co-operative Limited. This letter is dated November 15, 1965. I believe this letter has had a pretty wide circulation and examination, but in the event that hon. members of this House have not seen it or would like to refer to it, I am quite happy to table a copy. I will, however, read certain portions of it in answer to the hon. member's question, because it states in very succinct fashion exactly what happened. This is addressed to Mr. Becker, dated November 15, 1965:

No doubt you will recall that at your special general shareholders' meeting of your organization held in Brampton on January the 15th, 1965, three resolutions were passed. The first was, that we continue with FAME; the second was, whereas the Ontario government has seen fit in the past to guarantee a loan of \$11 million to the tobacco board, with only the security of

the product, and whereas there are several times more livestock producers than tobacco producers, therefore be it resolved that the shareholders of FAME request the Ontario government to guarantee to back a loan to FAME equal to the appraised value of the F. W. Fearman plant.

I presume this is what the hon. member is referring to in his question.

The third resolution—

and I am quoting again from this letter, passing from me to Mr. Becker:

—resolved, that we request the Ontario government to conduct a complete investigation of the affairs of FAME and its relations with other farm organizations.

On the first resolution, of course, I make no comment, since this concerns a matter devolving solely upon the executive and shareholders of FAME. A decision by the government respecting the second resolution was necessarily deferred. Since reported to you in my letter of February 25, 1965, the government decided to accede to your shareholders' request for a full investigation into the affairs of your organization.

By order-in-council, OC 852/65, dated March 9, 1965, a commission was issued appointing the Hon. Campbell Grant, a justice of the high court of justice for Ontario, a commissioner, to investigate and inquire into the report upon (a) the affairs of Farmers Allied Meat Enterprises Co-operative Limited, having regard to:

1. Its shareholders, objects and purposes;
2. The raising of its capital and any additional moneys subscribed to sustain its operations and the disposition thereof;
- 3 (a) Its property, the conduct of its operation, its financial situation and investments;
- (b) whether or not Farmers Allied Meat Enterprises Co-operative Limited has conducted its affairs in accordance with the statutes of Ontario and the regulations passed thereunder, and in particular the provisions of part 5 of The Corporations Act, RSO 1960, chapter 71;
- (c) the relation of Farmers Allied Meat Enterprises Co-operative Limited to the farming community and farm organizations.

Under the date of August 19, 1965, Mr. Justice Grant submitted his report to the Lieutenant-Governor in council. It was subsequently published and distributed on October 21, 1965.

The government, having completed its detailed study of the commissioner's report, is now in a position to deal with the

second of your shareholders' resolutions, that is the one in which it was requested that financial assistance be extended to FAME.

Among other petitions I have received, several suggest, as does one from the Wellington county committee of FAME, dated October 25, 1965, that, "Under FAME management the operations of Fearnans steadily improved."

I would suggest to you that any allegation of improvement is not in accord with the facts as brought to light by the commission. This is clearly set forth on page 95 of the commissioner's report which, after referring to the decline in volume and the continued losses despite a substantial reduction in the number of employees, says: "For the periods ending December 26, October 21 and November 2, loss amounted to 40,000, \$25,000 and \$35,000 respectively, without including depreciation or interest on FAME debentures." If interest were to be paid on the \$2 million mortgage, it would increase these losses by a further \$16,500 per four-week period. Such figures, especially when viewed in the context of an overall indebtedness of \$2.5 million as of March 31, 1965, quoting from page 109 of the report of the commissioner, do not support any statement or inference that the operations of Fearnans under FAME management were improving.

Your resolution also referred to the assistance provided to the flue-cured tobacco marketing board a few years ago. That board was established by the growers of a particular crop under the farm marketing legislation of this province. The board was engaged in selling tobacco but was unable to dispose of the entire amount submitted for sale each day. As a result, the government guaranteed a bank loan to the board which enabled it to purchase the surplus tobacco at the end of each day's sale and thus take it temporarily off the market. The only selling outlet for Ontario flue-cured tobacco was, and is still by legislation, the flue-cured tobacco marketing board.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Prime Minister permit a question on this point?

On the refusal to give the guarantee to FAME, he told me there was no precedent but he gave \$11 million security to the tobacco board. How can the hon. Prime Minister support that?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** If the hon. member would sit down and listen, I am explaining to the president of FAME exactly what happened.

As a result, the government guaranteed a bank loan to the board which enabled it to purchase the surplus tobacco at the end of each day's sale and thus take it temporarily off the market. The only selling outlet for Ontario's flue-cured tobacco was, and is still by legislation, the flue-cured tobacco marketing board.

Thus with no other means of disposing of the crop it became possible to take it off the market for eventual sale by the board.

At least one of the requests that have reached me from county committees of your organization, while not specific, make reference to other groups of investors that have been assisted when their enterprise got into trouble and postulates that assistance to FAME would establish no precedent. While such references may be to the assistance of the flue-cured tobacco marketing board discussed above, they may perhaps be to the events during the recent financial difficulties in which the British Mortgage and Trust Company was involved. If this is the case, I would point out that absolutely no assistance was given to that firm, its shareholders or anyone who invested in the company. The steep decline in the market price of the shares of that company from last spring until the British Mortgage and Trust Company was taken over by the Victoria and Grey Trust Company clearly supports this statement.

However, to clarify what did in fact occur, I would explain that in order to protect the position of the depositors, not the shareholders, of the British Mortgage and Trust Company, and trust company depositors are comparable with bank depositors in this context, the government offered the British Mortgage and Trust Company a deposit by which it could meet its obligations to its depositors if this should be required. However, the company's cash position never became such that it required this assistance, and no money or any form of guarantee was ever provided by the government. Later, when the Victoria and Grey Trust Company had negotiated the purchase of the British Mortgage and Trust Company, arrangements were made for a government agency to deposit a sum of money in the Victoria and Grey Trust Company. This action assisted the Victoria and Grey Trust Company in carrying out

its arrangements to take over the deposits and related business obligations of the British Mortgage and Trust Company, while maintaining a position under which it could meet the potential demands of depositors. The agency making the deposit is, of course, on the same basis as any other depositor and no guarantee to the Victoria and Grey Trust Company is involved.

The balance of this letter deals with the third request of the directors of FAME regarding their relationship with other farm organizations, and I do not think is relevant in answer to the hon. member's question. In the latter part of the letter, we say this:

The government is very sympathetic to the position of the farmers who invested in the bonds or in the shares of FAME. We appreciate that some of them may stand to lose money, which will cause personal hardships. The major disability is, of course, that if any assistance were to be provided in this case the government would be faced with demands for assistance from shareholders who have invested in many kinds of companies and enterprises that fail or face probable or imminent failure for one reason or another.

Careful study of the report of the Royal commission that investigated the affairs of FAME cannot lead one to the conclusion that it would be prudent for the government of this province to extend financial support to the organization.

Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question, and in light of this letter which I sent to Mr. Becker last November, I would say the situation has not changed since then.

Mr. Sargent: Will the hon. Prime Minister answer one more final question?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: If I can.

Mr. Sargent: Who was on the negotiating team? Was Senator McCutcheon on the team?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I happened to see the questions that were ruled out of order. However, I have no objection to answering a completely asinine question. There was no negotiating committee.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have two questions.

The first is to the hon. Minister of Labour. In answer to a question which I asked him June 8, 1965, the hon. Minister of Labour stated that The Hospital Disputes Arbitration

Act does not apply to homes for the aged. Will the hon. Minister confirm that his department has since received, under date of December 9, 1965, an opinion from the Attorney General's department to the effect that The Hospital Disputes Arbitration Act does apply?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That is correct.

Mr. MacDonald: My second question, Mr. Speaker, is to the hon. Attorney General, and is in two parts: 1. Can the hon. Attorney General comment on the allegation of the Sudbury labour council that the OPP are being used as strikebreakers in the Chelmsford composite school situation? And 2. Has an investigation been launched into yesterday's hit-and-run accident when a woman on the picket line was hit by a car and the OPP on the scene took no action?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Speaker, the Ontario provincial police are not, and never will be, used as so-called strikebreakers. The force will always be available to maintain peace and order and assist other police forces in this respect when requested to do so. The Chelmsford composite school board has requested the assistance of the Ontario provincial police to ensure that school buses are permitted proper access to bring the children into the school grounds. This assistance is being provided with the number of policemen necessary for the purpose by local officials and officers familiar with the situation.

The answer to the second part of the question is that I was not previously informed of this incident, but I have requested a report on it.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question to ask of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart), notice of which has already been given. The question is as follows: Could the hon. Minister inform this House what concrete results were reached by the meeting of the federal-provincial agriculture and labour officials regarding the shortage of farm labour for this year's harvest?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, the meeting referred to by the hon. member was held in Ottawa yesterday. It was called by The Department of Labour and by the Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration to discuss the farm labour situation.

The meeting was convened as a meeting of those officials and provincial Deputy Ministers of Agriculture, and those who were in

charge of federal-provincial farm labour committees. It was attended by our Deputy Minister, Mr. Biggs, and by the assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Bennett, who is also chairman of the federal-provincial farm labour committee in our province.

The meeting was called primarily to discuss with the various provinces involved, their needs for farm labour for this next year, and how best the federal government might be able to assist the provinces in providing this help. I understand that a press release is being prepared, or a statement is being prepared, by the federal officials who called the meeting, indicating the proceedings of the meeting.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister will let us know the date on which he will table the reports of his committee on Confederation. During the debate on his office he mentioned that the studies of the committee on Confederation would be tabled.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, I said I would give consideration to tabling, and mentioned that as yet there are very few reports in finished form available, and there are four tablings. Therefore, I am unable to give the hon. leader of the Opposition a date.

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Before the orders of the day. Over the past decade there has been an increasing awareness of the remarkable advances made in agricultural and horticultural technology, which have had a marked effect on the production and marketing of Ontario's farm produce.

Today we have an opportunity of enjoying, in the most literal sense, the fruit of the advances made. I refer, of course, to the presentation of controlled-atmosphere storage apples to the hon. members of the Legislature, which has been made through the Ontario apple producers marketing board. Ontario now has, in effect, two crops of tree-fresh apples to market each growing season—the traditional one in the fall and now, because of the advance of horticultural science, another in the spring.

This year, some 875,000 bushels were placed in controlled-atmosphere storage and they are just now coming on to the market in tree-fresh form. I believe the hon. members of the House have had an opportunity of judging for themselves the quality of the fruit.

In simple terms, controlled-atmosphere storage is a method of putting the apples to sleep by decreasing the amount of oxygen

in sealed storage rooms, and increasing the amount of carbon dioxide; at the same time lowering the temperature. This places the apples in a state of suspended animation, with the result that they will keep for months without spoiling.

We in Ontario have particular reason for pride in the discovery and development of the McIntosh apple, which is perhaps our major dessert-type apple. Hon. members of the House are aware that McIntosh had a farm in Dundas county. While walking through his orchard he discovered a chance seedling growing. Being a keen Scotsman with an appreciation of values, he recognized the value of this seedling and saved it and propagated it. As a result, today there are millions of McIntosh apple trees throughout orchards in North America.

Recently there was further recognition of this important variety when it was designated as Canada's national fruit. I am sure hon. members will agree that the apple growers of Ontario are effectively promoting their fruit through their recently formed marketing board. They are to be commended for their far-sighted approach in the fields of marketing and merchandising.

I would also like to point out that with the development of controlled-atmosphere storage, this industry came to us and requested regulations, under The Farm Products Grades and Sales Act, which would ensure that all storages would be maintained at the required oxygen levels to provide the best of crisp fruit for the spring market. Suitable requirements were developed and our inspectors constantly inspect storages and storage records throughout the season.

Ontario apples can only be marketed as CA if they are from a certified storage.

Our Ontario food council information service has been working closely with the Ontario apple industry in the promotion of good fruit to Ontario consumers. We have developed a very interesting apple receipt booklet which is being distributed to institutions and to consumers.

The officers and members of this new provincial marketing organization have asked me to express, on their behalf, the hope that you have enjoyed the apples that were placed in the lounge rooms and the caucus rooms of the hon. members of the House, and that you will share their pride in bringing to the people of Ontario the finest quality fruit available.

I might add, Mr. Speaker, that the officers and members of the provincial apple marketing board have asked me to express their

personal appreciation to you, sir, for allowing me to take the time of the House to bring to the attention of the hon. members of the House, and to the public, this magnificent Canadian fruit.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Speaker:** The member for Welland has a speech to make.

**Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I want to report to the House with the greatest of pleasure that the county of Welland has scored again. The senior Panthers basketball team of Welland district high school took its first provincial championship last Saturday night.

It did so by winning top place in the Ontario federation school athletics, B school basketball tournament.

Congratulations are extended to coach Bob Peart and to the captain, Steve Fazekas, as well as to all members of the victorious team. They fought for their well-merited place all the way through to the championship. They turned in a terrific performance and I am proud to be the representative in the Legislature of such fine athletes, their parents, families and friends!

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a point of order. I would like to know, as a member of the Legislature, if I could attend the press conference being held by the hon. Provincial Secretary and the hon. Attorney General?

**Mr. Speaker:** Not knowing anything about the member's point of order, it is very difficult for the Speaker to rule on it. I think he will have to use his own judgment about the matter.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Mr. Speaker, I have a point of order, as well. On February 7, I asked a question of the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) before the orders of the day, having regard to community colleges, their location and when we might expect the first one to be in operation. In his answer he said, among other things:

I shall provide information relating to the questions that the member has asked just as soon as I have the information.

I realize the hon. Minister is a busy man. Nevertheless, I read in the newspaper yesterday, and again today, about the location of the community college districts; that three

would be located in Toronto and that one or more would be built this September. This is a small point, I admit, and I am glad to get the information, which I assume was taken from the orders-in-council that are available to anyone.

The fact remains that the House is in session. This announcement is an extremely important one for citizens right across Ontario, and since the hon. Minister of Education is not in his seat, I wonder if perhaps on this point of order, the hon. Prime Minister might justify this course of action?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, I am not aware of how the information got out and actually I could not agree with the hon. member more. This is the kind of announcement we make from this side of the House continuously and to which the hon. members opposite always object.

**Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions):** I was stopped from doing it.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** I would think that the hon. Minister would be very happy to come in the House and tell the House precisely what he has in mind, and I think that is what he meant when he answered the hon. member's question, because I was in the House that day and I recall his answer to the question the hon. member put to him. But I do not know the circumstance, or where this story came from. I do not know whether this was released by the hon. Minister of Education, whether it came from somebody on his staff, or from some enterprising reporter. As a matter of fact, I have not even read it, so I do not know whether it is accurate. But I would be very happy to speak to the hon. Minister of Education. I know that if he were here, he would be very happy to inform the House. I must point out to the hon. member that objection is often raised from that side of the House when Ministers get up and tell what their departments are doing and lay before the House the activities of their department which might not necessarily get into the House in the form of a bill or any of the routine business.

I would be happy to speak to the hon. Minister of Education.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Speaker, further to the point of order, I want to remind the hon. Prime Minister that the hon. Minister himself undertook to give us this information; what he said in this connection is a useless contribution indeed. We object to any statements that are made from his side of the

House that are out of order. I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, some of the comments made by the hon. Provincial Secretary earlier today were definitely out of order. When the hon. Minister himself has undertaken to bring the information in on an important subject of this type, then surely when the House is in session the responsibility of the government is to see that the announcements are made here, and that they are correct.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

### THE STALLIONS ACT

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture) moves second reading of Bill No. 19, An Act to repeal The Stallions Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT

Hon. Mr. Stewart moves second reading of Bill No. 24, An Act to amend The Department of Agriculture Act.

Mr. L. Bryden (W. Libble): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister has given us a certain explanation of his bill on first reading. We do not necessarily take any objection to it, except in the sense that we do not think that changing the name of a department will deal with the problem that presumably the hon. Minister is trying to deal with. He had a food council that he set up a few years ago. I never heard much about it. I do not know what its function was, but we proliferate advisory committees, advisory councils, and agencies of all sorts, some of which do some work, many of which do nothing. The Legislature knows very little about them. We do not really know what they are doing, but I do not think the food council was an effective agency in any sense that anyone would notice, and I do not think that changing the name of The Department of Agriculture to The Department of Food and Agriculture is going to solve what is an extremely important problem for consumers in this province.

That is the whole problem of the protection of the consumer in the important area relating to food products. There are also matters of great interest to consumers in other areas, but certainly we will all agree that food is an area of particularly great importance to consumers. Frankly, I am not

so sure that the consumers' interests will be best looked after in a department that is oriented entirely towards producers. I think this is a matter that the government ought to have under consideration; at any rate, aspects of this matter that are not dealt with as far as anyone can see by any plans the department has in mind.

The government comes forward to change names of departments—we are getting some other changes of name, too—but does not tackle problems. We have advocated on this side of the House, that there should be an agency of the government, perhaps even a department, but at any rate an agency, that would have within its terms of reference the whole question of the problems of consumers and the protection of consumers against the innumerable sharp practices that go on in all areas, including the food supply area.

Take one example, the marketing of bacon. The consumers association of Canada has been after the federal government for years to find ways to prevent the packing companies from engaging in deliberate deception, which they do with regularity. They are great respectable corporations we are told, leaders of the life of the community, and their deception is deliberate from beginning to end in the marketing of their products, in the specific case of bacon. At one stage the cellophane window on the packages had red stripes on it so that it was impossible for the consumer to see whether the bacon was fat or lean. The federal government changed its regulations to outlaw this type of deceptive window on the package, so then they promptly devised a new means, whereby you can see only the rind of the bacon through the window so that you still cannot see whether the product is fat or lean.

The consumer lives and tries to exist in a jungle in which people are trying to skin him at every turn, including some of our most respected business organizations. The federal government does certain work in trying to protect the consumer, but there is far more that has to be done than can be handled by one level of government. This government, too, should have an interest and certainly has a responsibility in the field. It should be prepared also to assist in protecting the consumer against the continual fleecing that goes on.

I could go into a good many other examples, such as the filling of ham with water and that sort of thing. But I think my bacon example illustrates the sort of thing that even large wealthy and allegedly reputable companies will indulge in. But it goes

further than that, Mr. Speaker. It is not only a matter of defrauding the consumer of his dollar, which is the motivation and effect when the consumer is deceived in this way, but there are also important questions of public health involved.

Again, I realize that the federal government has taken some responsibility in this matter, but it is a responsibility and a problem of such magnitude that I think all levels of government have to take an interest in it and have to work with each other. We have had many battles in the past in this House on the most elementary question of protecting the consumer against tainted meat being put on the market; we finally found a reasonably satisfactory solution to that problem—but only after two or three years of pretty fierce battling in the House. But there are also other areas.

In the matter of the use of antibiotics in treating animals, we really have very little information about what residues are left in the meat of animals treated with antibiotics. The consumer is simply a sitting duck in buying meat products. He does not know whether they have been contaminated in a much more subtle way than obvious forms of contamination.

As a matter of fact, the whole question of the sale of antibiotics for agricultural purposes is, I think, long overdue for investigation. They are handed out without really any restrictions at all. If antibiotics are to be available directly for human consumption, there is, quite properly, quite strict control. It is not as strict perhaps as it should be, but it is a lot stricter than it used to be, and it is quite necessary. You cannot go into a drug store and buy pills containing antibiotics for human use, but farmers can go and buy them almost anywhere for animals. They put them into the mash that they feed to their animals without anybody really knowing what the effect will be on a human being.

The same applies to the use of insecticides. Here the consumer is subjected to hazards about which we know very little. I think that we should be undertaking, on a much larger scale than at the present time, to find out exactly what is happening. And perhaps, too, we should limit and control the use of some of these substances that certainly have an extremely dangerous potential, until we know for sure what we are doing.

I do not know if this new Department of Food and Agriculture plans to do anything about problems of this kind. We do not really have at this stage much idea of how it will differ from the old Department of

Agriculture, other than in name. My suspicion, from what I have been able to see up until now, is that it will differ very little.

In other words, what we have before us here is a proposal that is fairly typical of this government. They deal with a problem by verbiage. They do not really tackle the problem; they know the problem exists and that people are concerned about it, so they go through the motions of doing something about it. They change the name of a department, but change its functioning very little.

As I mentioned earlier, a few years ago a food council was set up, and the food council represented everybody under the sun, including all the people who are trying to skin the consumer every day of the year. And I do not think it did anything at all. So now we have another gesture, another piece of window-dressing.

I think it is time we got on to deal with the real problem. I am extremely doubtful, Mr. Speaker, if it can be dealt with by this nominal reorganization of The Department of Agriculture. I am putting before the government once again the proposition that we in this group have put before them year after year, for as long as I can remember, that we need a very large expansion in our consumer services—services both for the protection of the consumer in regulatory and other ways, and also for the education of the consumer in the sense of making information available to him.

If this change in the name of The Department of Agriculture is a step in that direction we will go along with it, even if it is a very small step. But I believe the government should take a much more dynamic and positive approach to this whole problem.

I would like once again to reiterate a point I made in passing, that I am by no means sure that a department oriented toward the producers of food is necessarily one that can best consider the interests of the consumer. I am not saying the producers at the farm level are the people who are trying to take the consumers; I think they are being taken, too, and there are some people wedged in the middle who are taking people in both directions.

There are still, nevertheless, some conflicts of interest. For example, take this question of the use of antibiotics in the treatment of animals. It is very good for the farmer to be able to knock some diseased condition out of his animals in quick order, but that may not be to the interest of the

consumer at all. I think we have to have somebody who looks at this objectively and, indeed, looks at it from the consumer's point of view.

The Department of Agriculture, I think, has done—and I am sure will continue to do—useful work in looking after the interests of the farmers. I think this is a most important enterprise. I am not belittling it in any sense, but I think the consumer's interest should perhaps be entrusted to people who are not directly tied to the producers.

That, however, is the smallest part of my submission. I am much more concerned about those people who are wedged between the primary producer and the consumer, and who are really milking both of them and taking advantage of both of them. As a matter of fact, I often wonder how these fine, church-going people in places like Canada Packers can go to church on Sunday knowing what they are doing every day in the week to rook the consumer. That is exactly what they are doing with their deceptive packaging and that sort of thing.

Now what kind of ethics is that? But it is apparently considered good business practice. I think that in view of the fact that sharp business practice of that kind clearly takes precedence over ethics, the government has definitely got to take a much stronger stand than it has in the past in looking after the interests of the consumer, who is quite defenceless against that type of practice.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** Mr. Speaker, on the surface this appears to be a very innocuous bill. It seems to me, however, particularly in view of the comments of my friend, the hon. member for Woodbine, that this actually is not so innocuous after all. It really probes deep into the already existing philosophy of the department, and I want to refer to some of the remarks of my hon. friend when he introduced this bill on first reading.

He mentioned that this bill was intended to broaden the implications of the department and with that I have a certain amount of sympathy. After all, the department was formed in 1888 and certainly we have had a lot of changes, not only in the field of agriculture but in all related fields since that time. So it would be a natural thing that the implications and the title of the department should be broadened to embrace all the things and all the activities with which The Department of Agriculture now concerns itself.

Let me refer to some of the other remarks of my hon. friend when he introduced the bill:

This bill describes current and long-range activities and our policies and responsibilities. Agriculture cannot start and stop on the farm but must take in the much broader field of marketing in a very co-ordinated way. The new name is more descriptive of the current activities of the department.

With this I agree. I think this is right. Then he goes on:

The bill will provide the framework and the guidelines for future planning and long-range policies necessary in the interests of the food and agriculture industry and the consuming public.

Mr. Speaker, if I may make a comment on that point. As far as this department is concerned, I say without equivocation that it has no long-range policy as it relates to agriculture; it never has had any long-range policy as it relates to agriculture. And so, if this bill means we are going to get long-range policies related to agriculture, at long last, then I welcome it. But if the past is any indication, then I do not think the future looks too bright in that connection.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** The policies are long lost.

**Mr. Gaunt:** The hon. member for Scarborough West says the policies are long lost and in that I would concur. Is this bill an admission that this government really does have a cheap food philosophy, despite the protests to the contrary? Will this mean that the hon. Minister will be divided between two loves? The consumer on the one hand and the primary producer on the other?

I say to him he cannot love both of them. He either loves the primary producer or the consumer; he cannot embrace both of them at the same time and within the same department.

**Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture):** You have to be careful about those loves.

**Mr. Gaunt:** Will this mean, in effect, that the primary producer, as far as this government is concerned, has no real champion? I ask these questions because I am not sure. I would like the hon. Minister to comment on them. As far as I am concerned, this bill has just updated the philosophy of the department. We suspected they had this philosophy all along, Mr. Speaker, and now it is

being brought out into the light. In the light of recent events, I wonder if the primary producers are going to get the understanding and consideration to which they are entitled? I think the problem will be even more acute if the expressed purposes of this change in name are carried out.

The hon. member for Woodbine mentioned the many problems related to consumers, and the fact that they are constantly badgered to buy things that are not really of the highest quality. Of course, this is a problem and we all recognize that this is a problem. But I do not think the appropriate way to cope with that kind of situation is to change the name of the department. To me, the obvious solution—

**Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce):** Change the name of the Minister.

**Mr. Gaunt:** The obvious solution to this problem would be to set up a branch within The Department of the Attorney General, such as the consumer protection branch, which would operate in much the same manner as the used-car dealer scheme, or at least the used-car dealer patrolling system, made effective by legislation introduced in the House last year. I think this could very well be done under the aegis of the Attorney General.

Here we have a bill brought in by the hon. Minister of Agriculture to change the name of the department and apparently embrace all of these things within the confines of the department. I say to him that so far as I am concerned, I fear for the primary producer. I think that his champion has been lost, if indeed he had one, in the hon. Minister, because I feel that with all the related activities now and in the past few years concerning the department and the Minister, the primary producer will simply be snowed under, Mr. Speaker.

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Mr. Speaker, I think I would be remiss in my duties if I let all of those comments go unanswered.

**Mr. Bryden:** I knew we could get him up.

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** I always like to talk to my hon. friend across there. When the farmer from Woodbine starts to talk about the things the farmer does for his own protection in the use of antibiotics and is critical of that, I think it is time that I stand firm and square in the protection of the farmer, and in defending his rights to use the antibiotics necessary for him to produce the products the consumer uses. I want to say before you, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. mem-

bers of this House, that when the hon. member for Woodbine comes here and thinks that he is championing the cause of the consumer by decrying the food the consumer uses, and casting reflections upon the products of Ontario's farms, I will stand up and defend the right of the farmer. I make no secret of that whatever.

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** Some of the farmers agree with what he said.

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Is that right? I would like the hon. member to quote some of those people. Let us see some of those quotes, if the hon. member would. I want to say to you that so far as the use of antibiotics and pesticides is concerned, these two products, when they are used properly, and they are used properly by the farm people, have done more to provide an efficient product palatable to the consumer, and one that can be provided to the consumer with less loss to the farmer, than has ever been the case in the past. I think it is a shame that somebody gets up in this House and says that the farmers of this province are not taking the consumer into consideration when they are using those antibiotics and pesticides. Let us not cast any reflections on the farmers of this province in their production of food to the people of this province.

I was interested in the hon. member for Woodbine suggesting that the Ontario food council has accomplished little since its inception a year or two ago. Last Saturday I had a very pleasant duty to perform in that I met with the consumers association of western Ontario in the city of London. It was putting on a demonstration of consumer products and advertising the things it is doing as an association for the consuming public in the mall in London.

I met Mrs. Pemberton—and I am sure Mrs. Pemberton is well known to the hon. member for Woodbine and to the people of his party—and I was very interested in what she said. She is quoted as having said in the *London Free Press* of a day or two ago—I do not happen to have the clipping with me, it is in the office—that the Ontario food council, in her opinion, had done more to focus attention on the problems of the consumer and correct those problems than any other institution or organization that had ever been developed in Ontario. That, to me, was significant and I think that the hon. member for Woodbine should compare notes with some of the people of the consumers association who make statements such as that. I am sure Mrs. Pemberton was quite sincere in what she said,

because she is a very highly regarded person in the consumers association of Canada.

I want to assure the people of this province that through the federal food and drug administration at Ottawa, our consumers need have no fear concerning any problems with food relating to pesticides and antibiotics. Wherever there has been any instance whatever of either of these showing up, food and drug, with our complete support and co-operation, has always stepped in to see that the consumers' interests were protected. But at the same time, recognizing the benefit that these products have been to our producers in assisting them to develop the most efficient industry that has ever been developed in this province, we must agree that where one man today can produce enough food to feed 30 or 33 people, a few years ago he could produce only enough to feed his own family or perhaps five or six. This is quite a different situation than what we have had in the past. I think it is due to some of the advances that we have mentioned.

The hon. member for Huron-Bruce got up. I always like to hear him speak. He talked about to whom the Minister of Agriculture and The Department of Agriculture owe allegiance. He referred to where my love should be. I would say to him that my love is to the primary producer—

**Mr. Whicher:** Why does the hon. Minister not prove it?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** But I am a primary producer, and I must confess that the first thing I had to ask myself when I became Minister of Agriculture, as a farmer in the province of Ontario, was how does one best serve the interest of Ontario's primary producers? Is it not in developing the best possible relationship between Ontario's producers, processors, distributors and the consumer? We all recognize the importance of all elements of our society, and we as primary producers recognize that the best market we have is Ontario's seven million consumers. This, to me, is the best way I can serve the interests of Ontario's primary producers to the best advantage.

He referred to the lack of long-range policies in this province. I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that if my hon. friend, being a farmer himself, were to look around his own community he would see the advantages of long-range planning that has been the policy of The Department of Agriculture since this government took over 22 years ago. The long-range policies of this government are so abundant throughout rural Ontario that they

are to be seen on every hand. Where can you find anywhere in this country the type of research, the type of production, of extension work, the farm-management courses, the assistance that has been given to farmers to help the farmers to help themselves, to allow farmers to pursue success on their own initiative? This is the thing that our government stands for, not the paltry handout that only makes the farmer say he is accepting something from society. Let us give the farmer some courage to stand on his own feet and to hold his head up high, and say: "I am a member of society and I am doing something for society." This is the long-range policy of The Department of Agriculture.

**Mr. Whicher:** Is that what these farmers say?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** I would say to my hon. friend that I enjoy the company of a great many farmers in all areas of our community.

**Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North):** Is the hon. Minister going to say that at the next election?

**Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South):** The hon. member does not know an onion from a carrot.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** May I say that we, in the introduction of this bill to change the name of The Department of Agriculture from the name which has been associated with one of the oldest departments of this government for many, many years, realize full well we are bringing it more in line with the modern concept of today's agriculture.

This terminology that we look upon today—that all progressive farmers look upon today—is something that goes far beyond the cultivation of the fields or the tending of their herds or flocks. It goes right into the business of marketing and into the very elements of the provision of food for our consuming public. I think this really brings it up to the place where we are going to accomplish something that will focus attention on the agricultural industry as it really exists today.

All of the work done in agriculture, wherever it may be—really the end result of it all is the production of food. There was a slip in naming this bill. The name of this bill to me should have been The Department of Agriculture and Food, and I propose with

the permission of the House that when the bill reaches committee stage I introduce an amendment to change that to Agriculture and Food. It was printed Food and Agriculture, but I would like to change that back. It does not change the intention of the bill at all, and I would serve notice that I intend to do that, Mr. Speaker.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Speaker, is there no further opportunity to debate on this?

**Mr. Speaker:** Second reading has been carried. Does the member wish to speak on it?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I wish to make a point on the second reading.

I simply wanted to follow something that my hon. colleague from Woodbine had said, in response to the hon. Minister. He himself admitted during the course of his remarks—and, let it be said, with a great deal of bravado and enthusiasm—that his primary allegiance was to the primary producer. I think it is an unworthy and facile thrust at the hon. member for Woodbine to suggest that one end, the consumer, is being played off against the other, because the hon. Minister, in fact, is the one who is using the divide and rule tactics in this House. It may work outside the House but it does not work within the House. The fact is that the hon. member for Woodbine made it perfectly—

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think the member is debating the principle of the bill.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I am debating the principle of the bill, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not so far. The member is not debating the principle of the bill.

**Mr. Bryden:** He is only answering the hon. Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** I know, but he is not debating the principle of the bill.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** If I answer the hon. Minister, I assume the hon. Minister is debating the principle. The hon. Minister is very conscious of his own bill. I am simply saying that the remarks made by the hon. member for Woodbine—I think very cogently and to the point—that it is in some way highly inconsistent for the same Minister to embody two allegiances, and it is highly unlikely that the needs of the consumers in this province will be effectively served and

protected by this bill, under this hon. Minister; and that it is much more logical to have a consumers bureau established under another government department, where the obvious conflict between the primary producer and the consumer which the hon. Minister is raising, when he proclaims an allegiance to one, foremost, in this House, would not arise.

After all, his bill supposedly encompasses both. He is now trying to shift the emphasis from agriculture to food in one instance, from food to agriculture in another, by changing the title. We do not have to play with titles.

The emphasis implied in the principle of this bill by the incorporation of the word, food, is an emphasis which applies to the consumer. And that is what we in this party are concerned about; concerned in all the aspects outlined by the hon. member for Woodbine, and we are frankly not satisfied that you can profitably protect such interests within the mantle of this bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shall the motion carry?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** May I have the opportunity of replying to that, since you gave the opportunity to the hon. member to speak to it?

**Mr. Speaker:** With the indulgence of the House, you may on second reading.

**Mr. Bryden:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would be tickled to death to reply to the red herring that the hon. Minister—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order!

On second reading, a member speaking to a bill is only supposed to speak once. He may speak the second time if he has the indulgence of the House. So if the Minister asks for the indulgence of the House, and I think they will agree, he may reply. I thought the Minister was closing the debate, but since the member for Scarborough West has also spoken, I think he should perhaps be given an opportunity to reply.

**Mr. Bryden:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I do not think we should be put in that sort of position. Under the rules, the hon. Minister has no particular right to close the debate unless we are warned that he is doing so. The hon. member for Scarborough West had a perfect right to speak and I think the hon. Minister should be like the rest of us, speak once and let it go. I do not think we should be put in the position of appearing to be unwilling to permit debate.

Surely among all those 80 members he has got, there is one other that can speak if he feels something more should be said. How many times does he want to speak? I would love to have another go at him, but I know I cannot under the rules, and I do not try to abuse the rules. Either the Conservatives should put forward another speaker, or the matter should close.

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the Minister wish to speak to the point of order, then?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your kindness in giving me the opportunity to speak, but I think the context of both of the last speakers' remarks, and particularly the hon. member for Scarborough West, speak for themselves and it would be completely unnecessary for any of us to even reply to them.

The fact is, they do not have any rural representation in the party and I suggest they never will have.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

Motion carried.

#### TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour), in the absence of Mr. A. A. Mackenzie (York North), moves second reading of Bill No. Pr3, An Act respecting the board of education of the township of Toronto.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, on this bill—I know the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer) wanted to debate on this. Unfortunately he has been called out of the House. He will be back very shortly.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): We will hold that bill and go to Bill No. Pr7.

#### TILBURY PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree**, in the absence of Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West), moves second reading of Bill No. Pr7, An Act respecting the Tilbury public school board.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES, CONTINUATION SCHOOL OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PELEE

**Mr. D. A. Paterson** (Essex South) moves second reading of Bill No. Pr10, An Act

respecting the board of trustees of the continuation school of the township of Pelee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

#### BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE CITY OF LONDON

**Mr. J. Root** (Wellington-Dufferin), in the absence of Mr. J. H. White (London South), moves second reading of Bill No. Pr22, An Act respecting the board of education for the city of London.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

#### CITY OF HAMILTON

**Mr. D. W. Ewen** (Wentworth), in the absence of Mrs. A. Pritchard (Hamilton Centre), moves second reading of Bill No. Pr25, An Act respecting the city of Hamilton.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

#### CITY OF TORONTO

**Mr. R. J. Harris** (Beaches), in the absence of Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park), moves second reading of Bill No. Pr26, An Act respecting the city of Toronto.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

#### EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

**Mr. R. K. McNeil** (Elgin), in the absence of Mr. D. Bales (York Mills), moves second reading of Bill No. Pr20, An Act respecting the Excelsior Life Insurance Company.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

#### CITY OF OTTAWA

**Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence** (Russell) moves second reading of Bill No. Pr32, An Act respecting the city of Ottawa.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

#### TOWNSHIP OF NORTH YORK

**Mr. McNeil**, in the absence of Mr. Bales, moves second reading of Bill No. Pr36, An Act respecting the township of North York.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

## CITY OF HAMILTON

Hon. Mr. Rowntree, in the absence of Mrs. Pritchard, moves second reading of Bill No. Pr37, An Act respecting the city of Hamilton.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO

Hon. Mr. Rowntree, in the absence of Mr. Mackenzie, moves second reading of Bill No. Pr3, An Act respecting the board of education of the township of Toronto.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Clerk of the House: The third order: Committee of the whole House; Mr. W. E. Johnston in the chair.

## THE PAROLE ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 28, An Act to amend The Parole Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 28 reported.

## GRAND RIVER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

House in committee on Bill No. 32, An Act to establish the Grand River conservation authority.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Chairman, Bill No. 32 deals with the Grand River watershed that runs through my constituency and the constituencies of several other hon. members. This was passed in principle some days ago and I must tell you, sir, that I heartily approve of the principle of this bill.

In effect, it unites the two authorities which have had responsibility for conservation and which have been in operation in the area for some time. I do not want to discuss the principle of it at this time because I feel that it is a good principle, but I do want to ask the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett) some questions as we go through the bill, section by section.

It is my understanding that the bill that is before us, when it receives Royal assent, will be in operation approximately two years. Would the hon. Minister explain whether or not the conservation area at the end of that time will then come under the control of a standard conservation authority, rather than

this special one that we are constituting today—or whether the present arrangements will resume?

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy and Resources Management): Mr. Chairman, it is our hope and I think our understanding, that if this works well during the amalgamation period this Act will stand, and will stand as it is written now.

Mr. Nixon: That means then, Mr. Chairman, that the conservation authority we are constituting by this bill may not go out of existence in December, 1968; it might continue.

I would ask, then, if the other conservation authorities in the province would be brought into line with some of the special provisions in this bill; they are not identical.

Hon. Mr. Simonett: Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. member knows that the select committee on conservation has been studying these things. You realize that we had to move on this one because it has been in the mill for some time. There might be one other one that we would bring in a special bill for—we are not quite sure of that one yet. Then I think we would wait until we get the report from the select committee before we deal with any more.

Mr. Nixon: So, within the next two years, it is quite possible that all the conservation authorities will come under new legislation or amended legislation.

Hon. Mr. Simonett: That is right.

Mr. Nixon: Further in section 1, Mr. Chairman, part (d) of section 1 states that the watershed means the area drained by the Grand river and its tributaries. The hon. Minister is aware, I am sure, of some small areas of land near the mouth of the Grand river which are not drained into the Grand itself; they are outside of any conservation authority. If this part (d) to section 1 carries, I would presume it would be very difficult for these small areas to be taken into the new conservation authority. Would the hon. Minister comment on whether or not, in the two years that lie ahead while the area is governed by this Act, it might be possible in some way for these small areas to be taken into the Grand River conservation authority?

Hon. Mr. Simonett: Mr. Chairman, it is our hope that all these small areas that have been left out, such as this, will be taken into an adjoining conservation authority. Of course, that is not spelled out here, but I believe it

was the intent that this should cover everything in that area.

**Mr. Nixon:** Then it is the hon. Minister's understanding that, even if these areas are outside the watershed but adjacent to it, they could be included.

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** That is right.

Section 1 agreed to.

On section 2:

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, under section 2 (b), eight persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council will be a part of the Grand River conservation authority. I would like to hear the hon. Minister's views with regard to the justification of appointing these people to the authority.

We here, of course, are very keen on local representation in these projects; it has worked out very well in the years since the conservation authorities have been instituted. Previous legislation calls for not more than three government appointees. And in the deliberations of our conservation committee, up to this time, we have yet to meet anybody coming before the committee who can justify the appointment, by the government or by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, of members to the authority.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the authority members are normally appointed by the municipalities taking part. In this particular conservation area, the decision has been made by the government that they will in fact appoint the chairman of the new conservation authority. I approve of this decision since the new bill is designed to amalgamate the two former authorities which, although they were not in serious conflict, do have bodies of supporters that can, I think, best be co-ordinated by the appointment rather than the election of a chairman.

Nevertheless, I feel that the weight of government authority is going to be very heavy indeed with eight persons appointed; and, in section 4, all of them must be a part of the board of directors. They are not going to be members of the authority in the ordinary sense; they are going to have some special approval so that they will all be on the board of directors and even the executive committee, which I understand will be made up of seven people, will have a minimum of three government appointees on it and the possibility of a majority of government appointees. In my view, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister is leaving nothing to chance in this regard. He has overloaded the pro-

posed authority with government appointees. In fact, this may stultify some of the local representation and enthusiasm that might otherwise appear and which is so important.

So I would like the hon. Minister to justify his inclusion in this bill of so many appointees of the government here in Toronto.

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** Mr. Chairman, I might say it was not our wish that there be any given number. As you know, we have had some trouble getting the two bodies together up there. This was arrived at through many meetings with this commission and the conservation authority meeting in our office. I do not think at any time we ever said there should be six, seven or eight, but for some reason they wanted eight.

Section 2 agreed to.

On section 3:

**Mr. Nixon:** On section 3, Mr. Chairman, reference is made here to the stipend that will be paid to the chairman of the authority. Since this is a public appointment, I wonder if the hon. Minister can tell us what this stipend would be?

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** Mr. Chairman, I would be very happy to tell the hon. members of the House, but it has been some months now since the order-in-council came through and I would have to get that figure. But I will give it to the hon. member.

Section 3 agreed to.

On section 4:

**Mr. Nixon:** This same matter arises here, Mr. Chairman. This deals with the appointment of a board of directors; part (a) of section 4 states: "The eight members of the authority appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council shall all be on the board of directors." I would ask the hon. Minister if this was requested by the people on the scene?

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** Yes, this was the same; there was an agreement arrived at by the two bodies, along with our department.

**Mr. Nixon:** A further question: In adding up the various appointees under section 4, it appears that the board of directors will be made up of 35 individuals, eight of them government appointees. I believe that this is an unwieldy group to have the direction of the conservation authority in their hands. What will the purpose of this board of directors be when we consider that on the

one hand there will be a small group on the executive and, on the other hand, the whole authority, that is, with members representing the municipalities and the government? What would their position be between these two other bodies?

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** Does the hon. member mean the board of directors with the other bodies?

**Mr. Nixon:** Yes.

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** Well, of course, the board of directors now will manage the affairs of both the other bodies—

**Mr. Nixon:** Excuse me, I do not mean the two presently existing authorities. This bill sets up three groups of people—the large membership of the authority, a smaller group that we are discussing now, the board of directors of 35 members, and finally the executive which, I believe, has seven members. Is it normal to have a board of directors in this sense, or is this a departure?

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** This is a departure, yes.

**Mr. Nixon:** Then I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell me what he hopes to accomplish by inserting this third level of responsibility?

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** Mr. Chairman, we hope to accomplish amalgamation, and this is one of the reasons we had to do some of these things here in this particular case.

Sections 4 to 7, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 8:

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, this is the section that deals with the appointment of the executive, a group of seven. As I read the section, three of these, including the chairman, will be government appointees. I would ask the hon. Minister if it might not be possible, since there are, in fact, eight government appointees, that all eight might be selected as the executive of this group and cut out the local representation entirely? Is this not a difficulty that should be foreseen at this time?

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** This could happen, I suppose, but I doubt very much if it will. Again, these were some of the things that were arrived at in order to have amalgamation. It was agreed by the two parties up there and with our office, so that is the reason it is this way.

**Mr. Nixon:** Since this is the last time in the bill that this matter occurs, could the hon. Minister tell the House, Mr. Chairman, whether he expects the government appointees to, in fact, have some responsibility to his department as well as to the authority?

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** I would expect that any appointee would be responsible to the authority and to the government. I would take that with any appointee, whether it be a municipal appointee or a government appointee.

**Mr. Nixon:** The municipal appointees have the responsibility set out in the Act to be the liaison between the conservation authority and the municipality, but the special responsibility of the government appointees is not set out. As a matter of fact, in our select committee meetings dealing with this previously, none of the government appointees felt that they had this special responsibility or duty. I am very interested in the hon. Minister's view in this. Does he feel that these appointees should reflect government policy in conservation matters? Should they report to him on an annual basis in much the same way that the municipal appointees would report to their councils? Or, specifically, how would they live up to this special responsibility that they bear, and that sets them apart from the other members of the authority?

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** I do not think that they are set apart. I think the reason some years ago that we put on government appointees was that in some of our authorities it was hard to get the right municipal people. I do not know whether that is the right word or not, but it was hard to get people who were interested in conservation. No government appointee has reported to me or to our department. We try to pick our appointees through recommendations by the people in the area, and we would hope that they would be interested in both the government and the municipal side and the conservation authority to see that the Act is carried out.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister feels, then, that these government appointees would ensure people of merit and having special interest in conservation?

Sections 8 to 11, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 12:

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, in section 12, does this mean that the new authority can approach the Ontario municipal board for approval to debenture borrowing, without

getting the individual permission from the municipalities?

**Hon. J. W. Spooner** (Minister of Municipal Affairs): May I answer that this is the same principle which is established in The Ontario Water Resources Commission Act, where projects involve a number of municipalities. It is more convenient, in this case, for this commission to file the application on behalf of several municipalities. But then they have the right to appeal and certainly would be heard by the municipal board.

**Mr. Nixon:** But written permission from each municipality is not required? They simply have the right to stop it if they act positively?

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Right.

Sections 12 to 14, inclusive, agreed to.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, there are some misprints in section 15 in my copy at the beginning of the second and third lines. They appear to be typographical errors.

**Mr. Chairman:** With the addition of "a" on the "and," this will clarify it.

**Mr. Nixon:** I did not want that to appear as an amendment next year.

Sections 15 to 20, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Bill No. 32 reported.

#### THE CONVEYANCING AND LAW OF PROPERTY ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 1, An Act to amend The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 1 reported.

#### THE BAILIFFS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 7, An Act to amend The Bailiffs Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 7 reported.

#### THE CROWN ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 8, An Act to amend The Crown Administration of Estates Act.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

**Hon. A. A. Wishart** (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, I just note that, in the printed copy of the bill which I have before me, the amendment which was proposed and carried in committee—oh, I see it is included; it is all right.

Bill No. 8 reported.

#### THE COUNTY COURTS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 9, An Act to amend The County Courts Act.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 9 reported.

**Clerk of the House:** The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor recommends the following:

That,

every person, syndicate, reciprocal exchange or corporation transacting business as an insurer for fire insurance within the meaning of The Insurance Act shall, in addition to the taxes and fees now required by law to be paid, pay to the Treasurer of Ontario on or before the 15th day of March in each year such sum as is determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, not exceeding one per cent, calculated upon the gross premiums, fixed payments and assessments, other than those in respect of re-insurance ceded to such insurer by other insurers, received during the preceding year in respect of fire insurance business transacted in Ontario, excluding,

(a) premiums returned; and

(b) the cash value of dividends paid or credited to policyholders by mutual insurance companies and reciprocal exchanges,

as shown by the annual statement furnished to the superintendent of insurance under The Insurance Act,

as provided in Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act, 1966.

Resolution concurred in.

#### THE FIRE MARSHALS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 10 reported.

### THE JURORS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 11, An Act to amend The Jurors Act.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 11 reported.

### THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 12, An Act to amend The Public Trustee Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 12 reported.

### THE SHERIFFS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Sheriffs Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 13 reported.

### THE LAW SOCIETY ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 39, An Act to amend The Law Society Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 39 reported.

### KENORA RINK COMPANY LIMITED

House in committee on Bill No. Pr2, An Act respecting the Kenora Rink Company Limited.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr2 reported.

### GREATER NIAGARA GENERAL HOSPITAL

House in committee on Bill No. Pr4, An Act respecting the Greater Niagara general hospital.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr4 reported.

### TORONTO AGED MEN'S AND WOMEN'S HOMES

House in committee on Bill No. Pr5, An Act respecting the Toronto aged men's and women's homes.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr5 reported.

### TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO

House in committee on Bill No. Pr6, An Act respecting the township of Toronto.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr6 reported.

### STRATHROY MIDDLESEX GENERAL HOSPITAL

House in committee on Bill No. Pr8, An Act respecting the Strathroy Middlesex general hospital.

Sections 1 to 12, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr8 reported.

### CITY OF PORT ARTHUR

House in committee on Bill No. Pr9, An Act respecting the city of Port Arthur.

**Mr. E. G. Freeman** (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, I have three amendments to move with respect to this Act, and I would like to offer a bit of explanation with regard to the amendments.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Should they not be dealt with as the sections come up?

**Mr. Freeman**: I just wondered if you wanted the explanation as to the importance of the amendments, that is all.

The wording under section 1—I beg your pardon, I am wrong, under section 2. I am a bit mixed up; I am sorry.

**Clerk of the House**: Subsection 1 of section 2.

**Mr. Freeman**: Thank you. I move:

That subsection 1 of section 2 be amended by striking out “parks” in the fourth line.

And I move:

That subsection 2 of section 2 be amended by striking out “parks” in the first line and in the sixth line.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner**: Mr. Chairman, perhaps the notation to the right of section 2 could also have the word “parks” removed, could it not?

**Mr. Freeman**: Where is that, sir?

**Mr. K. Bryden** (Woodbine): Is that not automatic?

**Hon. Mr. Spooner**: It may be.

**Mr. Bryden:** I think it is automatic when the section is changed.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** The notation to the right of the section on the first page, in the margin.

Subsection 1 of section 2, as amended, agreed to.

Subsection 2 of section 2, as amended, agreed to.

Section 3 agreed to.

Section 4 agreed to.

On the preamble:

**Mr. Freeman:** Mr. Chairman, I move that the preamble be amended by striking out the word "parks" in the eighth line, and by striking out the words "public parks" in the tenth and eleventh lines.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. member a question about the amendments? Is it just a matter of wording, or is there a change in nomenclature by the municipality in—

**Mr. Freeman:** I think that the note would explain that. The amendments delete reference to parks in the name of the new commission. The function of the commission given by the bill does not include responsibility for parks. On the dissolution of the board of park management, the assets revert to the municipality and city council has all the governing powers. The council of the city of Port Arthur has requested the change in the name of the commission to more accurately reflect the commission's powers and duties.

Preamble, as amended, agreed to.

Bill No. Pr9 reported.

#### CITY OF BRANTFORD

House in committee on Bill No. Pr11, An Act respecting the city of Brantford.

Sections 1 to 7, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr11 reported.

#### HUNTINGTON UNIVERSITY

House in committee on Bill No. Pr12, An Act respecting Huntington University.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr12 reported.

#### GUELPH DISTRICT BOARD OF EDUCATION

House in committee on Bill No. Pr14, An Act to establish the Guelph district board of education.

Sections 1 to 9, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr14 reported.

#### L'INSTITUT CANADIEN FRANCAIS DE LA CITE D'OTTAWA

House in committee on Bill No. Pr16, An Act respecting l'institut Canadien Français de la cité d'Ottawa.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr16 reported.

#### CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

House in committee on Bill No. Pr17, An Act respecting the Canadian national exhibition association.

Sections 1 to 10, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Mr. Chairman, please; remember, a moment ago, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) stated that he was going to amend his bill, which is changing the name of The Department of Agriculture—from Food and Agriculture, as printed now, to Agriculture and Food. Now in the bill, in section 5, it refers to the Minister of Food and Agriculture for Ontario. I think perhaps it might be wise if we were to amend this so at least we would have that correct.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We will hold this until the agriculture bill has been amended.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** As it is in this bill now, this is the Canadian national exhibition and this is the appointment to the board—

**Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park):** Mr. Chairman, might I suggest that we could proceed with the bill as written, and it can always be changed. Could we not finish off the bill in committee of the whole today?

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** The exhibition will be there tomorrow.

**Mr. Cowling:** Yes, but we have not passed the bill the hon. Minister of Agriculture has introduced. It might be around for a while. This one is before us now.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We will hold this bill, Mr. Chairman, it remaining for us only to deal with an amendment to the preamble—all other sections, as I understand it, having been passed.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** No, section 5.

**Mr. Singer:** The House leader has the wrong section there.

#### TOWN OF WESTON

House in committee on Bill No. Pr19, An Act respecting the town of Weston.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr19 reported.

#### POLICE VILLAGE OF BADEN

House in committee on Bill No. Pr20, An Act respecting the police village of Baden.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr20 reported.

#### CITY OF LONDON

House in committee on Bill No. Pr21, An Act respecting the city of London.

Sections 1 to 14, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Schedule A agreed to.

Schedule B agreed to.

Bill No. Pr21 reported.

#### TOWN OF THOROLD

House in committee on Bill No. Pr23, An Act respecting the town of Thorold.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Bill No. Pr23 reported.

#### GANANOQUE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

House in committee on Bill No. Pr24, An Act respecting the Gananoque high school district.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Schedule A agreed to.

Schedule B agreed to.

Bill No. Pr24 reported.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves that the committee of the whole rise and report a certain resolution, certain bills without amendment and a certain bill with certain amendments, and asks for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole begs to report a certain resolution, certain bills without amendment and a certain bill with certain amendments, and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will proceed with the estimates of The Department of Lands and Forests and, from 5 to 6 there will be an hour for private members.

**Mr. K. Bryden** (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the government is in a position to indicate as yet what estimates will come after The Department of Labour estimates?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Lands and Forests, Labour, Mines, Economics and Development.

**Mr. Bryden:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.45 o'clock, p.m.









# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Thursday, March 17, 1966  
Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER  
TORONTO  
1966

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are very pleased to welcome as guests to the Legislature today in the Speaker's gallery, members of the University women's club of Burlington; and in the east gallery, students from Lady Churchill public school, St. Catharines.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

**Mr. J. H. White** (London South) moves, seconded by **Mr. R. J. Harris** (Beaches), that Messrs. **G. W. Pittock** (Oxford) and **A. V. Walker** (Oshawa) be substituted for Messrs. **K. E. Butler** (Waterloo North) and **L. C. Henderson** (Lambton East) on the standing committee on legal bills and labour.

Motion agreed to.

**Mr. Speaker:** Introduction of bills.

## THE MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX ACT

**Hon. J. N. Allan** (Provincial Treasurer) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. J. N. Allan** (Provincial Treasurer): **Mr. Speaker**, in my Budget speech to this House on February 9, I indicated that it would be necessary to increase the tax on diesel fuel for highway use by one and one half cents, thus raising the tax to 22 cents per gallon.

The amendment contained in this bill implements this announcement and makes it effective as of April 1. There are no other amendments to the bill.

## THE MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX ACT, 1965

**Hon. Mr. Allan** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act, 1965.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** **Mr. Speaker**, during the last session of this Legislature, The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act, 1965 was subject to proclamation. It is necessary to amend the rate of tax so that when the Act is proclaimed, the rate of tax will be the same as it is under the present Act. The bill provides for the increase of tax on diesel fuel from 20.5 cents per gallon to 22 cents per gallon.

## THE RETAIL SALES TAX ACT, 1960-1961

**Hon. Mr. Allan** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Retail Sales Tax Act, 1960-1961.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** **Mr. Speaker**, the primary changes in The Retail Sales Tax Act are the amendments required to implement the tax increase announced in my speech in this House on February 9. The rate of tax has been increased from three per cent to five per cent, effective April 1.

The exemption provided on long-distance telephone calls has been removed and every person in Ontario who makes a long-distance telephone call, beginning April 1, will be required to pay sales tax on the cost of the call, at five per cent.

Local telephone calls have been taxed from the time the sales tax was first introduced. We have also included the definition of tangible personal property telegraph services, and we intend to have the sender of telegrams pay the tax at the five per cent rate.

We have, in the past, exempted certain classes of machinery and apparatus, and we have this year extended the exemption to parts and repairs to certain of these classes. The remaining amendments are of a minor administrative nature. For example, we have extended the period of time within which notices of objection could be filed from 30 to 60 days, to bring this Act into line with all other taxing statutes.

## THE TOBACCO TAX ACT, 1965

**Hon. Mr. Allan** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Tobacco Tax Act, 1965.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Speaker, this bill contains amendments only to the rate of tax imposed upon consumers of tobacco. The tax for cigarettes is increased from one-twentieth to one-tenth of a cent. Although the tax on cigars remains the same, the increase in the price of cigars has resulted in an increase of tax for cigars, even though the rate remains the same.

The tax on tobacco will be calculated on two different rates, depending on the circumstances where tobacco is sold in packages containing less than two ounces, the tax will be calculated as follows: one cent per ounce or part of an ounce, if the package sells for less than 50 cents, and two cents per ounce or part of an ounce, if the package sells for 50 cents or more. Where tobacco is sold in packages containing two ounces or more, the tax will be calculated as follows: one cent per ounce or part of an ounce, if the price is less than 25 cents an ounce and two cents per ounce if the price per ounce is 25 cents or more.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Somebody sits up nights working that out.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** I am delighted that it pleases the hon. member.

### THE GASOLINE TAX ACT

**Hon. Mr. Allan** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Speaker, as announced in my Budget speech, this bill provides for the increase of tax on gasoline by one cent, so that the tax will now be 16 cents a gallon. This bill is to be effective April 1. Provision will be made in the regulations to this Act to permit refunds of tax to farmers and commercial fishermen on gasoline purchased for non-highway use, to the full extent of the tax paid.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a short statement with respect to the question of Indians. This is an important matter, particularly insofar as the life of the Indian, not only in our country, but certainly in Ontario, as to how their lives are being affected by present-day society.

There has been a Cabinet committee made up of the following, who have been studying matters pertaining to Indians; the committee

was chaired by the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) and members of the committee representing other departments are the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart), the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts), the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner), the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) and the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart).

It will be apparent that this subject-matter affects a number of departments. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) is anxious that an opportunity be provided for a full debate on this subject. I think perhaps it could best be done if all facets of this subject were dealt with at one time and the government proposes to make available to the hon. members of the House time to debate this in the manner I have described, during the estimates of the hon. Minister of Public Welfare.

I hope that this arrangement will meet with the endorsement of the hon. leaders of the Opposition parties.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Provincial Treasurer.

Does the government intend to permit the Jockey club to close down harness racing at Greenwood altogether and, if so, could the hon. Minister estimate the loss of revenue (a) to the provincial Treasury (b) to employees at Greenwood and (c) to the horsemen?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Speaker, replying directly to the question asked by the hon. member for York South I may say that I do not have any information which indicates that the Jockey club intends to close down horse racing at Greenwood altogether.

As all hon. members are aware, no entries have been made by horsemen for races tomorrow evening or at any later date; which, of course, means that unless agreement is reached in their present dispute between the Ontario jockey club and the horsemen, racing will presently cease at Greenwood as of tonight.

The government is hopeful that this matter will be satisfactorily resolved. Members of the racing commission have been in contact with the parties and remain available for any assistance they can render in bringing the parties together. Naturally, racing cannot take place if there are no entries.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, assuming that this does take place and there is no

racing, could the hon. Provincial Treasurer estimate what the losses are that I have indicated?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Well, Mr. Speaker, I am afraid that it is very difficult to estimate the losses that would result, having no information as to the extent of the time that racing might be discontinued.

**Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North):** Per night!

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** I am sorry, I do not have that information.

**Mr. Sargent:** Is it too difficult to obtain?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** It is not difficult to obtain, I could get it for the average night very easily but I just do not have it now.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Development (Mr. Simonett).

Would the hon. Minister confirm that the water sampling in the western end of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie to be undertaken by the OWRC in the joint federal-provincial pollution study will start this summer? And would he inform this House: (1) What increase in staff is contemplated to carry out these studies; and (2) why the hon. Minister failed to announce simultaneously with the federal government that the studies would begin this summer?

**Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy and Resources Management):** Mr. Speaker, first I would like to correct the hon. leader of the Opposition. Our department is not Energy and Resources "Development," it is "Management."

I might say that water sampling in the western end of Lake Erie was started by the Ontario water resources commission in August, 1965. This year's programme, which will also include work in Lake Ontario, will commence in April.

In answer to staff; an additional 26 staff were approved during the current fiscal year to permit the commencement of the programme last summer. No additional staff will be required for the programme this year.

And the second part: the Ontario water resources commission issued a press release on August 10, 1965, announcing that the study would be undertaken as a co-ordinated programme with the international joint commission. The work to be done this summer is the continuation of last year's programme.

**Mr. G. Ben (Bracondale):** Mr. Speaker, in the absence of my colleague, the hon. member for Etobicoke (Mr. Braithwaite) I should like to address a question to the hon. Minister of Labour, notice of which has been given.

Is the hon. Minister aware of reports of violence in the strike by non-teaching employees at the Chelmsford district composite school? If so, would the hon. Minister inform the House whether he has considered bringing the two parties together in order to bring about a settlement of the dispute in the light of the amendment to The Labour Relations Act which was introduced in the House yesterday?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Speaker, I am aware of the report to which reference has been made. In this particular situation section 89 was invoked by the local municipal authority and accordingly the whole matter has been outside the purview of The Labour Relations Act. However, this is simply the technical aspect of the situation. In the meantime, our department is looking into the matter and the circumstances of what is going on to determine just what assistance might be helpful in the present circumstances.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Attorney General.

In view of the reports that the Ontario provincial police criminal investigation department was not sent in to investigate the disappearance of the 20-year-old girl from Aylmer, could the hon. Attorney General inform the House whether the Ontario police commission will look into this matter and to what extent these investigations are going to be carried on?

**Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General):** Mr. Speaker, pursuant to subparagraph (c) of subsection 2 of section 3 of The Police Act, the criminal investigation branch of the Ontario provincial police shall be used to assist municipal police forces on the direction of the Attorney General or at the request of the Crown attorney. In this instance, the criminal investigation branch received a telephone call from the chief constable of Aylmer on March 2, advising that the Crown attorney requested the assistance of a criminal investigation officer in the Georgia Jackson case. Inspector Archie Eady was directed at once to proceed to Aylmer to assist the municipal police in the investigation.

That was March 2. The girl, I understand, disappeared on February 18.

**Mr. Singer:** A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. The alarming thing in this was the preliminary, apparent disinterest of the local force. Everybody was sort of standing by and waiting until the tragedy was, in fact, discovered. Is no one's attention going to be directed to this, Mr. Speaker?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I noted the newspaper articles that imply that the local municipal chief of police was not too active in the early days of this disappearance. This will be looked into.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management.

In respect of the joint pollution study of the Great Lakes being undertaken by Ontario and the federal government:

1. Will there be duplication of work already done by the Ontario water resources commission?

2. What new information will be sought which is not already known to the Ontario water resources commission?

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** Mr. Speaker, the answer to the first question is "no"; and to the second, the Ontario water resources commission participation in the joint pollution study will be an extension and an intensification of its existing Great Lakes programme to include the entire shoreline waters of Lake Erie and the western portion of Lake Ontario. The new information being sought will be the results obtained from this expanded sampling and testing programme.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Education—or more accurately, three of them.

1. What prompted the establishment of the hon. Minister's newest committee study on unreached youth in Metropolitan Toronto?

2. Was the Legislature select committee on youth informed prior to the appointments being made?

3. Why was the announcement made outside the Legislature?

**Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education):** Mr. Speaker, the establishment of a committee to study unreached youth in Metropolitan Toronto arose out of, I believe, the social planning council and the conference that was held some two years ago now.

Two years ago in April, at Geneva park at Lake Couchiching they had a three- or

four-day conference on this problem, as I recall. After this conference they established an implementation committee—the social planning council or the subcommittee of the council—and they made certain recommendations or suggestions to The Department of Education, one of them being for a study in depth of the problems of unreached youth here in the Metro area.

This was discussed in the department and it was decided that this was a worthwhile project to support. It was decided that a two-year research and public education project to study this problem would be established.

I could give the hon. member some of the names of the committee—Trevor Moore, who, I believe, was in the initial group who studied this problem when they had their first gathering; Magistrate Bick, Dr. Harry Dunham, Dr. Reva Gerstein, Roderick Laidlaw, Gower Markle, Douglas McConney, John McGovern, Norman A. Millington, John C. Porter, Lloyd Richardson, Arthur B. Scace, Keith Smith, Dr. John Spencer and Senior Judge V. Lorne Stewart.

They have been able to secure Mr. John Byles—I think this gentleman is familiar to the hon. member—to conduct this research. Mr. Byles has had ten years experience working with young people and was a teacher for six years at the school of social work at the University of Toronto. He is presently completing his studies for his doctoral degree at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri.

This study was felt to be helpful not only to the youth branch of the department, but we feel that the results of the study could be of very genuine interest to the committee as well. It was done under the aegis of the youth branch and I am sometimes concerned whether we are supposed to make all these announcements in the House or out of the House.

After I listened to some of the observations made by the hon. leader of the Opposition and, on occasion, some of those made by the hon. member for York South, I am never too sure what statements we are to be making before the orders of the day.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** As long as they are in order, we never object. It is only when they are out of order—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Hon. Mr. Davis:** I am just answering a question. As I say, I would be delighted

to make the great bulk of these announcements before the orders of the day in the House, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. J. P. Spence** (Kent East): Mr. Speaker, I have two questions to ask of the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell), notice of which has been given, but as the hon. Minister is not in his seat, I hope to have an answer at the earliest possible date.

The questions are as follows:

1. Is the hon. Minister aware that Toronto city council has turned down the proposal to purchase a bronze sculpture by Mr. Henry Moore?

If so, would the hon. Minister indicate whether his department is considering the purchase of this piece for any of the Queen's Park projects?

**Mr. Singer:** A very good question!

**Mr. Spence:** The second question is: Is the hon. Minister aware that the Toronto city council has approved a major streamlining of the operations section of the city works department? If so, would the hon. Minister advise the House whether he is considering undertaking such a streamlining in his department?

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Hon. M. B. Dymond** (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, the hon. leader of the Opposition asked a question yesterday and unfortunately I was not in my seat at the time. His question was:

(a) Would the hon. Minister inform the House why literature describing OMSIP has not been prepared in any language other than English?

(b) Why letters in the French language requesting information on OMSIP are being replied to in English?

(c) What efforts are being made to prepare the information about OMSIP in languages other than English?

The reason for not preparing OMSIP literature in languages other than English is purely economic—1.5 per cent of the population of the province, I am told, have French as their only language; 1.6 per cent of our population speak neither English nor French. This latter group is further divided into many ethnic entities. It was considered uneconomic in the extreme to prepare multi-language literature in view of the small percentages involved.

The percentage of correspondence received in languages other than English does not

warrant the employment of multilingual personnel. Nevertheless, members of the department staff wherever possible, have attempted to reply to the letters in the language of the sender.

Advertising in French language newspapers and on the French radio in Ontario has been deliberately designed to provide maximum detail of OMSIP. A similar format has been employed for advertising in an extensive list of ethnic publications in the province.

An appreciation of the necessity of providing such detail to non-English speaking residents has resulted in the reference to specially prepared advertising.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Speaker, may I ask a supplementary question?

Is it not true that other legislation has been advertised and explained in the ethnic language press and also in the French language papers? And is the reason the hon. Minister is not putting it in because—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order. I am afraid the leader of the Opposition is making a statement now. Will he confine himself to the question?

**Mr. Thompson:** Yes. Is it because the hon. Minister does not think that this is major legislation?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Speaker, with due respect to this House, how stupid can we get? Of course, it is major legislation. It is one of the most major pieces of legislation that was ever presented on the floor of this House. I have already told the hon. leader of the Opposition—

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** —that all the advertising in the ethnic press has been in the language of the newspaper—French, Polish, Ukrainian, Hungarian, German, or whatever the language is. The only one that has not been published in the ethnic language, sir, is Scottish and Irish—unfortunately.

**Mr. Thompson:** I have another supplementary question.

Is it not true that the government has paid for pamphlets to be put out in different languages? If that is the case, why does the hon. Minister not put out this major legislation that he says, in other languages?

**Mr. Ben:** Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Health a supplementary question.

The hon. Minister gave the percentages of those who do not have English as one of their languages. Would he please tell this House who speaks that phony Texas twang used on radio to advertise OMSIP?

Mr. S. Lewis: Oa a point of order, Mr. Speaker. You will anticipate my point of order, but either we will follow the protocol—

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I rule the member's supplementary question out of order as some few days ago I ruled that supplementary questions would be made by the person asking the original question.

Mr. Ben: I will abide by your ruling, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Attorney General. Was The Securities Act, 1966, or any information or synopsis of its contents made available to the *Financial Post* or any other news media prior to its introduction in the House yesterday?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Speaker, a copy of the bill and the statement which I read to the House yesterday in introducing the bill was made available to the reporter from the *Financial Post* before the House opened in the afternoon. It was made available, I think about ten o'clock in the morning, actually. The reason for that was that the editor of the *Post* pointed out that his publication went to press in the morning yesterday and would not be available to the public until today. Apart from that, the bill and my statement was presented to all other press media at the time I rose to introduce the bill in the House.

In this instance—while I am quite aware that might be perhaps regarded as infringing on the privilege of the House—I feel that this is a very important piece of legislation having to do with the financial world and with our economy generally. As the *Financial Post* is a paper which is published weekly, and the information was given in confidence and taken in that manner, and was not to be published until today, I feel that this action, breach if hon. members wish to call it that, was justified and is justifiable. I reveal the facts fully to the House. I trust hon. members will regard it so.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of privilege in light of this question and the hon. Attorney General's remarks.

Mr. Speaker: I wonder if the member asking the question has a supplementary; if so

could he first complete his questions of the Minister?

Mr. Renwick: I have a supplementary question, if the hon. Attorney General will answer it. In similar circumstances in the future, would the hon. Attorney General please make copies of such important legislation available to this party and to the party on my right?

Mr. Bryden: We are asked for comment and cannot make it if the information is not available.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bryden: Why the special status for the *Financial Post*?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order!

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Speaker, I did receive a request from the hon. leader of the Opposition, to make the bill available to him. We had some difficulty getting sufficient copies for the hon. members of the House and the press, and of my statement. However, I was able, I think perhaps half an hour or three-quarters of an hour before the House opened, to send a copy to the hon. leader of the Opposition, and I would have been quite glad to have done the same for the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party (Mr. MacDonald).

Generally, I want to make it clear to the House, Mr. Speaker, that I am fully aware that legislation should first come to the attention of hon. members of this House. I have given an explanation of why I followed a different procedure with respect to the *Financial Post*.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege, I think the hon. Attorney General's remarks make it clear it is a matter of privilege affecting all the members of the House. It is my advice that this paper has a deadline for copy of Tuesday night. It is my further conclusion, having examined this newspaper, since this article is in the third section, that this must have gone to press fairly early in the week. Now copy received late Tuesday night by this newspaper sometimes can get in the front section. But the substantial point is this, Mr. Speaker, and this is where I believe that the privileges of this House have been—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. Is the hon. member implying that the Act or any material relating to it was given to this paper before the time I said, yesterday morning?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the member is rising on a point of general privilege affecting all members of the House, that the information should be given to all members of the House before it reaches the papers. He is perfectly in order on that point.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I am rising on a point of privilege, Mr. Speaker, if that is what it is. If there is any implication here—

**Mr. Thompson:** First, Mr. Speaker—

**Mr. Speaker:** No, it is not a point of personal privilege, it is just a point of privilege; affecting all members of the House.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I want to know, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member is implying that this bill or the material I mentioned was given to anybody from the *Financial Post* before yesterday morning?

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, I say again, it is my understanding—and I made some careful inquiries this morning—that the deadline for copy is Tuesday night. This paper appears on the streets the first thing Thursday morning. The presses usually roll Tuesday.

Now it may be that they had a brand-new system for this March 19 edition. My hon. friend says they only got this information on Wednesday morning, so they must have re-organized their whole system of printing.

But the point is this, Mr. Speaker, we in the Opposition are expected to be able to present some reasonable criticism of complicated government legislation within a very short period after it first appears on the floor of the House. The press is expected to do the same thing. One newspaper, in this instance, was singled out for special treatment, over and above all the members of the Legislature, and over and above all of the rest of the news media in the province of Ontario.

It is my very strong submission, Mr. Speaker, that the privileges of this House have been very seriously offended by this act.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister may reply to that point of privilege if he wishes; if he thinks that the privileges of the House were offended.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, I just want to make it clear that I think there is no difficulty first of all—replying to the hon. member's statement—for the *Financial Post* to print the material received yesterday so as to appear today. The information given to me was that it had to be on the press yes-

terday, quite early in the day. There was nothing in relation to the bill, or my statement which left my department or my hands before yesterday morning. Let us be very clear on that.

Now, I do not think I need to say anything further on the matter of privilege. I realize that perhaps hon. members might be very opposed to the idea if this became a general practice. But I think the situation was that here was a very important piece of legislation dealing with a very wide segment of our economy, and a paper which is recognized as being a very competent paper to discuss and deal with the provisions of such legislation. Since the information given was not to be used until the day following the introduction of the bill in the House, then it is not a very great transgression of privilege.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, I—

**Mr. Speaker:** The member has stated his point of privilege now and the Minister has answered. I think perhaps that is as far as we should allow the matter to go. We cannot have the point of privilege go into a debate. I hope the member will appreciate that. I think the points have been well brought out on both sides of the House.

At this time, and before the orders of the day, in order that the members of Irish extraction may have full play to their feelings on this great day, March 17, I am going to adjourn the House during pleasure while they make their remarks.

**Hon. A. K. Roberts** (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, ladies, including my wife, and gentlemen, a well-known column this morning says that there are two St. Patricks and two factions apparently vying with each other to determine which is the true St. Patrick.

Mr. Speaker, at the moment, the real St. Patrick stands up and I have claimed in this House many times, and elsewhere that I am the only living political representative of St. Patrick on the face of the earth, and I intend to hang on to that title just as long as I can.

Now I wish to draw the attention of the House to the gift from my St. Patrick association here today, and also of my own office staff, which is a very typical Irish memento, and I thank them for their thoughtfulness on this occasion.

I have with me also a weapon a little larger than the one I produced last year, and I am going to ask the Chairman in due

course, or perhaps the Speaker, if he is in the chair, to wield it a little later if the occasion so requires.

There is, Mr. Speaker, a different situation that you have made possible, and I am sure members and people in the gallery will find their ears much better attuned to what is to come, than what is rather a harsh voice today, of mine. Therefore, I would ask that we get something just a little more melodious.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): This, of course, is a glorious day and I think it is only natural that all business should stop—all government business and all the affairs of men should stop, while we laud and respect the very wonderful breed of Irishmen.

I like to be friendly and kind, as is the nature of the Irish, and I do not want to show any resentment. But when the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests stands up and tells us that he is the only one to represent St. Patrick, somehow for myself and the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Gordon), the only two born Irishmen and now Canadians, with all respect, sir, there is a little bit of our blood that boils somewhat.

I find that each St. Patrick's day gets a little tougher for me to get up and speak with the emotion and the verve that I would want to. I say this because, first of all, there are others—and I am looking towards one right now—who, I must admit, outdo me. He outdoes me with the fact that, swayed with the emotion of the occasion, we suddenly hear the lilt of an Irish tenor. Now, I do not know who was singing about Pabst's blue beer, or whatever it was, and I hope it was not the hon. member for Eglinton (Mr. Reilly), but I would say that, in the name of all those who love music—classical music in particular, the opera, perhaps Beethoven and Mozart and that type of music—I think that with all of them their spines tingle, if I could put it that way, when they hear the name of John McCormack and Len Reilly.

May I say, sir, that I always appreciate when the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests gets up on St. Patrick's day, even though he is another fraud in the whole situation, but I always appreciate that this calm and serene man who represents all the qualities of Ireland, in that kind of quiet emotion that we all know him to have, and when he has that shillelagh, I do not know which symbolizes the calm and peace of Ireland more, the shillelagh or his particular personality in debates which we are coming to.

But I would say that the purpose of stopping all the business of the House—and this will be going on across the world—the purpose is because men and women are spending a few minutes to look up to the Irish and rightly so. Being Irish born, as is the hon. member for Brantford and being the only two in this House who are Irish born, I know, Mr. Speaker, you being a fair man, will recognize that not only what went before when the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests was referring to the qualities of the Irish, and what is going to come after me—and may I say, sir, the Lord only knows what is going to come after me—but it will be referring to me and the hon. member for Brantford, the only two Irishmen in this House.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have always appreciated your sensitivities with regard to the dignity of this House and I note the significance of the fact that you recognized in advance that we could not celebrate St. Patrick's day and conform with the dignity of this House so you have adjourned our normal business.

But I want to suggest, Mr. Speaker, just between you and me, are we not being sold a bill of goods? I read that column that the hon. Minister from St. Patrick noted, the Bruce West column this morning, and he informs us that the latest research now confirms that there were two St. Patricks. One or other of them is an imposter. Conceivably, both of them are imposters.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I have done a little research myself and I have discovered that St. Patrick was an Irishman who crossed the floor of the House and he never got back. And just to confirm this, I had a confidential discussion with my colleague, the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Renwick) a little earlier today and he informs me that his grandfather came from Ireland but in turn his grandfather's ancestors came from Scotland. It is obvious that all the Irish are shipwrecked Scots.

And it is because of that, Mr. Speaker, that I am delighted to join with the Irish today in celebrating St. Patrick's day, but I do so by wearing the heather of the land from which they all originally came. I am sorry you are at such a distance, Mr. Speaker, because, begorra, it smells magnificent.

**Mr. L. M. Reilly** (Eglinton): Mr. Speaker, since you have adjourned this House during pleasure, I suppose you will have no objection to my wearing my Irish costume. I have learned that you do not have to be an

Irishman in this House in order to pay tribute on St. Patrick's day.

Earlier today I received a card which says: "Even if you are or even if you aren't a McAllister, a McBride, a McDann, McCarthy, McGinnis, McFadden, McGinty, McHugh, McMurray, Macnamara, McNeil, McQuinn, McVey, O'Bannion, Callaghan"—and it lists 20 or 30 others—"have a happy St. Patrick's day." And we found in this House last year on this same day the hon. member for Renfrew South by the name of Yakabuski, who while I doubt he has any Irish blood in his veins found he could always speak for a few hundred constituents who were Irish.

On my desk today I found another card which I would like to read to the hon. members of this House, Mr. Speaker. It says: "This St. Patrick's day card was made in Ireland by leprechauns, under the sponsorship of the Irish government." And underneath it, of course, it says here, something that you acquaint and associate with me, "They're in favour of the little business man."

Also on my desk today, Mr. Speaker, was a note that on March 17, 1897, James J. "Gentleman Jim" Corbett lost his heavyweight boxing crown to Bob Fitzsimmons in a 14-round match at Carson City, Nevada, and I thought the hon. members might be interested to know that it was on March 17 that this had happened.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay a tribute to the donor of this four-cornered hat and this hand-made scarf, the tribute actually is to my wife who is in the gallery. She thought that perhaps we would be able to lift our heads and have broader and brighter smiles and lighten our hearts on St. Patrick's day if I were to wear this costume.

A surprise also to me today was the plant here and I do not know whether I should read this, after what I have read in the press recently. It says: "From your two best girl friends." May I hasten to explain, Mr. Speaker, that this is from my wife and my daughter.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. G. T. Gordon (Brantford): As my hon. leader mentioned that there are only two in the House who were born in Ireland, I happen to have been born in Dublin and while on a visit some few years ago I attended a session of the Dail—the Parliament of Eire is called the Dail—and the discussion was on the gasoline tax, the increase in the gasoline tax. The Opposition were

expounding the fact that there should be a reduction in the gasoline tax—

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Gordon: —because if there was a reduction in the gasoline tax, it would mean more trucks and more cars on the roads in southern Ireland and bring more benefits in connection with taxation, because if there was a reduction in tax, more gasoline would be used. When the government member got up to speak, he said that he had never heard such nonsense in his life! "What," he said, "would happen to our horses if we had more trucks on the streets?"

I should say that the reason for that was that in the south of Ireland they do breed some wonderful horses, and in Phoenix park down the centre is a roadway and on each side is a bridlepath for horses and is used especially on Sunday and so this has come into the economy of southern Ireland a great deal.

I thought I would mention that at the moment because as my hon. leader said, just he and I were born in Ireland—although it does not make me an Irishman, you know. You can see that I have my Gordon tartan on and I can celebrate—as I said before—St. George's day because my mother was English and St. Andrew's day because my father was Scottish and is buried in the highlands of Scotland. But I happen to have been born in Ireland so I can celebrate St. Patrick's day.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. E. G. Freeman (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I beg your indulgence, but I would like to set the record straight, with your permission, sir.

The hon. leader of our party in his remarks made reference to the fact that the Irish were shipwrecked Scotsmen; to put the truth on the record, I would like to point out to you, sir, and to this House that the ancestors of the Scots were people who were deported from Ireland for sheep stealing!

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Speaker: Have all the Irishmen had their say? If so—

An hon. member: Get rid of the leprechauns!

Mr. Speaker: —we shall clear the leprechauns out of the House and come back to the formal proceedings.

Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The forty-third order: House in committee of supply, Mr. N. Whitney in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

(continued)

**Mr. E. G. Freeman** (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, last Tuesday, when I asked for adjournment of the debate because of the hour, I still had some remarks to make in connection with the matters of The Department of Lands and Forests and the problems that come to the hon. Minister's (Mr. Roberts') attention. They are varied, we know, and I am sure that they must cause him and his staff a great deal of concern. But in various parts of this province different problems exist, and I did mention last Tuesday, that we people in northwestern Ontario feel—and I think very justly—that our problems are, in many instances, very, very different from the problems that obtain in other parts of this great province.

Our people are very concerned. I have a very large number of letters and have had many visits from individuals who live in my riding and in the area surrounding my riding. I have also been present at many meetings during the past two years at which these problems have been discussed in greater detail.

We had an opportunity this morning, Mr. Chairman—and the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests was present for the greater part of the meeting—to meet with the committee on resources. We had a very large number of delegates from all over the province who attended today, as well as yesterday, and they brought up their various problems as they exist in their particular areas. But I was really amazed—and I think that the hon. Minister will agree, to some extent at least—at the number of people who were present at today's meeting who dealt with the problem of the decrease in our deer and moose herds, with particular attention to the deer herds.

Following that came the matter of the predator wolf. This matter was discussed—I discussed it at some length last year in this House—and I know the hon. Minister was very sympathetic to the remarks that were presented. But I do not think much, if anything, has been done in the intervening time to bring any real action, or to find an area of activity that will realistically solve this problem.

All over this continent in past years, there have been various solutions offered. The Miner foundation has offered very definite suggestions to bring order out of the state of chaos that exists at the present time. Many of the fish and game clubs in municipalities and in regions have brought this to the attention of the legislators—the people who have been elected to represent them in the various ridings in this province. There have been, I know, many resolutions and letters of protest which have gone into the hon. Minister's department from time to time, asking that some realistic type of revision be brought about and a new look be taken at this problem of hunting; the total problem of hunting.

We discussed this morning deer, moose, bears, wolves and various others of the wild-life creatures of the province, and there seems to be a widely circulated opinion that this is the time to face this problem head on. We cannot shrug it off any longer, and in support of these remarks, I brought just a few letters with me—I have quite a stack of them.

This is a copy of a letter that was forwarded to me which was sent to committee members of the Thunder Bay fish and game association on February 21 last. I think that it is only right, Mr. Chairman, that portions of this letter, at least, be read into the record. I quote:

Dear Committee Member: The moose and deer herds of Ontario are our natural heritage; they rightfully belong to us.

I do not think that anyone would gainsay that. I continue:

Harvesting of this resource should be done in a manner that benefits the residents of Ontario as a whole. By this we mean that residents be given priority under the hunting regulations.

Dissatisfaction among resident hunters is becoming more apparent each year as the number of hunters increases and tolerance of the conditions during the fall hunting season by local hunters will eventually end. There will be a demand for action on the part of the authorities, and failure on their part to act will result in an unfavourable situation.

Under existing regulations, the majority of non-resident hunters compete with the resident hunters in easily accessible areas, creating overcrowding and hard feelings. Each year, as the number of hunters increases, the problem becomes more acute. The fact that the majority of non-resident hunters contribute very little to the econ-

omy of the area, does not help the situation. Add to this, violations of the hunting regulations by those non-resident hunters, then feelings begin to run high.

In conversations with some Minnesota and Wisconsin hunters, it is quite apparent that the hunting and fishing regulations of Ontario leave a lot to be desired. They are of the opinion that the Ontario resident and hunter is very stupid to allow conditions to exist whereby non-resident hunters are allowed to enter and hunt anywhere they wish, with no restriction and being advised that it is not necessary for each member of a party to purchase a moose licence at the start of the hunt. They are advised to purchase additional licences later on as the moose are shot. This way you waste no money on unfilled licences.

A quick glance at a map of Ontario shows the root of this problem. Access roads into the areas of heavy moose concentrations are few, and, of course, these areas bear the brunt of the hunting pressure. There are thousands of square miles of ideal moose country with no access except by air or long pack trips, and these areas seldom, if ever, see a moose hunter. Moose in these areas serve no purpose except to create overpopulation and then eventually die from starvation or old age. These are the areas where non-resident hunters should be directed to hunt.

At the present rate of increase in the numbers of deer and moose hunters, the accessible areas will become overcrowded to the point where conditions will be intolerable, and situations such as take place in the states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota will result. Opening day tallies of the number of hunters bagged instead of deer and moose become headlines. Also there are signs at this stage of overharvesting of the accessible areas. This may be denied by certain authorities, but hunters who normally hunt the same area each year and have an intimate knowledge of the conditions will vouch for this.

This seemingly unlimited natural resource, the moose herd of Ontario, must be managed wisely and in the best interests of the people of Ontario. The moose of Ontario must be harvested in a manner that benefits not only the moose herd itself, but also the people as a whole. Under existing regulations the moose herd is not being properly harvested for the following reasons, and some are listed:

1. The hunt is concentrated in very small accessible areas.

2. These accessible areas are being overharvested.

3. The inaccessible areas are being underharvested.

Imposing restrictions on the non-resident will not harm the local and general economy. The non-resident hunter who normally hires an outfitter and flies into good moose range will not be affected. The type of hunter that will be affected is the one who comes fully equipped and buys only a hunting licence. He will certainly not be missed as he contributes nothing to the local economy and helps only to create a situation that the resident hunter is finding more and more intolerable each year.

May I interject at this time, Mr. Chairman, that this I have found to be very, very true, that at the border point when I have seen non-residents coming into our country, from the United States in particular, we find that they carry everything with them.

They have their food supplies for several days, in some cases contrary to the customs regulations. I have actually seen, and I believe I mentioned it in this House before, that I have actually seen cartons of soft drinks in their cars, that they bring in with them. So that the amount of money that they spend in this province during their stay on a hunting trip is very little or nothing, except for their hunting licence or such housing, something of that kind, the rent of a cabin, that they must have.

**Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East):** Are you against soft drinks being brought in?

**Mr. Freeman:** I am not against the idea of drinking soft drinks, but I would like them to buy them here. We sell them just the same as over there. I am sure you will agree.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** He does not know that soft drinks are available here.

**Mr. Freeman:** Oh yes, they are available here.

It is very obvious in certain resolutions submitted that the almighty dollar is of prime importance, regardless of what happens to our natural resources. Instead of abolishing regulations that will help money-hungry individuals to wipe out our natural resources, we must impose restrictions on non-residents and residents alike, when the need arises, so that our natural

resources are managed in the best interests of the people.

Resident hunters in northwestern Ontario are sufficient in number to properly harvest the moose in the accessible areas. Non-resident hunting should be directed to areas remote from centres of population. The Ontario-Minnesota border is one area that should be closed to non-resident hunters, as they contribute absolutely nothing to the economy.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, whether the hon. member for Rainy River would agree entirely with me on this, but I think he will agree to at least some extent that this is true.

**Mr. W. G. Noden (Rainy River):** Not as far as dollars and cents are concerned.

**Mr. Freeman:** Well, I am just wondering if the hon. member for Rainy River knows just how much in the way of supplies they do buy in his area. It is well known, I may say, Mr. Chairman—and I think the hon. member in his area is very lucky about this—that the type of American who comes through International Falls and into Fort Frances, as far as spending money and that sort of thing is concerned, is by far the best type coming into northwestern Ontario. Because we in the lakehead area in particular, get the type who just will not spend anything they do not have to spend. Anything they can get by with, by bringing it in from their own country, they bring it in.

Entry into this area is possible without passing through centres such as the lakehead or Fort Frances. This is particularly true, of course, with regard to the air access to the total northwestern Ontario area. Abolition of the compulsory guide law in Ontario, except for the Rainy River district, was a backward step.

Here again, the hon. member for Rainy River is fortunate in that they retained it in his area.

Lack of qualified guides was the reason. This eliminated to a large degree a demand for guide services and no doubt has contributed to unemployment, particularly among qualified Indian guides in the hunting area. A training scheme for guides conducted by the government would have been a more realistic solution to the problem. Outfitting and guiding is big business in other provinces, such as British Columbia and Alberta. Ontario would do well to follow suit to a much greater extent than it is at present doing.

This is the type of letter and the type of reaction that we get in the part of northwestern Ontario that I represent, Mr. Chairman. You hear comments. I know that there is a great deal of divergence of opinion probably with regard to the Miner sanctuary and the late Jack Miner and his thinking with regard to game conservation and so on, and perhaps to his son, Manley Miner. But Manley Miner, as a matter of fact, has done a bit of research into this area with regard to the control of the wolf population. Apparently, as the hon. Minister knows so well, he takes a completely different avenue of thinking, to that which is in vogue apparently in the government today—that is that the wolf is not necessary to the balance of nature.

And, Mr. Chairman, he uses some very graphic examples to point out that this need not necessarily be true.

Now I do not know as a personal thing, how many game animals, moose, deer, what have you, are destroyed in this province in a year, but in listening to people and talking to people who do a good deal of hunting, and who spend a good deal of time in the recreational areas in the bush, I have heard many, many comments to the effect that they have come in contact with many partially consumed carcasses of game animals and while they do not attempt to suggest that these deceased game animals were always brought to their death because of wolves, they do feel that they have a perfect right to say that in many, many instances this is true, that the wolves have been killing game animals to a very great extent.

Now there must be a great deal of truth in this or in some other approach to this problem, because I think The Department of Lands and Forests will agree that the big game population of Ontario as a whole—and I speak of course, in connection with northwestern Ontario—that the big game population in that part of the province is very, very much down in numbers from that which existed not too many years ago.

And trappers—just as recently as today in chatting with some of them—and I have had many opportunities in the past several months to talk with professional trappers, people who make their living in this way—they have been very definite in their approach to the idea that their beaver catches have been threatened.

In many cases the opportunity for them to trap beaver has been reduced because of the fact that, they say—whether it be true or not—that where the deer and other game animals do not exist for these wolves to attack and to

consume, that the wolves are turning to beaver and to baby beaver.

The value of a beaver skin in the market is fairly high. They range in value according to their size, of course, and I am told that a beaver skin in a small size will command at a beaver auction from \$4, \$5 or \$6 up to \$38 to \$40, if it is a large blanket-type skin.

The baby beavers, of course, are the propagation of the beaver species and I do not think that any of we people want to see the beavers taken out of existence as the buffalo were some decades ago in this very province and this country in which we live.

This can happen, Mr. Chairman, unless The Department of Lands and Forests in its game and wildlife area does not adopt a more definite attitude with regard to this problem. This can be of tremendous importance financially to the income of the province. As a matter of fact it is of tremendous importance to the people who devote their lives to trapping and making their living in this manner, and it is also of tremendous importance to those who enjoy life in the bush and hunting. And it is of tremendous importance, I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, to this province from the point of view of visitors, tourism and that sort of thing probably from other parts of the province who may go to northwestern Ontario to spend a week, ten days or more on a hunting trip.

This is the type of people we like to see coming into northwestern Ontario. We like them coming in for various reasons. We not only like them to come in to enjoy the recreation and the hunting which is available, and I hope it always remains so, but we like them to come in because we like them to see our part of the country and come back more and more often.

I feel reasonably sure that after watching the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests at the resource meeting this morning that he is well aware of all of these problems. I would feel that he is the type of person who will with his efficient staff see that more active measures are encompassed in future and a very definite improvement will be brought about to the greater satisfaction of the people of the province, to the government and particularly to the people in northwestern Ontario.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know if the hon. Minister is going to make some comment or not.

**Hon. A. K. Roberts** (Minister of Lands and Forests): I thought I would wait until the hon. member finished and then I would deal

with all of the points raised by the two gentlemen who spoke following myself. I think that is the recognized practice. I have interrupted once or twice but I thought I would let you go right along.

**Mr. Freeman:** You seemed to be a little bit anxious to take your feet, sir.

**An hon. member:** It is the Irish in him; St. Patrick's day.

**Mr. Freeman:** It is the day, I have no doubt. Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to go into another approach, if you like, with regard to another very important area of our economy, provincially and particularly area-wise, northwestern Ontario. Before I launch full-tilt into the forest regeneration problem—and it is a problem despite the assurances that all is being done—let me take a look at one of the rather wooden phrases—I put this in this context, sir, because of the area which you supervise—wooden phrases the hon. Minister so much enjoys using.

I want to quote from his recent statement to this House, where he attempted to make a hazy reference to:

—a tubed seedling method of tree planting which this year we will expand in a massive way.

The hon. Minister's rather knotty phraseology is indeed incomparable, and let me give you a further example, and I quote again:

If it turns out to be anything like as successful as we believe it will, there is very little limit except actual requirements to the extent to which that expansion can extend within a very reasonable length of time.

The hon. Minister is trying to befuddle the issue, I am afraid, this issue of regeneration. Let me analyze this phrase and cut out the deadwood in it. In the first part, the hon. Minister says he hopes that the tubed seedling method of planting trees will be effective. Then he sets out to say that it may not be successful. Then he says that if it is successful it can be expanded ad infinitum. Then he says the department will not plant more trees than are needed. The department will plant tubed seedlings—whatever they are—in case of success, and will plant no more than are needed. An admirable piece of logic perhaps but I cannot quite understand or grasp it.

But despite the fact that this overcomes me when I hear such twisted phrases, I am very much concerned with the underlying tenor

of the hon. Minister's speech. What if the tubed seedlings do not work out? What is going to happen to the actual requirements?

Is the hon. Minister trying to tell us that forest regeneration depends on the tubed-seedling method? Are the traditional methods of breeding seedlings not expansive enough to fulfill the so-called actual requirements? And, above all, what are the actual requirements?

In the years past, we in this party have quarrelled with the hon. Minister and his department about what he thinks is adequate reforestation and what he thinks is necessary.

Reforestation means little to the layman. He thinks of it in terms of replanting trees that are being cut down. But the layman does not know whether the reforestation programme executed by the department is adequate.

I want to tell the hon. Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, that he is wilfully permitting our natural resources, our forests, to be butchered. He is obviously not concerned about the future of our trees in this province. He is misusing statistics to lull the public into a false sense of security.

But I maintain that the public should be alarmed, and vastly alarmed, over the miniscule programme of tree-planting that the hon. Minister believes is adequate. Reforestation, or forest regeneration in this province is not adequate, it is shockingly inadequate. The obvious consequences are further and further erosion of our soil into wasteland.

Mr. Chairman, the principle of reforestation described by some who are expert in this field seems to be reasonably simple. When trees are cut down, for pulp and paper or for building purposes, new trees must take their place. And we all know how many years it takes to rebuild a forest. But in addition to this complicated task we have in Ontario an area of wasteland that covers between 2.5 million acres and slightly more than 5 million acres.

Let me quote from the report of the Ontario Royal commission on forestry in 1947, a full 19 years ago, the so-called Kennedy commission. On page 82 of the report the commissioner writes:

—there are the millions of acres of wasteland which should be replanted—the commission staff's minimum estimate of this area is 2.5 million acres. It is probably much higher, with estimates of various authorities up to 51.1 million acres.

I recommend planting for the first ten years of 100,000 acres annually, com-

mencing in five years time, the remainder of the area to be planted in the ensuing ten-year period at the rate of 150,000 acres per annum.

Let me recapitulate, Mr. Chairman. To regenerate this huge wasteland alone, the department must plant trees on 150,000 acres. This excludes reforestation in areas that have been burned or where wood has been cut for commercial or other purposes.

Now, the hon. Minister in his latest annual report states:

—the available information, based on surveys carried out recently, indicates a requirement of an annual regeneration programme of approximately 225,000 acres.

Yet last year the hon. Minister said in this House, and I quote from *Hansard*, No. 51, on page 1432:

The total programme for regeneration, including artificial and natural plus stand improvement, in 1964-65 totalled 139,000 acres. Our proposals for 1965-66, at the time of reporting, total 156,000 acres.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Rather a big gap there.

**Mr. Freeman:** Well, there is a fair gap, nearly 25,000 acres. To continue the quotation:

With regard to the adequacy, as I say, we feel that this progress is adequate.

Well, a type of progress that seems to be, and according to the hon. Minister's words, would appear to me that, using his own words, is 25,000 acres short of what is required.

What is going on in the mind of the hon. Minister when he keeps contradicting himself and blindly declares he is happy with the reforestation programme? The hon. Minister's tree-planting programme is criminally inadequate. It is, as a matter of fact, agreed by many that it is nothing but a shameful mockery. How can the hon. Minister have the courage to tell this House that all is well when he is providing proof himself that all is not well?

And I challenge the hon. Minister to stand up and declare himself. I want to ask him these questions. I will try to put them in such a way that they can be reasonably answered, Mr. Chairman.

Does the annual reforestation requirement of 225,000 acres include those 150,000 acres that should be planted in addition to replacing trees that were cut or burned? Can the hon. Minister say how many acres of this

wasteland have been regenerated since the Royal commission on forestry handed down its recommendations? Will the hon. Minister tell us the exact acreage of this wasteland in Ontario today? Has his department made systematic aerial or other surveys to establish the extent of Ontario's wasteland?

If not, how does the hon. Minister intend to assess the actual need for reforestation and regeneration?

Can the hon. Minister explain why only 143,952 acres of land has been replanted in the period 1964-65, although the need was shown to be 225,000 acres?

Unless the hon. Minister is able to give an adequate answer to these questions, I maintain that he does not know that a very wide gap exists between regeneration requirements and regeneration programmes. But if he knows this dangerous gap exists, why does he go on enunciating cosy nothings?

Let me turn to another area of his speech a couple of days ago, a sentence on page 19 that runs for a full 11 lines. He says that his department has reached agreement with nine of the 13 pulp and paper companies who hold licences covering about 76,000 square miles, or almost three-quarters of the licensed areas in Ontario. The four remaining companies are expected to sign similar agreements shortly.

Now what do these agreements actually mean? These agreements are voluntary. The word "voluntary" is bandied about by hon. members of this government as if it were sacrosanct. Voluntary, in this government's parlance, means approaching companies and actually begging them to replant trees that they have felled in order to make money.

It seems to me common sense to demand of these companies that they replant areas they have laid bare and waste.

Canadian companies on our own west coast—I mentioned this on Tuesday in my brief remarks, and I also included the Weyerhaeuser Company and some other companies in the United States, on the west coast of the United States, and I know there are other companies—are carrying out a programme of voluntarily replanting four trees for every single tree they chop down. Now that makes sense to me. But if we find a hardened attitude on the part of pulp and paper companies to chop down trees without replanting them, then I think the time has come to rap them on their knuckles if only for their own future survival.

What we need in order to preserve one of our greatest and most valuable resources in

Ontario is not voluntary agreements, but unequivocal orders. One tree down, four trees up.

The hon. Minister has admitted that it took his department's continuous pressures and efforts over the last few years to produce these voluntary agreements to replant. This government, and the hon. Minister in particular, should have the intestinal fortitude to make the pulp and paper companies replace what they take. Only two of the 13 major companies have in the past seen fit to reforest some of the areas from which they have taken trees.

This is highly commendable and I do not mind throwing a bouquet in their direction. But is their reforestation programme sufficient? I know, and I am sure the hon. Minister will agree with me, that up to the present time the reforestation programme of the two companies involved, the two companies of which he has spoken, is not adequate.

I realize very well that common-sense proposals do not always result in action, or at best we see a watered-down version of our common-sense proposals several years later. So obviously we are stuck with these voluntary agreements. Let us explore them. But there is really not anything to explore because the hon. Minister, despite his convoluted verbiage, has failed to spell out the contents of these agreements. I do not know what they are. I would like very much to see them; to know what they contain.

So I must ask these questions to clarify the matter:

Will these voluntary agreements help to maintain or even increase our premium species, such as spruce? Or do these agreements give the companies a licence to kill good wood and replant any wood?

More academically, will these agreements permit the companies to regenerate the areas with so-called weed species, such as poplar and jackpine as often used? And moreover, how many trees must the pulp and paper companies replant for every tree they fell?

While I am asking questions, let me query the hon. Minister on this next problem. Has his department made an accurate count of the number of trees—or of the forest acreage affected—felled by the method of clear-cut? When I say clear-cut, I mean the method by which an entire section of forest is cut down.

This leads me to the other related question. Does the department know the number of trees and the acreage affected, cut down by the method of single-species cutting? By this I mean the sporadic and spot-cutting of

valuable timber from a forest containing several species.

I want to point out the danger. Single-species cutting often results in a fatal weakening of an entire forest. When strong trees are felled, weaker timber is often destroyed by high winds.

Again, common sense tells us that the department must know the extent of this indiscriminate cutting to counter-measure the devastating effects.

Now in conclusion, I would like to say, Mr. Chairman—and I mean this very sincerely—that we have a moral duty to preserve our natural resources, among which trees rank very high. But it is not only a moral duty, it is also an economic necessity, because a large part of our economy in this province depends on timber and on timber products.

But to recognize the obvious advantages of a forest policy, it takes more than this government, I am afraid, has to offer. The hon. Minister is strong on words, but I will hope in future not weak on plans. He is slick on statistics and too slippery on facts. He is very much like the three famous monkeys rolled into one, with the synonyms slightly paraphrased: He sees nothing, he understands nothing and he does too little too late.

Let me say again, so he understands what it is all about: Our reforestation programme in Ontario is dangerously—I repeat—dangerously inadequate. Our forests are being butchered without regard to the balance of nature; the pulp and paper companies have got away with murder in the past. If nothing is done now to stop the erosion we will face the day where not only Ontario wasteland is increasing, but our water household—the other great natural resource—is seriously upset.

I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, surely the hon. Minister would not want his department to become known as "The Department of Wastelands and Lost Forests."

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, I will deal with a number of these points that have been raised generally. We will be calling these different votes, and the detail with which we can overwhelm some of this criticism can be brought out that way. It would be too cumbersome to bring it all out here at this moment because it would simply submerge my hon. friends who have just spoken.

Mr. Bryden: What you have tried to do up till now is to submerge us in platitudes.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I am not saying this to get into anything acrimonious at the moment. I realize that there is a great desire on the part of everybody in the House to do the best possible for our renewable resources and I appreciate that the thinking stems from that. But I also realize that there are a great many different extreme views. I have to be in the middle of the whole picture as the Minister, and I have to try, with the very technical, excellent and experienced staff that I have working for me, to drive a course that we think, at least, is the best course in all the circumstances. That is what we have been trying to do. I think that we have made a very considerable amount of progress in this particular field of timber regeneration and reforestation, even in the relatively short period that I have been in this office because I have been able to see this improvement with my own eyes and helped—I hope—in a small way to get it on the move.

Now I see the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) looking very perky and I am going to say a word to him right now. I see that—and this really should have been before the orders of the day—he has been successful in a court case for the Mindemoya Indians on a certain matter that has been going on for a long time, and apart altogether from all the involvement—I am glad that he was successful!

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Now I will go back to the points that the hon. member for Fort William has raised here this afternoon.

He talked about the deer and wolf problem—we had a lot of that this morning—he talked of a state of chaos, and I want to knock that down right now.

There are some 25 predator control offices and officers established by The Department of Lands and Forests, with mobile equipment. Together with the assistance of the many organizations that are interested in this field—and the trappers, particularly—and the people who are living in areas where from time to time this problem shows up, we are quite capable of, in a combined effort, meeting any situation anywhere in this province with relation to this.

We are doing it, we will continue to do it, and this kind of exaggerated statement about order out of chaos is just a lot of nonsense.

I get letters both ways; just as many people write me about saving the wolves and stopping this awful slaughter of the wolves as write about the other end of it. We have to, again, work on the basis of a proper harvest-

ing of this crop of animals and keeping everything in as proper a proportion as we can—and that is what we are trying to do.

Of course, in the last 15 years or so there has been a growth of population and of outdoor desires on the part of people and that has brought a tremendous growth in the number of hunting licences that are issued and the number of hunters. The deer hunters account for about 125,000 in a single year, and of that number, all but five per cent are residents. In the case of moose, the latest figures show about 47,000 moose licences as against 4,000 some 15 or so years ago. Forty-seven thousand and moose licences of which approximately 20 per cent are non-resident and the take last year in relation to moose hunting per man, was one of the best we have had and we have today.

I want my hon. friend to get this because he wants to know the truth as much as anyone else does. We have today, according to our estimates, somewhere between 140,000 and 150,000 moose in this province which is one of the largest big-game herds on the North American continent of any animal of that nature.

My hon. friend referred to tubed seedlings—and I had hoped that our committee on natural resources, mines and wildlife, would have been to Maple before this.

I tried my best to arrange this early on in the session before things would be rolling too fast in here and we would have the time, but unfortunately it has not been accomplished and I think the date has now been set for the committee to go there about April 20.

But if the members of that committee had gone out there and seen the research and what is going on, I am sure that the hon. member would not have said what he said today about this tubed seedling problem. Because we think that it is a real breakthrough and we can only go by the sort of evidence that we get on the tests. I have here two trees. One of them—that is the tube you can see, the tube in which the seed is planted—it is about two and a half to three inches above ground and about one inch below ground when it is planted. It has a slight growth from a special improvised type of nursery that is used on the site for a matter of three weeks after the seed is put in the tube and it has a certain growth at that point when it is placed in the forest land.

This one is the one on my right. The other one—when they are lined up, you can see that the one on the right has grown slightly more than the one which was nursery grown.

**An hon. member:** How old are they?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Each of these are four years of age. We can get this just by planting seeds in tubes—which is a much simpler method of planting—the method of planting that has been invented to go with this is really quite an interesting one and members of the committee will see all that if they go up to Maple.

**An hon. member:** The tube is still on there.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, the tube is right on there yet; it remains on until the tree gets so big that it breaks off.

The simplicity of it is one seed, one tube. As I said the other day, we have a bank of seeds that is practically limitless—perhaps I should not say that, but there are 1,800,000,000 seeds of various species that we keep in the bank.

**Mr. Freeman:** What types of seeds are being stocked, Mr. Chairman?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Spruce and red pine are, at the present time, used for this tube seedling method process. We hope to be able to use others and we hope that our experiments and work will bring other types in, too, by the same method.

What I try to get at is this; it took four years to get that particular nursery seedling and then it would have to be transplanted into the forest. The transplant each time is a matter of cost, whereas just there is the one operation with the tubed seedling and if that really turns out to be highly successful in many, many parts of the province it means that the method of reforestation is going to be revolutionized. That does not mean that we are going to give up the others—

**Mr. Freeman:** Are the tubes planted by hand under the present system?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** There is a sort of belt with so many tubes right in front of you carried on the belt and there is a cane that has a method of sticking and making a little hole. The second movement on the cane, when the tube drops down, securely fastens it in the earth. One person goes along and can plant a large number in an hour that way. Eventually we may get an even more streamlined method of mechanical production than this.

I would like the hon. member—and I think he is a fair-minded man—to believe that we really think that we have something here that is going to help tremendously.

We spoke about the form of agreement.

These agreements that I have been working on with the big companies—another one came in today signed by the Mando people located farther west than the hon. member—and I have just had handed me now another one from the Dryden Paper Company—and we now have, I think, all but three of the big companies, that is.

These agreements have to do with actual cut going on at the present time, and assures of replacement of the cut-over area within the specified time, according to the replanting programme, the annual plan that is called for in the agreement and is a joint effort by the company and the province.

But the province, as I said, and as this Legislature requires by statute, is responsible for doing a job. Now we have got the companies to go on the line, undertaking to make available the equipment on the site and the personnel on the site, to do these things. Which means now, I hope, no more fooling about this, if there has been any in the past. We will make certain that this equipment and this personnel available on the site is used in succession to the cutting in the proportion necessary to reforest.

Now that will take care of that question.

**Mr. Bryden:** Have you finished on your outline of those agreements, because my question relates to them? I wonder first of all if the hon. Minister would be prepared to table these agreements in the House, so that other people can see—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, I would be very glad to give you a copy of the specimen agreement. I think I can arrange for that, or table it, if you wish.

**Mr. MacDonald:** May I just, in clarifying this, ask the hon. Minister another question? Is this agreement really the equivalent of the management agreement which you have been making since 1953, plus further elaborations to assure necessary regeneration and the co-operative effort to achieve that now? Is that, in effect, the agreement you are talking about?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think that would probably be a reasonable way of putting it, although actually we have got now signed undertakings to do certain things on an annual basis with the method set out as to how it is to be done.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, is this an annual agreement?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** This is a five-year agreement but it is to be done on an annual

plan that is to be submitted to us and then passed by us.

My hon. friend asked a lot of questions but I could not give him figures just off the top of my head, so to speak, here. But as I say some of those questions might well be asked when the timber branch vote is being called. Maybe we can give them then right across the floor and if we cannot, we will get them later.

On the general situation of reforestation, though, I think very definitely I can say that we are keeping up certainly with present cuts. I feel that when we allow for the natural growth and the natural reforestation, there is still an area in which there can be a debate as to what might have been burned over, what might have been cut over in the past and not properly now improved to the point where it should be.

There is a field in there, a grey area, that there can be certainly quite a debate on. But we are doing our best to get this situation in complete harmony this way. For myself—as one who was a real novice coming into this, but who has learned quite a bit in the period I have been in the office—I must say that when I look at the allowable cuts and the actual cuts, of many of these agreements, that I do not get quite as disturbed as some of my hon. friends opposite do about this question of sufficiency for the future, because of the fact that there is still a large amount of area to move in in this country, to pick up more wood without reaching our economic limit by any means.

Now my hon. friend also spoke about one other thing, I think. I noted the day before yesterday, he raised the question of research. I would like to say that our department, in addition to our own research, which you will have a chance to see at Maple, a part of it, the department does make a grant of \$50,000 to the Ontario research foundation for quality wood research, the objective of which is to obtain information on the wood qualities required by industry. And I might—

**Mr. Freeman:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister would permit a question? You speak sir of the quality of wood research that people are doing.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think that if you do not mind, we would be better to hold that over until the actual vote, as there is a vote before us in connection with research amounts and I think we could discuss it at that time.

**Mr. Freeman:** Well, it would only take a moment, Mr. Chairman, to get this.

**Mr. Chairman:** There is a vote. There may be others that want to question the Minister.

**Mr. Freeman:** I am sure there will be. In the meantime I might forget my question.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think it would be better if we held it over.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The density of the wood, the qualities when it is pulped and that sort of thing, the deputy tells me is what this research is for, not the actual growth itself.

Now the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Farquhar) brought up a number of points that I think I could deal with at this point, perhaps, advantageously. Anything that needs further explanation can be obtained, I should think, on the votes as we call them.

He referred to the long-range planning. The department has long-range plans and programmes prepared by each branch and district. An index of these is available in my office and I would be very glad if the hon. member wants to come over sometime and see just exactly what we have. We would be very glad to show it to him.

Then he asked the question: how was the technological revolution going to affect the logging industry? Briefly, we expect this will result in reduced wood costs to the mills. The revision of scaling, accounting and administrative procedures are being pursued to keep pace with the technical revolution. Our new forest regeneration agreements are also being tailored along the same lines.

The hon. member asked about not developing as fast as British Columbia and I think I have something I would like to say on that.

While we marvel at British Columbia's remarkable list of new forest industries and are proud of what they will do for the economy of Canada, we in Ontario have never before experienced a production expansion as large as that which is now well under way here. And I would pause to point out that British Columbia is blessed with a great virgin quantity of wood, greater than this province by quite a considerable amount. But some of that wood has been there untouched for a long, long time and they are beginning to get markets and get busy to open up areas that were not opened up before. But we have been on the move much sooner.

The latest figures show an assured increase in wood cut of 1.2 million boards over the

next few years in Ontario, an increase of more than 25 per cent of our current utilization. If we were starting from scratch, as they are in the prairies and elsewhere in the west, outside of British Columbia, Ontario's production facilities would cost many billions of dollars to get going. But that is into the past, a lot of it.

Ontario's paper to the Canadian forestry conference last February forecast a continued satisfactory growth of our forest industry. In fact it is considered fortuitous, because of the trend to larger and larger mills, that Ontario has sufficient timber suitably located to permit the steady expansion of existing facilities for many years to come as world markets develop.

As I have mentioned on a number of occasions, we do have several locations in the province where we consider that there is sufficient timber available to provide a good opportunity for new pulp mills. The Timiskaming area is one of these areas and there was reference to that by one of the hon. members two days ago. I am not sure which one brought that up, but he was referring to the Eddy limits. I answered that, I think, at the time. But certainly that area in there is available and there is nothing to stop us getting on with it if we can get the people to come in and establish a mill.

The Blind River area is another, and my hon. friend from Algoma-Manitoulin is very much interested in that. Whatever rights in the pulp and paper field that the Domtar Company had there no longer exist to them and the field is open. I think he perhaps knows that, but if he does not, I tell it to him now. Of course the logging part of it, the mill that they have there for saw-logging, which is a very efficient mill, is carrying on and they have reserved the necessary requirements for it.

Our officials have been discussing various proposals with potential new industries and we will continue to actively promote all such areas. The production—and I want to refer to this, because it is a highly important factor in this whole picture—the production of pulp chips from saw-mill residue is but one example of the rapid development of Ontario's forest industry in recent years. In 1960, there were only 31 mills producing a total of 153,000 cords of chips. By 1964, 44 mills were producing 325,000 cords and it is estimated that for the year just past, 50 mills produced an equivalent chip volume of 400,000 cords.

Now you can get out your pencil—the price runs, I think, from \$20 to \$25 or so

per cord—and see how that is growing. Mills in the vicinity of Hearst alone—and the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Brunelle) would be interested in this—produced more than 85,000 cords of chips last year, or as much as the entire province produced ten years ago.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves that the committee of supply rise and report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, perhaps we should note at this time, we will continue with these estimates at 8 o'clock.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report progress and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

#### NOTICE OF MOTION No. 19

**Clerk of the House:** Notice of motion No. 19 by Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence.

*Resolved,*

*That this Legislature by formal resolution let it be known to the Legislatures and peoples of its sister provinces that our faith in Canada as a viable and successful independent nation transcends the whole question of the status of individual provinces within our Confederation.*

**Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence** (Russell): I move resolution No. 19, standing in my name, which has just been read.

Mr. Speaker, I move to present this resolution with two essential facts and background. The first arises out of the statements that are coming to us almost on a daily basis from the province of Quebec. The second is the nature of being a Canadian in itself in these days.

As an example, Mr. Speaker, the hon. René Levesque has recently said such as the following: "Quebec is no longer asking, it is demanding."

He has said that nothing short of force would stop Quebec from eventually taking over the social welfare field. He has said Quebec would get the status of an associate state in Canada or it would become independent. He added that Quebec would have to negotiate such status but "without resorting to gun and dynamite if possible."

And finally: "Constitutional niceties won't mean much when the majority of this province makes up its mind."

His opponent politically across the House, Hon. Daniel Johnston, has said that Union Nationale was determined to give Quebec: "All the prestige and powers of a genuine, national state, and the surest way of obtaining equality is to prepare for independence boldly."

We read reports in *The Times* of London as they study our disintegration as a nation; the United States is apparently interested in the makeup of our problem with separatism; CBC commentators will describe at length the disintegration of Canada. Even Professor Donald Creighton the other day spoke of a discussion of Confederation as being in the nature of a requiem.

And these statements, sir, are not ones that I think we should be bored with. Nor do I think they are ones that should enrage us. But I do know that in my own riding, and perhaps in other ridings across this country, I am stopped by earnest people on the street and in homes and asked the simple question: "What's going on?"

The generation that some of us belong to in this House have, I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, a slightly different outlook on Canada, a more whole outlook on Canada than perhaps any generation that has gone before, to a great extent arising out of the war and the invention or use of modern airplane travel. As an example, sir, someone such as myself has lived for months in British Columbia; I was born and brought up in Alberta, leaving at a young age; I have spent more than a year in Saskatchewan, many months in Manitoba, years in Ontario, years in Quebec, months in New Brunswick, a month in Prince Edward Island and weeks in Nova Scotia.

There are many such as myself today who see the sweep of Canada in a new way. And, therefore, Mr. Speaker, against this background I am proposing that we in this Legislature, by resolution, make a declaration of our faith in Canada; faith in a land which the vast majority of its citizens cherish, inarticulate though many of them may be.

In asking this, I realize that we Canadians have never had, nor do I propose that we try to emulate, the highest emotional nationalism of many nations in the world. However, it is still to be regretted that in these days of uncertainty and self-examination, we do not hear the voice of the poets and singers raising the spirits of Canadians. We do not hear

great orators lifting the thoughts of Canadians. We cannot expect that the news media on their own will call out to Canada with words of inspiration.

Therefore, sir, does it not fall to us, to those who have a public platform available, whether it be big or whether it be small, purposely and even loudly to state and restate a positive, optimistic and realistic view of the Canadian facts. We must never allow ourselves to lose sight of the primary and transcending fact, the Canadian fact, that we are a viable and highly successful independent nation despite the provincial and regional diversity which lies in the existence of what might be called the British Columbia fact, the Prairie fact, the Ontario fact, the Maritime fact and, of special importance, the Quebec fact.

Mr. Speaker, in these days when the squeak of a mouse can be electronically amplified to sound like the roar of a lion; when the mouthings of any idiot receives instant and nationwide coverage; when good news is no news, Canadians who care for their country must say so, must speak out and be heard.

**Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury):** Excuse me on a point of order, Mr. Speaker, let the record declare that there are four members of the executive council here to hear the debate on this important resolution.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think the member has a point of order.

**Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence:** I say, Mr. Speaker, it is not enough for Canadians simply to stand on guard, and stand on guard, and stand on guard. My essential optimism about Canada and the Canadian fact is based in the final analysis on two fundamental propositions. First, I do not believe that the people of British Columbia, the Prairies, Ontario and the Maritimes, have any desire to destroy Canada. In fact, despite superficial evidence to the contrary, I believe that the peoples of these regions have an unexpressed desire to do more than they are called upon to do in the building of Canada.

I believe that it is a complete misinterpretation of the true forces moving in these regions to suggest, as so many pundits and politicians do, that the straightforward, practical and well-founded demand for the provinces for a greater share of the nation's tax resources are a sign of provincial parochialism, or a sign of our disintegration in the self-centred provincial principalities. A demand for more money, for schools, streets and sewers, is not demand for autonomy.

Second, sir, I do not believe that the province of Quebec has any desire to injure Canada. And further, even if they take the road towards separatism or separation, separation in itself need not and would not destroy Canada. It would only change Canada.

Stated in another way, I believe in four of the five basic Canadian regions, the fundamental desire is for more, not less, national leadership, national purpose and national cohesion. And in the fifth region, Quebec, I believe that the essential desire is for a breathing spell while the people of that province sort out their thinking and come to some internal consensus as to what they wish their future course to be.

As I have intimated, Mr. Speaker, my assessment of the Canadian fact is that in the 1960s and in succeeding decades, at least in so far as the nine primarily English-speaking provinces are concerned, the need will be increasingly felt for more collaboration, co-operation and interdependence.

By way of example let us take the field of education, constitutionally and historically a field of purely provincial jurisdiction. Here I believe we can see a growing need in these provinces for co-ordination at a national level. All three levels of education—primary, secondary and higher—could benefit from increased co-ordination of curricula, standards, methods, and research.

The increasing mobility of our people and the economic health of our nation demand an increasing emphasis on our national, as well as our provincial needs in the field of education. And in no other field can we find, as Canadians, better opportunities for achieving a greater sense of our national consciousness, national pride and national purpose.

Other fields where the need for unity of purpose and joint policies have grown far beyond the confines of The British North America Act and are already recognized as requiring a more total and less provincial approach are the fields of health care, housing, pollution, water resources and energy resources. And even in the fields which are constitutionally within the federal jurisdiction or a blended jurisdiction, such as finance, the need of the generations ahead will be for stronger and not weaker national policies.

It is difficult therefore to disagree with the hon. Prime Minister of Quebec when he asserts that it is Canada as a whole which is placing much greater strains upon our Constitution than do any of the policies of the province of Quebec.

There is much truth in a recent statement

by the Quebec new guard intellectual and member of Parliament, Gerard Pelletier, in which he says:

Quebec is accused of opting out. It is not Quebec who opts out all the time, it is the other provinces who choose to opt in all the time. I am tired of having the rest of the country accusing us. We have a constitution before us and we read it.

However he is wrong I suggest, Mr. Speaker, if he suggests that The British North America Act is Canada's constitution. The British North America Act is only a specific statute setting out specific ground rules. Canada has no constitution that one can simply sit down and read as one would read those gems of clarity, logic and legal refinement which comprise the constitutions of the South American and the new emerging South African, or African states.

The British North America Act is an old and limited charter. It contains no provision for national bilingualism or national biculturalism. It contains no declaration of national purpose, it contains no call to creative political action. Lord Caernarvon described it 100 years ago:

This measure is in the nature of a treaty. This Act, I would describe it as a combination of a statute and a covenant; a statute which can be amended and a covenant which cannot be broken.

And while being a fortress for Quebec, it can, sir, become a prison for Canada.

Mr. Speaker, I therefore submit that to the extent that the letter of The British North America Act may inhibit assumption by Ottawa of an increasing role in national development, it may well devolve upon Ontario to assume an increasing responsibility to give leadership in the search for ways of filling the resulting vacuum in Canada's national purpose, national policy and national planning. To the extent that the use by the province of Quebec of the opting-out formula erodes the moral authority of the federal government, Ontario will be required to give leadership in developing national policy.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Why is it not?

Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence: To the extent that Quebec withdraw from national projects, she calls into question the propriety of her members in the federal Parliament participating in the decision-making process effecting such projects. And without at the moment speculating upon how this problem will be overcome, it is obvious that the role

of Ontario will become increasingly significant.

The proper recognition by Ontario of its role in our nation was an issue within my own brief experience in this Legislature when we were required to decide on what should be done about the Canada pension plan.

Here, in my mind, Ontario's policy came to what may one day be recognized as one of those crossroads at which in the story of a province and a people, they witness an historic turn in their past. Despite the fact that the province of Quebec had opted out, despite the financial advantages to Ontario—

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Quebec did not opt out of anything in the case of the Canada pension plan.

Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence: It is not in the same statutory plan.

Mr. Bryden: It has the same constitutional authority under The British North America Act to enact its own plan.

Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence: Well, it is a refinement.

Mr. Bryden: It did not opt out, it had its own plan first, as a matter of fact.

Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence: I will describe it as not being in the Canada pension plan in the same sense as we, the other nine provinces, are in the Canada pension plan.

Mr. Bryden: It exercised its right to establish its own plan.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member made another legal point.

Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence: And despite the financial advantages to Ontario, which would have accrued to carrying out its own pension plan, and despite the most incredible display of arrogance, incompetence and political chicanery on the part of the federal government, despite every provocation to do otherwise—

Mr. Sopha: Is this a contribution to national unity?

Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence: —Ontario opted for Canada and assumed its proper national and non-parochial role. Today there are more programmes in Canada from which the province of Quebec has opted out and the nine other provinces have opted in, and I anticipate there will be still more. With respect to all of these programmes a new situation arises in Canada in which the in-

terests of the nine may become different from those of the province of Quebec, and in which the federal government may in the result become morally disqualified from action.

Here the nine must act to fill a vacuum. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the fact that opting out places the opting-in provinces in a special position, it seems to me that Ontario has a role to play in seeing that liaison between these provinces is established to ensure that in these special fields there is continuing co-operation, consultation and creative development of common qualities among these provinces who have, as it were, opted in.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Are they doing anything about it?

**Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence:** In drawing attention to an opportunity, yes, a duty, Mr. Speaker, for Ontario to give leadership we in this province must be absolute in our conviction:

One: that nothing we do savours of any desire on our part to dominate the other opt-in provinces.

Two: that nothing we do duplicates or conflicts with federal activities in fields where uniform national policies exist, or are developing.

Three: that nothing we do inhibits joint consultation with Quebec where her opting out has not resulted in her developing internal policies differing from those of the opt-in provinces.

The first step I would suggest we take is to find out if the opt-in provinces in fact have any common desire to explore any common policies that are not being adequately handled by the federal government. In this regard I can see nothing but good in proposing to our hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and his hon. Ministers that they undertake visits to the other provinces to speak to and meet with their counterparts and their people. And that the Premiers and Ministers of other provinces do the same.

The next step—turning joint policies of the opt-in provinces into law will be difficult and in some cases impossible, particularly where for one reason or another the federal members of Parliament and the provincial members of Legislatures assess the needs and desires of their people in a significantly different manner.

In all of this I wish only to suggest that the constitutional changes effected by the new federal opting-out formula will require

the development of new policies and practices to adjust to these changes. For a century the governing of the people of Canada has been accomplished by a federal government exercising its powers in fields of common national interest, and by provincial governments exercising their powers in fields of individual provincial interests.

The time has come when Ontario must take the lead in exploring a new dimension in the government of the people of Canada, namely, the joint use of provincial powers on a national scale.

There is nothing constitutionally inhibiting joint or uniform legislative action by the ten provinces, or by nine provinces or by any grouping of provinces. I have mentioned the ten provinces, sir, because there may well be fields where Quebec, rather than jeopardize its constitutional position by permitting federal legislative encroachment would nevertheless be interested in *ad hoc* interprovincial arrangements with all its sister provinces.

I now come to the consideration of the Quebec fact and the role which Ontario has traditionally played and must continue to play with respect to it.

First I would define the Quebec fact as being the recognizable existence of a distinguishable, self-conscious community of Canadians having linguistic, religious and historic characteristics which have in the past upon occasion and may in the future be the soil from which policies and purposes differing substantially from those of its sister provinces, have grown up or will grow up.

With respect to the Quebec fact, Ontario is not a province like the others. The size and structure of the autonomies of these two provinces is markedly similar and arises from a unique geographical location in juxtaposition in this part of the continent. Beyond this, the special role of Ontario with regard to the province of Quebec arises from a unique continuing history of social, economic and legislative interdependence, stretching back to The Act of Union of 1840 and in important respects, to the beginning of the British presence in this part of the continent.

Canada West, Canada East, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, Ontario and Quebec, lived and worked in fraternal combination long before these two ancient partners drew into Confederation two more partners, in the founding of Confederation and ultimately, the eight other provinces, comprising Canada today.

In both the province of Ontario and the province of Quebec, there exist large and

powerful elements of the majority population of the sister province. In both of these provinces, the special needs and aspirations of the French-speaking and the English-speaking minorities are recognized in their educational systems.

In these provinces, English-speaking and French-speaking minorities have lived in an atmosphere of peace and co-operation which can stand as an example, not only to their fellow Canadians, but to the whole world.

In both of these provinces, misunderstandings and friction between the racial, linguistic and religious groupings, is outshone by an obvious and increasing degree of mutual respect and understanding.

The result is that insofar as the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are concerned, they have in common a deep and broad pool of goodwill upon which they both may draw. It is significant that our hon. Prime Minister has upon several occasions recently, taken an opportunity to speak for Ontario in the province of Quebec and that in current months the city of Toronto has been the place for important speeches, not only by the hon. Prime Minister of Quebec, but also his Minister of Education.

Out of all this arises in my mind, Ontario's second extremely important duty and responsibility, that of truly understanding and helping to interpret to the rest of Canada, the motives and aspirations of the people of Quebec and, in turn, of interpreting the motives and aspirations of the other provinces to the province of Quebec.

Herein, sir, lies our greatest hope that evolutionary and structural changes in our Confederation can be effected in an atmosphere of co-operation and mutual respect.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I say in common parlance, that Canada has a lot more going for it today than the British North America of 100 years ago. All we need is faith in our ability to cope and in particular, faith in Canada as a viable and successful independent nation, transcending the question of the status of any individual province within our Confederation.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in listening to the mover of the resolution, I must say that I have been deceived by the wording of the resolution. The wording of the resolution to me was pap. I say this because a vote against this resolution is little more than—or at least would be similar to—voting for

anarchy. It was very hard to understand exactly what the mover meant in the wording of this resolution.

I have some respect, Mr. Speaker, for the hon. member for Russell. In the past session he demonstrated, on occasion, a thinking that was far ahead of that of his party—and I am thinking of his comments on the means tests and his reply on seconding the Speech from the Throne, in which he called for greater research. I only wish that some of the hon. Cabinet Ministers would have recognized some of the remarks he had been making.

I could go into a number of points on which I would like to have clarification from the hon. member. He talked about the fact of Quebec pulling out of great national plans; I wonder what national plans he was referring to? He talked about the stand of the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario in going to Quebec City; I am still trying to understand what the hon. Prime Minister's stand is, or if he knows himself.

He talked about Ontario acting as a host territory for Ministers from Quebec. In listening to the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) it sounded as though he was trying to chase the Minister of Finance for Quebec out with a shotgun. Some host, I would say!

The vagueness of the resolution seems to me to have been designed to warm the heart of the hon. Prime Minister. On first reading it sounded good; it sounds good like a national statesman should—and it should be read to the sound of drums. In fact, it represents the very peak of high school flag-waving oratory. But in today's Canada, the wording of that resolution is largely meaningless.

The hon. Prime Minister has demonstrated on a number of occasions that he is a master at blurring his stand in important federal-provincial issues. Let me cite examples: In Montreal the hon. Prime Minister recently castigated the federal government for offering to give Ontario less than it needed for Medicare. He mentioned a federal contribution of \$14 a person.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, he must have known that this was only Ottawa's preliminary figure; he must have known that Ottawa offered to pay half the cost of Medicare and would raise its contribution if the \$14 figure was found too low, but the hon. Prime Minister likes to say that he puts Canada first.

He could not resist taking a poke at Ottawa and, in my terms, on very unstatesmanlike grounds. It is as well I think, that the hon. Prime Minister's attitude on some federal-provincial conferences has not been too states-

manlike. He said that he was for a strong Canada and then he mumbled something to the effect that Ontario supplies a good deal of the taxes raised by Ottawa and should get a lot more out of the federal Treasury. This argument can go only so far.

The rest of Canada contributes to the wealth of Ontario. We are not a self-sufficient province and if the argument is carried too far, it means that the Maritimes and some sections of the west will fall far below the national minimum living standards.

Then there is the question of regional development. The hon. Prime Minister has never made his stand clear on this point. Last year he did table a submission by a civil servant on Ontario's stand at a federal-provincial conference. The submission made it clear that as far as the civil servant was considered, Ontario wanted to be master of its own house in regional development. He did not think much of the present federal designated areas and there the question was left.

The hon. Prime Minister has never outlined what Ontario wants in this field. We know where Quebec stands, but where does Ontario stand?

The problem is complicated. There are some in Ottawa who feel that the federal government must keep control over such things as designated areas. They argue that such policies enable Ottawa to guide the economy and more thoroughly distribute among Canadians the good things of life.

Quebec's position on regional development has a good deal of merit. That province argues that it is closer to its people than the federal government and it is already building roads and power lines and schools and handling welfare payments and it is in a better position to co-ordinate regional development.

Quebec has made very clear where it is going on regional and social development. The Ontario government is still mumbling and putting and tinkering.

Another point. The hon. Prime Minister led some to believe that the Hall Royal commission indicated Medicare should not be started until many more doctors had been educated. That is not quite the case, but to him it was a useful if highly provincial position to take and he led some to believe that Ottawa is doing little to help educate the people we need in the field of medicine. He did not say much about the 15-year \$500 million health resources plan that Ottawa has proposed. It does not suit his purpose to say much.

Then there is The Canada Assistance Act. Where does the hon. Prime Minister of this province stand on that? We have not the slightest idea. We will be presented with another *fait accompli* on this important piece of legislation. I want to go into that further, as I develop this.

But my point is this, that the time has passed for vague generalities. If the French-speaking and the English-speaking dialogue is to continue, then we must talk a little straighter. We must be more specific.

To be fair, I realize that there are reasons why the hon. Prime Minister of this province might want to blur the issue. The first reason why he wants to blur it is the fact that it is difficult for some voters, and it has been for some years, to accept the solid strength of our central government.

Parliament at Ottawa is in a troubled minority position and I think there are a number of people who wonder about Parliament in Ottawa, the central parliament, assuming a number of the central responsibilities.

There are others who think that shifts in power between Ottawa and the provinces are a little like tidal waves. It is a cyclical proposition, they argue, and there is little that individuals can do about it. Well, I do not agree with that proposition. There is a good deal of truth in the notion that the central government is strong when the people in that government can assert themselves. When the central authority, for whatever reason weakens and the provincial Premiers are strong men, along the lines of British Columbia's W. A. C. Bennett, then the driving power of the country shifts. At present, the hon. Prime Minister of the province is caught in an odd position. And all Prime Ministers of this province have been in that position since Confederation.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): That is just a personal indictment the hon. leader of the Opposition is delivering.

**Mr. Thompson:** He may not want to cut the ground from under Ottawa and on the other hand—I think if the hon. Minister would listen he would realize that it is not so. At the moment, actually, I am in sympathy with the position of any Premier of any province, particularly of this province. He may not want to—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. leader of the Opposition has not lived in this country—

**Mr. Thompson:** I beg your pardon. Did you say I have not been in the country long

enough? May I assure you, sir, and I am interested, when we are talking about Confederation—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Thompson:**—and I am talking as a Canadian, I am proud to be a Canadian. I am not taking from the House leader the implication that I am in some way—because I am a naturalized Canadian—a second-class Canadian.

The voters of this province expect the hon. Prime Minister of this province to look after their interests, to do the best job for them. But they also see him as a Canadian and they think that he has to recognize his obligations for the whole of Canada. And therein is the dilemma that he is in. I think that may be a reason why the hon. Prime Minister of the province may want to blur his position.

But I think he should be clear on what are the responsibilities that he will stand for on behalf of the province and what are the responsibilities that he will stand for as a Canadian.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It has been well stated many times.

**Mr. Thompson:** There is the other point, the argument that we should not say much because it might embarrass the moderates in Quebec. There are some who say that if you cannot say anything nice, the argument goes, then say nothing at all, or pass resolutions such as the wording of the one we have got before us.

Another reason I think that the hon. Prime Minister blurs things, is that the hon. Prime Minister, indeed any political leader of English-speaking Canada, recognizes that there are many components within English-speaking Canada; that there is a fuzziness concerning the stand which all of English-speaking Canada would want to take. We have not had a consensus from across English-speaking Canada.

I do not think these arguments stand that much weight, Mr. Speaker, to substantiate the hon. Prime Minister of this province being blurred, and not concise, and not leading Ontario as the spokesman for the whole of English-speaking Canada. It may be difficult to—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Where have you been for the last four years?

**Mr. Thompson:** It may be difficult to count on Ottawa for strong majority rule. But there are signs that Ottawa is beginning to

assert itself, and the hon. Prime Minister of this province is in a difficult position with respect to whether he puts the country—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Speaker, I would ask you in view of the fact that the House leader is incapable of setting an example of respect to this Legislature, I would ask you to—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order!

I would ask the members to give the member who is speaking to the resolution, their full attention. Could we not have so many interruptions, please!

**Mr. Thompson:** Another problem, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that because Ontario has been blurred—in fact, in many situations, Ontario through its hon. Prime Minister has been mute—therefore, we have Ottawa sometimes taking the position that it is looking after the interests of English-speaking Canada.

Ottawa is having to carry the ball for Ontario, and this leaves the French-speaking people of the country with a deep suspicion of Ottawa's actions. Ottawa to them seems to be a place where the politicians often argue for the English-speaking. How, these French-speaking people ask, can we get a fair hearing in Ottawa?

On the other side of the coin, English-speaking Canadians tend to look to Ottawa to represent their point of view or points of view, and some of them have the impression that Ottawa is always giving in to the French-speaking.

In short, sir, the silence, or unclear statements of Ontario and its Prime Minister and some other provinces, have left the clear impression in the minds of many, that it is a battle between Ottawa and French Canada.

The hon. Prime Minister of this province has chosen to stand on the sidelines. He praises one side and then the other, but he rarely enters into the debate, and this may be good policy, but it is not good for the country. Ontario's position must be stated with greater clarity.

I would like to quote from an editorial from Claude Ryan, editor of *Le Devoir*, on the hon. Prime Minister's speech to the Montreal Canadian club. The speech was made when he went to Montreal to give the stand of English-speaking Canada. And Claude Ryan says this, and I quote:

Let us note that Mr. Robarts did not try to define his complete philosophy on federalism. A man of measure, the visitor

from Toronto limited himself to the examination of certain economic problems related to the function of our federalism. It would be unjust to judge him by using arguments which were not part of his subject.

Then he continues in another part, and I quote:

Mr. Robarts, in his brief speech to the Canadian club, appeared to be a realistic man with an open mind. His speech, however, was too general and too compact to understand the profound articulation of the political thoughts of the speaker. It was sort of a methodical speech for a sincere Canadian politician. It was not the political exposé one would have the right to expect from Mr. Robarts if he wanted to exercise his power on a larger theme.

And this gets to the core of the situation, Mr. Speaker. The hon. Prime Minister wants to be known as a reasonable man with an open mind. We all want to be known as reasonable men with open minds, but this is only the first small step in a dialogue.

We must eventually say what we think. We must speak up. If we keep an open mind too long, our brains grow cold. The hon. Prime Minister does not seem to want to say much more than he has already said, and that is largely nothing but platitudes. If one were to be honest, there are only five positions that could be taken on federal-provincial relations.

The first position is that there is a special status for Quebec, an associate state, if you wish. Quebec gets special treatment and the rest of the country gets by as it can. This is the position of Quebec Opposition leader Daniel Johnston.

The second position is that there can be a general decentralization, no special status for Quebec, but in fact a special status for all the provinces. The provinces grow stronger in what they can do and how they can tax at the expense of the federal government. This, in a general way, is the position of some French-speaking federalists.

The third position that can be taken is growing centralization. And this, I think, used to be the position of the federal NDP group, that is until the last election. In that election they had high hopes of winning seats in Quebec, and I notice that their policy radically changed.

I was talking to someone who was on the programme, the leader of the new party, and he told me he was very interested to see

the change that had taken place when they were discussing Confederation. Then they have come today much closer to accepting some kind of special accommodation for Quebec.

And the fourth position is the status quo. Not a very dramatic position, Mr. Speaker, but some would argue that we are getting along, and I feel that there are many English-speaking Canadians who would like to leave things just the way they are.

And the fifth position is a modified status quo. I am not using slogans as you can see.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not want to interrupt the leader of the Opposition, but I would advise him that he has used better than the 15 minutes allotted to each speaker, other than the mover of the motion, so if he could bring his remarks to a close—

**Mr. J. H. White (London South):** Mr. Speaker, may I ask one short question? Is it not true that the hon. leader of the Opposition holds a sixth position, namely, that Ontario should always come last vis-à-vis Ottawa?

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Speaker, it is such a childish remark. I must say that the contribution by the hon. member for Russell set a high tone to it. It is unfortunate that first the hon. House leader sets an example which I am sure induced the hon. member for London South to come in with that trivia.

May I say our position is that of a creative federalism, and we believe, sir, that, to put it simply, it means the swapping of powers between Ottawa and the provinces. The position recognizes that some adjustments have to be made, but it holds that the relative stature of the federal and provincial governments should not be much changed.

Now I would have liked to have gone into a number of various mechanics by which I think we can achieve this. I have talked before about federal-provincial conferences, the fact that they are secret and the desire to have them open. I have talked about the need for members of the Opposition to attend as observers, I have talked of the need of Ontario to have a department of federal-provincial affairs, and a number of others, but I realize I have gone over my time and therefore I conclude at this point.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, I too would agree that the hon. member for Russell has in the past indicated that he is one of the more serious members of the opposite side of the House. On occasion, he has even acted in the role of the carrot trying to lead this

government towards more progressive policies. But, Mr. Speaker, with respect, I have never heard a more complete confusion of thought than he presented to the House in the 25 minutes that he was speaking this afternoon.

The hon. member spoke in fine words and sentiments and he expressed a mood of optimism. But I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that all this has to be in relation to reality. And indeed, if I may make this one passing comment, and waste no more time about it—I wish what the hon. leader of the Opposition had been talking about was in relation to this resolution, because he too did not analyze the confusion of it at all.

His comment was, for example: "A vote against this resolution is a little like voting for anarchy." Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to you that a vote for this resolution is a vote for anarchy. And I will try to suggest why.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I will just explain why if hon. members will just listen, Mr. Speaker.

This resolution seeks to proclaim—and now I shall quote from the resolution—"our faith in Canada as a viable and successful independent nation transcends the whole question of the status of the individual provinces within our Confederation."

Now, in my view, Mr. Speaker, not only all of the hon. members of this House but the overwhelming majority of Canadians in all provinces, including Quebec, share a faith that Canada be successfully established as a viable and independent nation.

The only people who do not share that faith are a small minority across the country who would have Canada join the United States and a minority in Quebec which espouses complete separatism.

But to state, Mr. Speaker, that this faith, shared by a great majority of Canadians, transcends the question of the status of individual provinces within our Confederation, is to be guilty of thinking so confused, that it almost defies sorting out.

In face of the realities of political life in Canada today, the proposition is literally nonsense—it does not make any sense. Let me explain.

Faith alone never built an independent nation. Faith must be coupled with effective action. And the effective action is possible only with a realistic assessment of the facts of life in Canada today. That assessment leads to the inescapable conclusion that we cannot ignore the thorny question of the

status of individual provinces. Rather, it is precisely that question which we must face up to. For it is only through an acceptance and clarification of the special status of individual provinces that our faith in Canada as a viable and successful independent nation can be realized.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, to suggest that the special status of individual provinces is a distracting irrelevancy in our nation-building is to reveal a monumental ignorance of Canadian history. This nation came into being only because the special status of individual provinces was accepted; and it will survive only if that concept is brought up to date. Moreover, in varying degrees and ways, most provinces have been granted a special status.

Prince Edward Island was conceded a special status which guarantees her four seats in the House of Commons, no matter what her population. All of the Maritime provinces were conceded a special status through fiscal arrangements to acknowledge their economically depressed conditions; so it was in 1867, so it is today.

When the western provinces came into Confederation, they too were accorded special conditions to meet their needs. Newfoundland entered Confederation in our day through a special contract which Premier Smallwood contended was violated by the Diefenbaker government, to the point that he even threatened withdrawal a few years ago.

In short, Mr. Speaker, this nation has been built by a patchwork of special arrangements to meet special needs. They represent the warp and the woof of our national framework.

But I recognize, Mr. Speaker, that when the question of a special status in Confederation is raised, it is almost invariably with reference to Quebec. If this is what was in the mind of the hon. member when he drafted his resolution, and he is objecting to it, then unwittingly or otherwise, the hon. member has revealed once again the fatal weakness of the Conservative Party in Canadian politics.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, he underlined it once again when in the course of his remarks he said that if Quebec withdraws, Canada will not be destroyed, it will only change it.

This is the tendency of the Tory party always to toy with the idea: "Let us dismiss Quebec and have the rest of Canada all by itself." Mr. Speaker, ever since the death of Sir John A. MacDonald, the Conservative Party has manifested a persistent incapacity to appreciate the aspirations of French Canada or to recognize the special status of Quebec in Confederation.

Historically, Quebec has always had a position of greater autonomy than the other provinces in Confederation. This is so basically because Quebec was conceded certain rights by the British through The Quebec Act of 1774 within 15 years of the conquest, in order to safeguard the language, the religion and the culture of her people.

Because of our failure down through the years since 1867 to realize more fully the vision of a bilingual and a bicultural nation, which inspired the Fathers of Confederation, Quebec is now demanding an even greater autonomy. Moreover, the great autonomy has been conceded through the mechanism of the opting-out formula, which all national parties have accepted, albeit some of them grudgingly.

But whether or not you are completely happy with these developments is irrelevant. The cold, hard fact is that Quebec will have this autonomous position within Confederation in the future, as it has had in the past, or there will be no Confederation. And I ask the hon. member for Russell this question: If there is no more Confederation, then what is the point and purpose in proclaiming our faith in Canada as a viable independent nation? And as he suggested in his remarks, he is thinking of it as a Canada minus Quebec. As a nation, we will be broken up; and the hon. member will be living on faith alone, at that point.

Time does not permit me to elaborate further on the special status of Quebec, other than to note this significant point.

Implicit in all that the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario has said in his frequent public reference to Confederation is a recognition and acceptance of the special status of Quebec. It is passing strange—or is it, in the Tory party?—that the first backbencher to take the initiative in this historic debate which seems destined to be dealt with in bits and pieces in this Legislature—with most of the Cabinet absent, as has been pointed out—should be an hon. member who complains in waspish overtones about the special status of Quebec. And it is even more strange when the hon. member who does this represents an eastern Ontario riding with a population which is half French Canadian!

But, Mr. Speaker, there is another province in Canada which has an historic role in Confederation that amounts to a special status. And I suggest that this special status should be developed to the fullest possible extent because it is vital to establishing Canada as a viable independent nation.

I refer, of course, to the province of Ontario. I was fascinated to hear the hon. member, amid all the confusion of his argument, suddenly come up with the idea that there is a vacuum and perhaps Ontario should step in and lead. I asked the question by interjection two or three times, why are they not doing it?

**Hon. G. C. Wardrope** (Minister of Mines): They are doing it.

**Mr. MacDonald:** No, they are not doing it, and if the hon. Minister will just listen I will show him why.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Ontario is trying to take a position of helpful co-operation with all provinces making up Canada.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The position of our province is unique. Ontario alone shares with Quebec a common history which was so intimate that in the years of the United Canadas, our Parliament met part of the time in Quebec City.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I was born in Montreal, Quebec.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Thus we have deeper historic ties than either the Maritimes or western Canada have ever had with French Canada. The full significance of this very basic fact became evident when Premier Lesage visited western Canada on his tour last fall and got a rather cool reception.

Furthermore, Ontario's sheer size casts her in the role of the natural leader of English Canada. Hon. members will realize, for example, that this province has more federal constituencies than the four western provinces put together, and it has two or three times the number of federal constituencies of the four Atlantic provinces put together!

In short, Ontario has all of the qualifications for pursuing her historic role as spokesman for English Canada, vis-à-vis French Canada, in a binational state like Canada.

My complaint is that Ontario is not fulfilling her historic role in taking the lead as spokesman for English Canada, either in relation to Quebec, or in reshaping relations with the federal government in order to meet more fully the needs and aspirations of the people of English Canada.

Because of Ontario's failure to give leadership, English Canada is tending to go off in nine different directions. We appear to have

less and less of an identity, and no real will to nationhood. We are a balkanized group, incapable of protecting our own interests in face of the dynamic will to nationhood so prevalent in French Canada today.

What line of action does this entail for Ontario? I want to suggest this, Mr. Speaker.

Some transfer of power from the central government to the provinces has taken place in order to meet the legislative priorities of the 20th century, most of which fall within provincial jurisdiction. In order to maintain her special status, Quebec has made greater demands in this connection. But if those greater demands are taken up by all provinces, resulting in a general transfer of power away from Ottawa, the result could well lead to the disintegration of this country.

Therefore, instead of following Quebec's lead in seeking the transfer of power needed for her special status, Ontario should be giving leadership to English Canada, in seeking to maintain a strong central government for purposes of co-operative effort with the other nine provinces in order to meet the needs of English Canada.

In specific terms, this means that on issues like pensions and Medicare, Ontario should not be negotiating at arm's length with Ottawa, until finally it has no alternative but to come in when the national mould has been set. It should be giving leadership, not simply following the pack.

Leadership of this kind would help create an English-Canadian nation which is something more than a collection of English-speaking provinces, and which would then be able to work in partnership with the French-Canadian nation. We would then have two nations, living together within the bosom of a single state each controlling its own destiny.

In short, Mr. Speaker, what French Canada is saying to us is this: Are you in English Canada prepared to go along with the 1867 project of building in the northern half of this continent an independent nation of bilingual and bicultural character? Or are you now so uncertain that you would prefer to opt out? And the hon. member for Russell even suggested opting out. We would still have a Canada without Quebec said he. Let's opt out, his words conveyed. It is we in English Canada who are the uncertain ones; the crisis is in our ranks. What do we in English Canada want?

Moreover the resolution of the hon. member for Russell does nothing to resolve this uncertainty. In dwelling fretfully on the

question of the special status of individual provinces it seeks to fight the battles of the past which for better or for worse, have been settled. That kind of approach will not unite this nation; it will divide it. I suggest to the hon. member for Russell that he should turn his thinking constructively to fighting the battles of the future in Canada. Only in this way can we match our faith with effective action in building a viable Canadian independence.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, as I look at the clock I see that there is very little time left during this hour to discuss the important matters inherent in this resolution. I do have time enough though to say to you, sir, that it is extremely difficult to get an audience about the matter, the transcendence of which, to use the words, of the resolution itself, is far and away over many of the matters with which this House engages itself at great length.

One observes in a day and age when another member takes the opportunity to note absences, that we could not persuade the hon. Prime Minister to be here in order to discuss some of these things that give very anxious concern to Canadians who think about them from coast-to-coast.

I, too, have time also to say that I must express my profound disappointment in the treatment of the resolution by the hon. member for Russell. I do have time enough to remind him of the words the great leader of his party uttered in 1856 which might go on the record in close contiguity to his own. When Sir John A. MacDonald who was at that time just about the same age of the hon. member for Russell—he was 41 during that year—said this:

The truth is that you British Lower Canadians can never forget you were once superior, and that you treated Jean Baptiste as a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. You struggle not for equality but for ascendancy. Treat them [meaning the French] as a nation and they will act as a free people. They will do as a free people do. They will act generously. Call them a faction and they will become factious.

Great words. Words of great wisdom and vision, uttered by a man who saw this country as it approached its birth as a country built upon two nations, two cultures, two languages, two religions. And it is to be noted that in the coat-of-arms of Canada, I say to my hon. friend from Russell, that the fleur-de-lis has equal prominence with the symbols of the Anglo-Saxon culture.

My hon. friend from York South is perfectly correct that since the year 1891 the Conservative Party has forgotten the conception that Sir John A. Macdonald had of the very character, the very beginning, the very nature of this nation as being a compact between two peoples. My hon. friend from York South picked out one phrase the hon. member for Russell used. I pick out another. He said that The British North America Act to use his words, would become a fortress for Quebec and a prison for Ontario and the other provinces.

What sums up a greater misconception than that phrase of the nature of this country that now as this hour approaches, 100 years of success—because it still exists after all the trials and tribulations, the stresses and pressures that have been put on it.

Let me just say this in conclusion of this hour, the nation founded by two peoples,

who have accomplished something in the north half of the North American continent, that no peoples ever anywhere in the world ever accomplished. Where else in human history can you point out a people who threw off the bonds of colonialism without violence and bloodshed against the mother country? Who else ever did that?

Second, where in human history did two peoples sit down around a common table and resolve their differences, the one never taking up the sword in anger against the other? Where else has that been accomplished in human history? And yet my hon. friend from Russell talks now, after 100 years, in the terms of bygone days—"we can get along without you."

Heaven forbid that that shall be the fate of this nation!

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.









# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Thursday, March 17, 1966

Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

**Clerk of the House:** The forty-third order. House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

(continued)

On vote 1001:

**Hon. A. K. Roberts** (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Chairman, at adjournment I was in the midst of replying to a number of statements and allegations of our critics, and I will pick up where I left off.

The hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Farquhar) referred to muskeg, and I would say that our research branch has an active research programme on the subject of muskeg, including drainage of peat lands, roadmaking in peat areas and the use of peat.

At one of our recent meetings of the advisory committee to the Minister—which is a statutory committee—one of the engineers presented quite an interesting report on certain areas in the Cochrane district which indicated a lot of hard study. If the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin, or anyone else, has any good suggestions to make in this area, we would be glad to direct such suggestions to our research branch.

With reference to the provincial land tax on farmers, The Provincial Land Tax Act provides exemption from land tax for farms on which the owner thereof resides—I think that my hon. friend realizes that—and from which he derives his chief source of income by farming. That is the present position—so there is exemption for bona-fide farmers. I am quite willing, too, to have a good look—which has already been started—on some of the local problems in some of the local areas where this Act has application. I would not, however, pass that without comment on the fact that we do believe that there are services given for this particular levy.

I appreciate, also, the comments of the hon. member about the application of this

Act in some other directions, and I am glad to note that he at one point said: "More power to the Minister."

**Mr. S. Farquhar** (Algoma-Manitoulin): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, I would not be rising on this at all, except that I do not find in any estimate where I could properly get back to it again and I wonder if the hon. Minister would discuss it now. Perhaps the Chairman could tell us where we could get back to provincial land tax again.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think perhaps we could under vote 1010.

**Mr. Farquhar:** All right.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin also brought up the question of flooding rights in certain areas of west Algoma. I believe this was in reference to a matter that has been before our department for more than 30 years, culminating in the construction of a dam at the outlet of Basswood lake in the Algoma district by The Department of Public Works at the request of The Department of Lands and Forests.

The individual involved, a Mr. Craigie of Thessalon, maintains that he should have been paid an allowance for the water rights which he owned in connection with the site, although he did not own the land on which the dam was built. Mr. Craigie was never satisfied with the amount of compensation paid to him for land required for highway widening some years ago when Highway No. 17 was improved. The Department of Public Works would not allow, I am informed, Mr. Craigie anything for his rights on the argument that if he were not exercising them, they were of no value.

This information was given to Mr. Craigie by The Department of Public Works when he attended a meeting outside the House two years ago.

With regard to Suddaby dam—that was one of the other points—Mr. Brock Suddaby, the owner of a private dam north of Dubarets, has regulated the waters of the small impoundment above it in such a manner as to cause annual flooding of farm lands and township roads each year.

The matter of acquisition of this dam was placed before the Treasury board about five years ago and was turned down. It was felt that the municipality should put up half the cost of acquiring the dam and, of course, the municipality was never able to do this.

Recently it became known that Sudbary was willing to accept a smaller sum for the dam and the rights. This past year Public Works was able to make an appraisal of the value. The department has the completed application to Treasury and this will be placed before the Treasury board in the next two or three weeks.

In regard to parks, I think the hon. member also referred to Rawhide lake, was it, in the Mississagi area.

**Mr. Farquhar:** No, I did not refer to it at this point.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** If my hon. friend did not, I will not worry about putting anything on the record about that.

However, I do understand that the hon. member did attend with park officials at the beginning of the year, and the parks people explained to him that this area of the park was one which was designed to be left in the wilderness state, being ideally situated geographically and topographically for that purpose. A road through there would destroy the wilderness aspect, but if on balance there should be a road, and that should be the score, certainly we are amenable to progress at any time.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, this is the point where our psychology differs, as I said before. The wilderness aspect that the department refers to is the one that I object to in the north country.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, the hon. member is talking to somebody who has a fair idea of the size of the north and was never too impressed about making too large wilderness areas in that great vast area unnecessarily. So he has a sympathetic ear with me if the hon. member can pinpoint some particular area where we have done that and we should relax, he will get my support.

Now, the use of Algonquin park, I think the hon. member referred to the broadening of the uses there, and that is a school of thought, there are schools of thought on that. I think the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Apps) last year was of somewhat the same view, that it should be opened up more. But our park development policy is to provide only essential facilities such as water, toilets and firewater.

**An hon. member: Firewater?**

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Firewood. Excuse me, I guess this is the effect of St. Patrick's day, I got the word twisted. Firewood. That is where I went off badly on my reading.

In the coming year, we propose to increase the number of campsites from 15,407—I am now speaking about our campsites generally of parks, including Algonquin—to 16,600. And on our parks we spent last year, with the authority of the Legislature, and the Treasury board, \$1.5 million on park expansion. I am talking now apart from new parks. This year we anticipate spending about \$2 million in the improvement and expansion of existing park facilities.

The hon. member also referred to mining in provincial parks and in areas, and there again there are two schools of thought. As one who has had a lot to do with mining, it does not take too much to persuade me to lean in the direction of a new great industry in the mining field if such exists. The park areas are set aside only after consultation with The Department of Mines, so that when we do set aside we have had the prior approval of The Department of Mines for that act. But that does not necessarily mean that we could not retract under certain circumstances.

In regard to a specific item which I think was mentioned by—I am not sure—I think the hon. member for Fort William—Whitefish lake. Was that the hon. member for Fort William?

**Mr. E. G. Freeman (Fort William):** Yes.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** As a result of controversy between duck hunters and fishermen who patrol the blinds, the department has declared the area a fish sanctuary for certain periods. Now again, the duck hunters. The situation, I take it, is that the hon. member thinks it is not fair to the fishermen.

**Mr. Freeman:** Mr. Chairman, through you to the hon. Minister, I can give him quite an argument on that in the few minutes we have.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, I will have a look at it again. There is a case of trying to balance and see what is the fairest thing to do.

I think I have covered the main points that were raised, except one thing. I think some reference was made to beaver, as though there was a scarcity of beaver and they were going downhill and all the rest of it.

Why, we had this last year and the year before and the year before that. We were averaging between 160,000 and 180,000 beaver per year and as many hon. members here from other parts than the actual trapline parts know, the beaver can be a nuisance as well as a great asset.

Out in Kenora area, the Indians want a longer time for trapping in the spring. While they may have special reasons for this, which may be in that particular area advisable—and I have agreed to it as far as they are concerned—it is not too good for the beaver industry generally to trap too late into the spring for the best type of fur. I hope that they will look at that very carefully when they do take advantage of the extended period that we are giving to them.

**Mr. Freeman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question of the hon. Minister? In coming out of the meeting this morning, sir, with the group who were here from various parts of the province, we had the proposition advanced at that meeting that it is suggested by many of the tourist operators and resort operators that the wolf population in the northwestern part of the province are running short of deer by way of food, and that they are now killing the baby beaver.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, the figures do not seem to indicate that. I appreciate my hon. friend saying that, but again during the fish and wildlife vote if you want to bring a specific case up we will deal with it. But I repeat what I said earlier, that on balance I think the thing is very much under control.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Mr. Chairman, I thought it might be appropriate on this vote to read into the record an editorial which the hon. Minister had something to do with, called, "Delayed Panic" and it goes this way:

For over two decades a large number of biologists concerned with water quality in North America have ineffectively warned the public that our water resources were threatened at an alarming rate. Not one of them on this continent has been able to impress this country as Rachael Carson did in her magazine articles on the dangers of insecticides. What has gone wrong? Why are the same people unconcerned about water pollution but vitally concerned with the use of toxic chemicals? Perhaps the slow, often irreversible, process of pollution of water cannot be understood by the majority until it has gone too far, until we have not one but 100 Dead seas with con-

necting barren streams. Many complaints of pollution we receive involve introduction into the water of inert materials such as paper, cans, bottles, and junk.

**Mr. Chairman:** Would the member for Downsview excuse me for a moment please? Is this dealing with the pollution of water?

**Mr. Singer:** I was rather hoping you would ask that question, Mr. Chairman. I am talking under vote 1001, No. 4, public information and education, and I am quoting from a book which I am sure must come under that vote, called "Ontario fish and wildlife review, volume 4, No. 4, the winter of 1965," published by The Department of Lands and Forests, Hon. A. Kelso Roberts, Minister, F. A. MacDougall, Deputy Minister.

I would think that that comes under No. 4, 1001.

**Mr. Chairman:** I should judge that would deal with the publication or printing of the book.

**Mr. Singer:** No, public information and education. And I am sure the hon. Minister is in agreement with me. That is where the money comes from to publish this book.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** It shows how broad our interests are.

**Mr. Singer:** I am glad you asked me that question, Mr. Chairman, thank you. Let me continue:

Many complaints of pollution we receive involve introduction into the water of inert material such as paper, cans, bottles and junk. The complainant may be rightly indignant that such materials pollute the view but this kind of material is not as dangerous as that from the hidden outflows from septic tanks or the overflows from household wash water. The debris we see on the water is innocuous in comparison to the debris dissolved in the water. By the time we can see that water is polluted by the presence of dead fish, rotting algae, "swimming prohibited" signs, murky colours, or scums on the surface the damage is often irreparable. Pollution needs to be controlled long before that.

And then the author, and I do not know whether the hon. Minister is the author or not, but the author comes to his logical conclusion:

It needs to be controlled now, in your house and in mine, in the factory, in the farm and at the cottage, on the water, on the land and in the air. Pollution control

is everybody's business—yours, theirs, his, hers and mine.

I commend the author of that editorial. I think it expresses a sentiment that we have been putting forward in this House for a long, long time.

But since the hon. Minister or someone in his department having delivered himself of that kind of an editorial, it occurs to me to ask in one of these categories—and I am sure we can find the Minister in there “it's everybody's business—yours, theirs, his, hers and mine”—the Minister must be there somewhere: What are you doing about pollution, sir, both as the Minister of Lands and Forests and with your colleagues on the Cabinet benches?

The whole question of pollution—my hon. leader (Mr. Thompson) was talking about this the other day, several of my colleagues were—the whole question of pollution is one of the most urgent, and important problems in the province of Ontario. It would seem to me that there should have been some real action on the part of government insofar as water pollution is concerned.

I applaud this editorial, but I wish I really believed, Mr. Chairman, that it was something more than just empty words.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Chairman, maybe that article from this department might have sparked the action, but in any event there has been real action taken in recent weeks interdepartmentally. The hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart), the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett), and the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton), I believe, have attended with the Minister of Lands and Forests at the call of the hon. Minister of Health. We brought our deputies and our experts, and there is an interdepartmental committee at the deputy level right now, given a free hand, really, to get right at this as far as possible within the limits of our jurisdiction.

I also have in my hand here a clipping from the morning paper today, in which joint efforts are outlined—“Planned studies of pollution in Great Lakes”—I think it was Mr. Langdon or Mr. Peppan, perhaps, of Ottawa, the Minister in Ottawa, announced that the Ontario and federal governments will co-operate in the joint pollution studies on the Great Lakes this summer in the wake of the international joint something or other—as often happens in the present methods of printing there is a line out—but at any rate I

think it means international joint committee, the Commons was told yesterday.

So there is action at both the federal and provincial level, and we are attacking this pollution problem and we acknowledge that it is a highly important one to be attacked.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, one of the first speeches I made in this House dealt with a book written by Mr. Turnbull of the *Globe and Mail*, called “Crisis on the Credit”—a series of articles dealing with pollution on the Credit river.

The hon. Minister being a long-time resident of Metropolitan Toronto does not have to be told about the Don river, the Humber river or the beaches along our lakefront, and it seems to get worse every year. We have more committees, more investigations and more pollution.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** More progress and more big industries developing all the time.

**Mr. Singer:** Oh, yes, but that is why I wonder how much more than empty words is this editorial.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Algoma-Manitoulin.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Mr. Chairman, on vote 1001, on the first item therein under Salaries I would like to have a word or two on this item. I recognize, certainly, that the whole question of salaries for a good many of the personnel within the department has gone to arbitration so I will not deal specifically with any particular group or with any particular number of dollars. However, somewhere in these estimates I feel that I have to make some comment related to salaries and I shall be guided by your instructions as to whether this is the place to speak on them, or not.

**Mr. Chairman:** If it is under this particular vote at this time, and if it is in generalities, I think this would be the time under vote 1001. But as the member has pointed out that a number of these, such as clerical, stenographic, secretarial and conservation officers, are now under arbitration, I would suggest that we do not discuss them at this time.

**Mr. Farquhar:** I want to suggest that the words “conservation officer” might creep in once in a while, but certainly I want you to know, Mr. Chairman, and the House to know, that nothing I say will have any detrimental effect on bargaining.

The many briefs and complaints and resolutions that are coming into the department from associations all over the country have to do with the need to employ more conservation officers. I would like to suggest that this need will not be filled completely with an approach to higher salaries.

In my own area, I know of good men within the department, men who certainly had an eye out for advancement or upgrading to conservation positions. In these cases, salary, of course, is a factor, but much more important is the fact that they are not offered full-time work. I have heard suggestions that there are no part-time employees in the department. I am prepared to deny this and in this day and age the men I refer to are among the most dedicated and certainly with the industrial opportunities available they do not need to cool their heels all winter.

Many of these people are going to be lost to the department and I ask the hon. Minister how he expects to get 250 new conservation officers if the department loses experienced employees who would some day qualify. The most important hope, of course, is that the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) will loose the purse strings but this is not going to happen—at least not this year. We have a specific amount of money to work with; it is our responsibility and the only hope we have to make any improvements is to juggle it around and make the best use of it or make suggestions for the best use of it.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The hon. member has asked a question and answered it, from his standpoint.

**Mr. Farquhar:** I have another one then.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We are not in the position at the moment where we are looking for 250 conservation officers.

**Mr. Farquhar:** May I ask the hon. Minister then, when can we expect Judge Anderson and his people to come through with something that we can expect in the line of finalized arbitration?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** In this period of spiraling cost of living and all the rest of it, I have the greatest sympathy for all people, including myself, trying to make ends meet these days with the way things are going.

As far as I am concerned, I would certainly like to step it up and I think Judge Anderson understands that. We have quite a list of our people who are in the category

being classed under arbitration. I have a list here of 15 different classifications—

**Mr. Chairman:** I am ruling discussion on those out of order at this time.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** All right!

**Mr. Farquhar:** Mr. Chairman, that is enough about salaries, but I do want to make a suggestion to the hon. Minister and I wonder if the situation in connection with the ability to hire year-round people would not be relieved with a stronger approach to the use of wintertime recreation with the attention of the department focused on recreation in the parks, which of course would call for more control and more supervision in his parks by his personnel which, in turn, would certainly allow some leeway in the year-round hiring of people.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We are asking somewhere along the line for 15 extra this year, and that is what our objective is at the moment.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might come back to the matter that the hon. member for Downsview raised a moment ago. The hon. Minister mentioned a committee that is now set up at the Deputy Minister level. I wonder if the Ontario water resources commission is represented directly on that committee?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** It is represented through The Department of Energy and Resources Management, but I think a direct representative is on it, yes.

**Mr. Young:** I would also like to ask the hon. Minister whether the federal departments are also represented on this committee, or is this a separate committee that is paralleled at the federal level?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We dovetail with the federal group.

**Mr. Young:** Is there a similar committee at the federal level?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, and we are working with them.

**Mr. Singer:** Is the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin (Mr. Root) on that committee?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** No, I am speaking now of non-members of the Legislature; this is the working committee at the Deputy level, and inspectors.

**Mr. Young:** Well, Mr. Chairman, the thing that concerned me about this committee, as I read the account this morning, was to wonder whether or not there was real liaison; and I understand now, from what the hon. Minister says, that there is, right across both levels of government. Now, sir, it seems to me that a great deal of duplication might well be undertaken here, and such duplication should be entirely eliminated. The hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management today assured us, Mr. Chairman, that the work that has been done would not be duplicated—in the sense of study—but certainly, from information we have had over the years here I have taken for granted, which I think a great many people have taken for granted, there was a great fund of information already available in the Ontario water resources files: particularly of the sources of pollution, where the pollution was, how it was being caused. All we had to do was go to the files and find out. But now it seems that the study is just about to commence. This, I think is disturbing to all of us.

It is all right to have the study; and I understand that part of this study is to determine where the phosphates are coming from, whether it is from fertilizer or from industrial waste or wherever it is coming from, so that we can pinpoint this and know what to do about it. Part of the study is to determine just that—what can be done? But it seems to me that we are going to wait too long for this study, that action will be postponed. And I would very much hate to see us get into the situation where we are now—studying what we have studied before, piling study on study, without matching that study with action in the field where we now have information enough to proceed upon.

So I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister's committee, and the parallel committee in Ottawa, is not going to do the whole thing over again. For example, I notice that two ships are now going to be built; and the fear I have, and which other people have, is that they are going to parallel the work that is now being carried on by the ship that is now at work in the lakes. It may not be; certainly there may be work for all three; but I think we must not, at this stage, in view of the crisis, allow the new studies that are going to be undertaken to become a substitute for action to clear up the pollution and to do away with the sources of that pollution within this province.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think, Mr. Chairman, that that is the objective. The Department of

Lands and Forests is not responsible for certain of the initiatives but it accepts its own responsibility where it has definite jurisdiction. We are certainly impressing, for example, on the pulp and paper mills, the need for using some of the more recently invented processes that will remove very considerable amounts of these detergents and pollution-type materials that have been coming from them. But that cannot be done overnight in the north.

Then again you run into a situation where a great new project wants to start up, away in the far north. One of the elements of that is the cost of disposal of waste. And you have to, I think, use a certain amount of judgment as to where the line is to be drawn in relation to the area in which the operation takes place.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister, in regard to this remark which has just been made: Is it not policy now, with new industries, that waste disposal is part and parcel of the building of that industry? Are we going to say to them now, "Come in and set up your industry and, if you do, we will let you pollute our water"? Surely not!

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The hon. member was up north last year—he is one of the 30, one of the group who went up north—and he saw that north country. That type of thing applied, say, 400 miles north of the rail, and is quite a different situation from something down here on the waterfront. In order to get a great industry, an iron industry, or something of that sort going, away up in the hinterland, certainly we will apply certain rules. But they would not be the same kind of rules that you would expect to apply down in this great populated area. That is what I was referring to.

**Mr. Young:** In that very part of the world, might not the pollution that flows into the streams because of that industry affect the beaver, for example, just to use one instance—and the great northern fishing industry? It seems to me that this is a situation where we should be drawing the line and saying: "Because of the potential of the north country, because of the beaver, because of the fishing industry up there, we just cannot afford to allow industries to pollute the waters, even those waters in the north which seem so vast." We should be drawing a line now and saying, "When new industries come, those industries must bring with them the means of disposal of their waste." Otherwise, we are making no progress. We are just pushing our line farther and farther north; and, with that

northern line, we are simply carrying our problem farther and farther into the north. We are not getting anywhere, we are not solving the problem at all.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, I have had quite a wise statement handed to me here by the Deputy Minister. Pollution is civilization and waste always has to be disposed of. The problem is where and how you dispose of these wastes. I think that is a pretty sound statement.

**Mr. Singer:** Who wrote that editorial?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The Deputy Minister gave me that statement. I am not the author.

**Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North):** Mr. Chairman, to pinpoint how right the hon. member for Downsview and the hon. member for Yorkview are, insofar as the procrastination of this hon. Minister is concerned in this field—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** May I say I am delighted to see the hon. member for Grey North, who has been out of the House all during the discussions, during the whole story put here by the three parties; now he rushes in to tell us all about it. But we will be glad to hear from him.

**Mr. Sargent:** It is very neighbourly of the hon. Minister to do that.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! The member for Grey North has the floor.

**Mr. Sargent:** The hon. Minister should look at his front row there, perhaps he would not brag too much.

**Mr. Chairman:** On vote 1001, please.

**Mr. Sargent:** Well, he asked for it. I have been listening to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests' committee all day—

**An hon. member:** Well, that is probably enough.

**Mr. Sargent:** The point made by the other two hon. members in this matter is that last year, in *Hansard*, the record shows that we were trying to find out in this field that Dr. Langford stated that there should be as much as \$1 billion spent on this problem of the Great Lakes. I am quoting from *Hansard* on page 1420:

We asked the hon. Minister a question of how much they were asked for. He refuses to tell us, and "we are going to give them what we feel like."

**Mr. Chairman:** I am trying to follow the member. In what connection—

**Mr. Sargent:** This is to show the inefficiency and the lack of movement of this government in this problem, Mr. Chairman.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! I am trying to find out just where this comes under the vote.

**Mr. Sargent:** Well, Mr. Chairman, we have been talking about information on pollution.

**Mr. Chairman:** Actually this is, I suppose, the printing or the publicizing of the book; an article that appeared and about which the member for Downsview has spoken. If there is something about the printing or the publishing of the article, that would be in order.

**Mr. Sargent:** The point was, Mr. Chairman, that we wanted to see how far they were going to move in this field in supporting it financially. The figure of \$1 billion was given by an authority, and the crux of the situation is that this hon. Minister would not even grant \$10,000 towards this study.

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not see it in this vote at all.

**Mr. Sargent:** It is in *Hansard*. If you want me to, I will read it to you.

**Mr. Chairman:** No, I am not interested.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Chairman, the point he is discussing has nothing to do with the vote, or lands and forests at all.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am asking the member on vote—

**Mr. Sargent:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I will bow to you.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Chairman, during the course of his introductory statement, the hon. Minister dwelt for a few moments on a matter that I suppose is related to The Department of Lands and Forests, namely, the price of newsprint and the present outcry with regard to its increase. I was interested to note that, in addition to the hon. Minister, we have had some rather forceful protests on this score from publishers. John Bassett, in a signed article as the publisher of the *Toronto Telegram*, a couple of days ago, had rather a sizeable article.

He talks about the increase and asked: How has this happened? Why have the newsprint companies never been investigated

under The Combines Investigation Act? Why have successive governments never questioned if Canadian newspapers were being treated equitably? A little later: "Yet the newsprint industry has gone on its merry way."

He had referred to the fact that there had been a combines investigation into other aspects of the manufacturing of paper, namely, boxed fine papers and things of that nature. Then he continued:

Yet the newsprint industry has gone on its merry way, free from all inquiry in spite of the fact that, from 1945 on, all companies have followed the same price policies and availed themselves of every increase. This is not to say that there has been anything illegal in these policies.

If I may interject, I begin to get as lost in the reasoning here as I did in trying to follow the hon. member for Russell before supper. If it is a violation of the Act it would seem to me it is illegal, but Mr. Bassett says:

This is not to say there has been anything illegal in these policies, but it is legitimate to ask why there has not at least been some inquiry if for no other reason than to get some answers before the public.

Now that sounds awfully like a witch-hunt, if there is nothing illegal. Why would you have to go after it and get the facts before the public? This is just the normal operation of free enterprise. A little later, Mr. Bassett says:

There are many unanswered questions pertaining to the industry involving the public interest. It may be argued that there is no public interest involved by the problems of Canadian newspapers but the government, through legislation, has decided otherwise.

And Mr. Bassett concludes with what I thought was a rather delightful proposal. He says:

It is time for the government to undertake an inquiry into the whole pulp and paper industry so some of the questions, as well as many others posed in this article, can be answered. If a lawyer-newsprint executive, namely, Mr. Fowler, was a good choice to investigate broadcasting, perhaps a publisher-broadcaster would be a good choice to investigate the pulp and paper and I know one who would welcome the task.

To which, I suppose, the answer is: Guess who?

Mr. Chairman, let me say this. I think Mr. Bassett may well have a point, that the

legitimacy of the newsprint industry increase in prices might bear some examination but the thing that makes me just a little bit suspicious about this whole outburst on the part of publishers in general but particularly Mr. Bassett, is that I never heard the gentleman raise his voice about this kind of thing in any other connection. Therefore one wonders if there is not just a slight conflict of interest here. When the shoe was pinching elsewhere, did you ever hear Mr. Bassett raise his voice? For example, about—

**An hon. member:** Is that on this vote?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Yes. The hon. Minister introduced it as an important issue related to the forest industry. Did you ever hear Mr. Bassett raise his voice, for example, with regard to what some people think are unnecessary and indefensible increases in the steel industry? No. Tommy Douglas has many times, in the House of Commons, attempted to have an investigation into the legitimacy of the general increase in prices that affect many little people—with no support from the *Toronto Telegram*, editorially or otherwise.

In other words, it seems to me that Mr. Bassett's silence in many other places, when the shoe was pinching somebody else, has rather undermined his case for an investigation now when the shoe happens to be pinching him as the publisher—and when he invites himself to the position of being appointed a Royal commissioner to look into the newsprint industry.

I come back and reiterate my point. I think that these unwarranted price increases whether they be paper or steel, deserve investigation; but if they deserve investigation in the paper industry, they deserve investigation elsewhere. And Mr. Bassett's case will be a lot stronger if he raises his voice on other occasions when he has not got a personal, private interest as a publisher involved in it.

Now maybe I can provoke the hon. Minister to get in on this Irish discussion.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, as a matter of fact, he has a right to express his opinion. I think perhaps it was a little tongue in the cheek in those last few paragraphs. I know a little bit about Mr. Bassett's humour and I could see some humour in that suggestion. I do not think he meant it any more than that.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I do not think the earlier part was humorous.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** No. The fact of the matter is that, in the public interest, if we are going to be competitive in this great forest field in this country in the future, in the way that I outlined two days ago, we have got to watch that our costs are in proper line with competition. If we do watch that, then I think we are in a very favourable position. All I said was that I did not think that any unnecessary rise in the price of newsprint was one way of accomplishing that. That is all I said and I mentioned that these had happened at this time. But I notice I am in pretty good company—apart from the gentleman you have mentioned who is good company to be with sometimes, too.

Actually, the American authorities are getting quite concerned about this, even to the point of suggesting it should be looked into as some kind of a combine over there. The situation is that they will have a second look; and I think already they have started to take a pretty serious second look because it is suggested they are going to pull back a bit.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, the next time this kind of thing happens in the steel industry, I hope I can enlist the hon. Minister's support for an investigation there; because the point was put rather neatly in another article by a financial editor, this time in the *Toronto Daily Star*, by Jack McArthur, who concludes by saying:

It is dangerous to argue that you somehow deserve higher prices unless your case is one of obvious hardship.

Now here is a new, completely new principle, namely, that price increases have to be justified; and, if they have to be justified, they are subject to inquiry; and if the paper industry should be subject to an inquiry, then other industries should be subject to an inquiry. I am delighted to hear at this late date, in the year 1966, the publisher of the good old *Tory Telegram* advancing this basic thesis. I just hope that he remembers it on other occasions.

**Mr. G. Ben (Bracondale):** Mr. Chairman, I could not but help be attracted to this little booklet called, "A statistical reference of lands and forests administration, 1966," if for no other reason than the colour—this being March 17. I am at a loss, however, to understand why the booklet was printed in the first place, as there is an admission right in the first few pages that this is merely taking a lot of the information from this bigger book. I am wondering why they publish two books. I would like to know from

the hon. Minister what these publications cost, and who they were published by, because I notice they do not have the imprint of the Queen's printer on them.

One of the things that did appeal to me, with reference to this little booklet, was an admission from the government, which is very hard to get. I draw your attention to the fact that every so often there is a little page there that is captioned "New policies," and all these pages are blanks—which reveals just what is going on.

**Mr. Singer:** Is his picture in there?

**Mr. Ben:** I imagine he takes the green to represent him, so there is no need to have a picture.

But I would be very much interested in knowing how many of these are published, Mr. Chairman, what is the cost of publishing them, what is the purpose of publishing them, who are they distributed to, who do not receive this large annual report, how many copies of the annual report are published, who are they distributed to, and what is the cost of this annual report?

**Mr. Chairman:** Does the Minister wish me to repeat those?

**Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines):** I am getting the information now, but I cannot make out over here what you want.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think, if the hon. member for Bracondale will study that little pamphlet and go north and learn a bit about the country in the far north, that he will find it is quite a useful thing. It goes into your pocket, which the other one does not; and I would commend it to you for study if you stay in this House over a period of time.

**Mr. Ben:** Have it in our hands rather than our pockets.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The statistical reference, this pamphlet—we have 3,150 of these available for distribution and the cost is \$2,700.

**Mr. Ben:** Who are they distributed to? Who is the printer? There is no union mark on either of these reports.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Two thousand of these go out to our own staff; the balance, 100 or so, in the House and in various areas where they are either requested or thought to be of help.

**Mr. Ben:** Who was the printer, Mr. Minister, of both these reports?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I am told the small book was published by Richardson, Bond and Wright, through the Queen's printer and that is the reason I have not got the answer at the moment. These go to the Queen's printer; he looks after the publication and I could not care less once it goes there.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Sudbury.

**Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury):** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister has mentioned, under the rubric of this vote, the circumstance of the northern tour of the Hudson Bay watershed, which took place last July. I am commissioned by the hon. members for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter), Niagara Falls (Mr. Bukator), and Brant (Mr. Nixon) to express our gratitude for the very fine trip we had—which, of course, included the opportunity for most of us, I would say with assurance, to see for the first time the great and vast expanses of the northern reaches of this province. As I have said on occasions heretofore, four-fifths of the land mass of this province lies north and west of the French river.

Knowing that it will not be printed, one can speak enthusiastically about the great efficiency of the hon. Minister and his officials in the organization of the tour itself, their very detailed consideration for the care and comfort and, above all, the safety of the members who took part. Although, on the latter score, I am moved, Mr. Chairman, to report at least one sinister event in that the pilot of the aircraft commissioned to fly me also had included, in his cargo, the hon. member for York South, as well as Douglas Fisher, the one-time member for Port Arthur. I thought it was more than a coincidence that that aircraft carried the three of us, as well as one unsuspecting civil servant and perhaps a supernumerary in the person of the hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Pittock). But I am happy to report that, whatever motive there may have been, providence smiled benignly and we made each stop and eventually reached our return.

**An hon. member:** Did they not try to leave you behind at one time?

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, indeed, we were left behind. Perhaps it is an appropriate place to remark that we were left behind at Winisk at the mouth of the Winisk river, and one could not hope for better accommodations than were provided there for us in the now abandoned air force installation. I think at one time it was part of the mid-Canada line of defence.

As I say, Mr. Chairman, there were many memorable events and one could hardly select, from the plethora, those that were more pleasurable than the others. I recall that at that same place, Winisk, the village was some eight or ten miles distant from the place where the 13 aircraft docked. And my good friend, the hon. member for York North (Mr. Mackenzie), who of course is a descendant of the explorer Mackenzie—the great Mackenzie who made his way to the Pacific coast in the late years of the 18th century and painted, in vermilion on the rocks, you will recall, Mr. Chairman: "This day, Alexander Mackenzie, by land from Canada."

The exploratory virility still runs in the veins of the hon. member for York North, for we started out from the aircraft mooring place at Winisk, up the eight miles of river to the village there. It was raining, not unusual I am told for that part of the country, and suddenly we met a boat coming down the river and we got the signal to beat the retreat. The hon. member for York North will never forget the commodore of that fleet ordering us to turn back; and he, to this day, speaks of the failure to assault the dykes of the village of Winisk.

Then, of course, we had along with us my good friend, the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer), who I see is not in his seat tonight. Perhaps he will forgive my mentioning that, but he is not in his seat tonight.

**An hon. member:** Where is the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Thompson) tonight? And where is the leader of the government (Mr. Roberts)?

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Sudbury has the floor.

**Mr. Sopha:** Let us just stop and have a roll call.

Now, as I was saying, my good friend for Dufferin-Simcoe, who holds an important post on the Ontario water resources commission, was with us as well as the chairman of the water resources commission. They had an opportunity to see it first-hand, those fresh and potable and sparkling waters that are wasting themselves through the riding of the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Brunelle) as well as the hon. Minister from Cochrane South (Mr. Spooner) and spilling into the wastes of the Arctic sea. We know full well, having seen those major rivers, the members who were not with us will appreciate the geography to the extent that

there are many minor rivers, rivulets, or roils as the Americans call them. The main drainage pattern, of course, are the major rivers of which only four or five find their way into Hudson Bay and further south into James Bay.

My friend, the hon. member for Brant, along with the hon. Minister, had the opportunity to see Fort Albany and Fort Attawapiskat; those, of course, were the ports in the late 17th century, I believe it was, that the sturdy Frenchman deTroyes took a band of French coureurs de bois up there—

**Mr. Chairman:** This is very interesting; I do not like to interrupt the member but—

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes—and captured those forts from the Indians.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, let us now get on with the estimates. This is a very great speech; why not record it?

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, I will.

I was taking the opportunity that the House leader might appreciate to express my thanks, and the thanks of the other members here, for the opportunity to see—and you never know in recounting something like this that one might even, in the wildest stretch of the imagination, contribute something to the education of the hon. Minister of Labour; stranger things have happened.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I am sure that the hon. member for Sudbury will permit me to say that if we thought that the leadership and depth of understanding and the ability to present matters before the House were going to result in his being the leader of the Opposition, we would tolerate what he is saying without objections and with compliments.

**Mr. Sopha:** I suppose that is what is called a convoluted group of idioms with a number of split infinitives.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Sopha:** I will not press it and I do say with sincerity—I want to say it and I will say it to the hon. Minister—that we on this side, no matter what the extent of partisanship that may sometimes plague these proceedings, we extend to the hon. Minister our very deep gratitude for the wonderful opportunity afforded us through the aegis of this department to see that great and important, and as yet undeveloped, part of Ontario.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to add the thanks of our group, those of us who attended at the invitation of the hon. Minister, the trip to the north. We did appreciate this invitation; we learned a great deal about the north and I do not think that any of us who were there will ever talk again about the north without the kind of understanding which we did not have before. I can now understand why it was that we were held at Winisk for a couple of days, because I understand that the reason for fog is when hot air strikes cold, and it happened that the aircraft in which the hon. member was travelling got there first.

We did appreciate this invitation and the trip, and when we have a chance to say something good about a Minister we would like to do it. Thank you.

**Mr. B. Newman** (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Bracondale brought up the topic of the Queen's printer—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** What vote are we on now?

**Mr. Chairman:** We are on vote 1001 and I assume that the item to which the member is making reference is section No. 4 of public education and information.

**Mr. Newman:** That is right.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** I cannot hear the member because of interruptions. Will the member please continue?

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, they are interrupting because they see something here that needs a little closer delving and that is the Queen's printer, a total amount of \$101,000. I would like the hon. Minister to explain who and what publishers or printers received the \$101,000 in 1964-65?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Actually, when we deal with the Queen's printer we are dealing with another department, The Provincial Secretary's Department. The Queen's printer reports through the Provincial Secretary. I do not have the details of that. I could get them for the hon. member if he wants them, but they would represent probably several thousand items.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, we find this in too many votes here. What is the government trying to hide? Why do they not tell us—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order!

The Minister said that the information would be available for the member—

**Mr. Sopha:** Point of order, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Sudbury has raised a point of order.

**Mr. Sopha:** It is time that we had this out!

**Mr. Chairman:** What is the member's point of order, please?

**Mr. Sopha:** As soon as you stop banging that gavel I will tell you what my point of order is.

**Mr. Chairman:** I suggest to the member for Sudbury that he respect the chair as well as other members of this House.

**Mr. Sopha:** I am going to state the point of order. I am going to suggest to you, sir, with great respect, that it is not part of your function to explain what the hon. Minister said or what he might say or what his manner of explanation might be. The only question, I say to you, with the greatest respect, is whether my friend, the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville is in order in speaking to the vote to which he is addressing his remarks.

**Mr. Chairman:** He was out of order at that particular time.

**Mr. Sopha:** I have noticed, sir, that a number of times you have said, "The Minister said this"; or "The Minister answered that." I suggest, with the utmost respect, that it is not part of your function to explain the hon. Minister.

**Mr. Chairman:** I never tried to.

**Mr. Sopha:** Or the House leader! Now if we understand that, we will get along.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I would like to raise to both parties of the Opposition, a point with respect to the government—I think I would join all of us in the point I would like to record.

When a member in this House, whether he be a member of the Opposition—of either party—or of the government makes a statement of fact, any question of what he says in this House, by the rules of this House or by the rules of Westminster or of Ottawa, is an attack on his integrity.

There was an occasion earlier today when this point might have been raised, but it was

not. I do not raise it tonight to attack or criticize anyone. So when someone makes a statement of fact in this House, I do not think that it is open to a question from opposing hon. members on either side of the House.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Even if we prove your fact is wrong?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** If you prove the fact is wrong, that is another question; but in the course of debate I think that a statement of fact by a member of this House, on either side, is to be accepted by the word of the member.

I do not criticize anybody in raising this matter tonight, but I think if we are to continue in an orderly conduct of debate the statement of fact is to be respected. I raise this matter and I will not relate it any further to anything that has gone before, except to state this position.

**Mr. Sopha:** Of course, that was not the point of order on which I rose, it is entirely unrelated. I have no idea what the House leader is referring to. Having observed this over the past two or three weeks I am just calling for a return to established usage and custom in this House; that the chairman must not need to explain anything that any Minister says, or that any member on this side says. It is not part of his function to do so.

On a number of occasions during the estimates, I have heard the Chairman refer to the fact that the Minister "has given an explanation." Well it is for the House to decide if the Minister has given an explanation and it is for individual members over here to decide if they are satisfied with the explanation; but it is not for the chair to address himself to that.

Now just so that we will have it all out: For example the matter of the northern tour; my feelings are not hurt but the hon. Minister himself raised this. If he raises it under item No. 1 then it is in order for it to be at large so that any member of the House can speak on it; and they can speak on it at any length because there are no rules restraining or constricting the time of debate during the estimates. After all, this is the Budget debate.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member is wasting the public's money.

**Mr. Sopha:** We are entitled even to do that, because this is a free Parliament—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. Sopha:** We suffer politically for that. I am just trying, in reason and moderation—and I hope that I do not offend the dean of the House who knows these things over the four decades of his experience—I am just trying to get a return to the established practice and usage and leave it to the responsibility of the individual member of the House to so restrain himself.

But one more point: This has become, in recent years, and I only speak for seven of them, this has become the Budget debate. It has in fact replaced the traditional Budget debate. As the hon. Prime Minister himself says there is nothing wrong with this worrying of the estimates, that is for the public good. If we examine in detail, every member on this side—and I am particularly thinking of my friend in the back row, the hon. member for Grey North (Mr. Oliver)—no member should go away from here feeling that he has been in any way restricted from the fullest participation in the spending of public money.

My final statement is that that after all is the foundation stone of Parliament, the control of the expenditure of public moneys. But I, Mr. Chairman, with the greatest respect to you and my good friend, the man that especially on the 17th day of March I admire even more dearly than yesterday, I would suggest to you that my hon. friend from Windsor-Walkerville, from whom I usurped the floor, was perfectly in order in pursuing the line of inquiry he had addressed to the hon. Minister.

**Mr. Chairman:** On this point of order, I would like to suggest to the member for Sudbury that I appreciate his remarks. I have an assignment here to rule the House. I am attempting to do this and I would ask him to, of course, exercise the same courtesy to the chair that he is expecting me to exercise to the members of this House. I would suggest that when I raise my voice in trying to explain what the Minister was saying it was necessary because there was so much confusion here that the member could not hear what was being said. I was merely relaying the remark of the Minister.

Now if he did not get the information I was helping to relay it to him, that was all.

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. Newman:** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I am rather baffled by the remarks of the hon.—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, I was speaking to the hon. member for Sudbury.

**Mr. Ben:** I seek guidance from the chair, being a new member here. I find that rules do not carry as much weight here as a certain other rule called usage. The only remark that I can recall the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests having made which the hon. member questioned was the statement that printing comes under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Secretary.

**Mr. Chairman:** The Queen's printer.

**Mr. Ben:** The Provincial Secretary. The hon. member here started to question that and this is when the hullaballo started. Now I want to know this. Simply because the hon. Minister—any Minister and it is not in a personal vein here directed to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests—but if any Minister makes a statement and says this other department is responsible for it, am I to gather from the remarks of the hon. deputy leader over there that we cannot question that, to say it is your business to know how much money you are giving to the other department for printing? Are we simply supposed to accept the statement of the hon. Minister that it belongs to some other department? Is that the way this House is ruled?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Chairman, I think I understand what the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville has in mind. He is looking at the public accounts which cover a period up to the end of March, 1965, and he sees there, under Lands and Forests a certain item for Queen's printer—of about \$101,000, is it not? I would point out to him that if he goes to page X2, under public accounts, government stationery account, you get the whole picture there, as I understand it, where you get about \$6 million or so of Queen's printer printing jobs that have been done. Among them, if we were to go through them, we could probably pick out our own. Actually the practice is this, but I am going to give my hon. friend just what we are doing this year, which probably is more in line with what he is really thinking, than what happened last year.

I have in my hand a number of publications and when we have a number of publications, when we have a certain job to do this way, we ask that this job be done, we send it to the Queen's printer and he arranges for the printing. When he has got the printing done, he sends the pamphlets or whatever they are back to us. I assure

my hon. friend I have not the slightest interest or concern in who that goes to. Personally, I have not the slightest, and I have no knowledge of where it goes.

**Mr. Newman:** Where may we question some department of the Queen's printer then, as to where the printing is done?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The Provincial Secretary.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko) will say this was done for Lands and Forests and not his department.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** He will give you all the details.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The remark from the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville has no substance, and I give you my word and my undertaking, there is no position on the part of the government to cover up any estimate or any expenditure wherever the public money is concerned. The fact is that the Queen's printer is an honourable position which is involved in allotting contracts with respect to certain purchases in connection with the government of this province. The tenders and awards are made through his department. They will be made public at any time during his estimates.

But as far as a particular department is concerned here is an hon. Minister; and if he is not an hon. Minister, take the word honourable away from him. This is one of the things in Parliament that should be put to the test right here in Ontario. He is an honourable person or else do not use the word, and then we will have the fight out in the open on that basis. But the fact is we are dealing with an estimate here which was tendered for and called for and supplied through the office of the Queen's printer.

Now if you are questioning the Minister's integrity, that is another matter. But the answer to this will come up in due course and we have nothing to hide. If you give us the details of the particular tenders and contracts you want explained, they will be made available in front of this House.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, there is an item of \$101,000 here. What type of breakdown can we have for that \$101,000?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** At this present time, and I would imagine this would satisfy my

hon. friend, as I say you can get any detail on any of these accounts if you look at page X2 where all the printing is outlined in that particular public account.

Now, just let me, and I think this is what my hon. friend is concerned with, this year I have in my hand some of the orders that we have placed through the Queen's printer. We have asked for a detailed summary of hunting regulations and the cost of that apparently—and hon. members have that on their desks—the cost of that is \$22,811.18. We have had 10,500 extracts from fishery regulations at a cost of \$963.05. We have had orders not yet paid for, 60,000 of The Game and Fish Act and fishery regulations, \$5,900. A total of 800,000 summaries of fishing regulations, \$12,400; then 13,000 summaries of trapping regulations, \$700; further 50,000 big game season, \$500; and 2,000 trapper-hunter posters, \$1,000; then 4,000 experimental trap lines, \$500; another 3,000 handbooks for game wardens, \$1,200; then 18,000 trapper manuals, \$2,200; lands and surveys branch, 20,000 Crown land in Ontario, \$2,000; operations branch, 1,350 annual reports of 1964, \$7,694; and 1,350 annual report, 1965, \$6,325; then 4,000 highlights, \$7,200; and 3,150 statistical references, \$2,700; parks branch, 2,500 Quetico-Superior country, \$1,250; research branch, 1,000 manual of common parasites, diseases and anomalies of wildlife in Ontario, \$5,988; timber branch, 25,000 Care and Planting of Forest Trees, \$1,200; then 25,000 Planning for Tree Planting, \$900; and 500 Planting and Seeding Manual, \$1,000; then 1,000 Management Planning Manual, \$1,000; and 5,000 directories of primary wood using INDS, \$1,800; and the "Ten Commandments of Hunters Safety," 100,000 at \$2,000.

This represents some \$89,000 of expenditures. This work has been done through the Queen's printer and then they in turn have let these out, but I have no record of who did the actual printing.

Now, does that satisfy my hon. friend?

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, the thing is I have printers in my riding who would like to be able to tender on these jobs the Queen's printer lets out. Is this for open tender, or is it invitation tender? I cannot ask this of the hon. Minister because he says he gives them to the Queen's printer.

**Mr. Chairman:** I suggest to the member for Windsor-Walkerville he can ask this properly under the estimates of the Provincial Secretary.

**Hon. J. Yaremko** (Provincial Secretary): Would the hon. member mind giving the names—

**Mr. Newman:** I cannot ask of an estimate of The Department of Lands and Forests under The Department of the Provincial Secretary.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Mr. Chairman, this comes as a bit of a surprise to me, because during the estimates of The Department of the Provincial Secretary, for some five years now—I think, in the month of May it will be the sixth year, it will probably be the longest stretch, if I may use that term, that a Provincial Secretary has served—the matter of the Queen's printer has been debated fully, sideways, up and down, crosswise. I am advised that there is printing placed in every single riding of the province of Ontario except one, and the only reason the one does not get printing is the fact that there is no printer in that riding.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, this still does not answer the question, how does a printer get to do work for the Queen's printer.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order! May I remind the member for Windsor-Walkerville once again that, if he wants to bring this up, he can bring it up under The Department of the Provincial Secretary under the item marked Queen's printer which, I think, is vote No. 1608, when we come to it.

**Mr. Newman:** I will do that, Mr. Chairman.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I now have the answer to the question by the hon. member for Bracondale. I think he asked this question about the annual report. It is printed by the Charter Publishing Company through the Queen's printer, and \$3,500 is the cost.

**Mr. Ben:** Mr. Chairman, this evening we were accused—I do not know whether it was the entire Opposition or just the hon. member for Sudbury—of wasting the taxpayers' money with these questions. It now transpires that perhaps our questions were in order, because the action taken by the hon. Minister was eminently sensible when he asked his Deputy, and the people sitting in front of him, to supply the figures, which he did have available, to him because they were his responsibility. And in no time at all, by simply asking, he was able to give the cost of the items that were printed for his department. Prior to that, the hon. Minister had referred us to page X-2; although I am

at a loss to determine what information we could have derived from that page—

**Mr. Chairman:** On the vote, sir.

**Mr. Ben:** This is information, printing and information, sir.

**Mr. Chairman:** No, no, on the vote itself, 1001.

**Mr. Ben:** On vote 1001, under public information and education, Mr. Chairman. Certainly the hon. Minister was indicating to us how much information was printed for the public, was he not? I would just point out to the hon. Minister that, had he read out the items that were printed and the cost of that printing—

**Mr. Chairman:** Excuse me, sir. You see, the question that was asked of the chair at the time was to name the printers who were involved. The Minister was unable to give that information, is still unable to give that information; all he was able to give was the varied amounts for the book.

**Mr. Ben:** With all due respect, in this regard I do not use it as a solicitor, the question asked was: "What was the \$101,000 spent for?" The hon. Minister indicated that that information would have to be sought from the hon. Provincial Secretary.

**Hon. A. Grossman** (Minister of Reform Institutions): That is where it should be sought.

**Mr. Ben:** On the contrary, because the hon. Minister himself proved that, it being his responsibility to have this information printed and asking for money for the printing of this information, he should know where the money went; and he supplied the figures. Mr. Chairman, the figures were read rather rapidly but one did catch my mind; that was a planting manual, 1,000 copies at \$1,000, which is \$1 per copy.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Mr. Chairman, may I rise on a point of order?

**Mr. Chairman:** Your point of order, please?

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Mr. Chairman, I think we should have some decision. If you rule the questions are in order now, are we going to have to go through the same routine when the hon. Provincial Secretary has his estimates before the House?

**Mr. Chairman:** I think that any questions in connection with information and education

in any of these booklets, as far as their quantities are concerned and what they relate to, is perfectly in order under section 4 of vote 1001. But, in addition to that, as the Minister has pointed out to this House he is unable at this time to give the names of the printers involved and that will have to come under the Provincial Secretary's vote. Any questions in connection with that will properly have to wait for the estimates of the Provincial Secretary.

**Mr. Ben:** Mr. Chairman, I have no quarrel with that ruling.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Just a moment. He seems to think from what he said before, that we pay directly, that The Department of Lands and Forests pays the printers to do the printing directly. That is not the case. We are invoiced by the Queen's printer and we pay the money to the Queen's printer. In order to put an end to a lot of what, to my mind, is perhaps an exercise—some people call it in futility—but an exercise of something that must sound foolish to some people in the gallery, if it will help for us to go to the Queen's printer and ask for a list of all the people who printed these things in the year ending last March 31, I do not mind doing it. I will have it done if that is what is wanted.

**Mr. Ben:** Mr. Chairman, I draw your attention to the fact that I did not ask the hon. Minister to give me a list of all the printers. I did not object to any printers in my area not getting any printing. I am sure that the hon. Provincial Secretary would be most anxious to cultivate the good favour of the printers in my area, because they will soon be printers in his area.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Mr. Chairman, on a very interesting point of order, I shall be delighted to table, and bring forward to this House, all the printing that was placed in the riding of Bracondale prior to the appointment of the independent commission in respect of redistribution. It would be a very interesting figure for the hon. members to discover, to know.

**Mr. Singer:** How is this a point of order?

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** The hon. member raised the point.

**Mr. Ben:** I did no such thing.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! The member for Bracondale has the floor.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** The point of order, Mr. Chairman, was the fact that there was a slight innuendo.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would like to get back to the estimates, please.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Chairman:** Well, state your point of order.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** There was a slight innuendo on the part of the hon. member for Bracondale that something different had been done with respect to the placing of printing in the riding of Bracondale since the report of the redistribution. And I say that there is no substance to that at all. The only thing it proves is the direction in which the hon. member's mind is pointed.

**Mr. Ben:** Mr. Chairman, all I can suggest is that what is going on must be confusing to the hon. Minister from Bellwoods. What he thinks standing over there, I do not know, but surely I made no innuendos about the hon. Minister. Anything I said was factual. I made no objections, and methinks he protested too much.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! On vote 1001, please.

**Mr. Ben:** Now, I was asking the hon. Minister: I did not catch all the items he mentioned, but this deals with his department. He mentioned 1,000 planting manuals. I do not know what those planting manuals are but I was struck that they cost \$1 apiece to print. The figure he gave, whether I misunderstood it or perhaps the hon. Minister read it incorrectly, was: 1,000 planting manuals, \$1,000. Would the hon. Minister please tell us what these manuals are, and why only 1,000 are printed, or why 1,000 are printed? And why they cost \$1 apiece?

**Mr. Chairman:** The Minister is getting some information. Is there another question along those lines?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I did not say anything about \$1,000.

**Mr. Ben:** I understood they were called planting manuals.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I have here: Care and Planting of Forest Trees, \$25,000. Is that the one? I see the one he is talking

about: 1,000 Management Planting Manual, \$1,000. That would be \$1 per copy, and if my hon. friend wants to see this or any other of our publications, I have got them all on display in the hallway just outside my office. Come over and look at them. If you want any that you have not got, we will give them to you.

**Mr. Ben:** Could the hon. Minister tell me what this manual is and who it is for?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** It is called a planting manual.

**Mr. Ben:** I have heard—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** It is for staff use for planting and seeding. Come on up in the forest and we will show you how it is done, too.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I would like to take you out of this morass but you would not even listen to the answers. I would take you out of this morass down here, that some people are complaining about, and up into the fresh air of the north and show you how all this is done. We will take you up in a government plane, if you want to.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, it might be noted that of all the front benches in the Opposition, the dean of the House, the hon. member for Grey South, is the only man there tonight. A great man. I would just make that point.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! I want to stay with vote 1001. The member for Niagara Falls, please.

**Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls):** Mr. Chairman, in connection with the last comment, it seems everybody is out of order.

**Mr. J. H. White (London South):** Well, your side started it.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. Bukator:** The one gentleman in the front row can handle anything that I have heard over there tonight.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! On the vote.

**Mr. Bukator:** The point I would like to make, Mr. Chairman, is: If the House, the hon. members of the government, would

have left this hon. Minister alone—I am on the point of printing, yes—he would have given us the answers. And the ones he did not have, he promised he would give us or present to this House. I think the hon. Minister is trying to do a job for us. It is certainly not the hon. Minister's fault that we are not getting through to them.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Before the hon. member for Bracondale jiggered it all up.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! Will you please direct your remarks through the chair? The member for Niagara Falls has the floor.

**Mr. Bukator:** Mr. Chairman, ont only on these estimates but whenever there is a figure for printing that comes up in any estimates of this House as the estimates come out into the House and are presented here, I too am going to ask questions on certain printing material. And I think that the hon. Minister and his department head should be able to answer our questions—plus: who gets the printing and if they did ask for tenders on them. This is information we ought to have. Maybe we have come to the place in this province where we ought to have centralized buying, so one particular department of government would be set up to purchase for all departments.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** This is what we are doing, through the Queen's printer.

**Mr. Bukator:** Yes, I get some of my letterheads done by the Queen's printer, too. I do not know who prints them except they send me a bill and I pay for it. I do not see any competition and therefore—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. Bukator:** Mr. Chairman, there was a comment made by the supposed acting Prime Minister, and he is acting all right but not the part that he ought to be acting. His statement was: "I thought the member got his for nothing." I have letterheads that I purchase from the Queen's printer. I am getting to the Queen's printer—

**Mr. Chairman:** On the vote.

**Mr. Bukator:** Mr. Chairman, I do not like your interjection. I think you should keep your mouth shut and listen to the member until he makes his point. And if I get

off the subject then you can stop me, but until I do you can leave me alone. I do not like your interjection at all. I do not think you are doing this House justice by interfering with speakers who would like to make their point. I was staying with the Queen's printer and I want to continue in that vein.

**Mr. Chairman:** You have not been on the Queen's printer since you started.

**Mr. Bukator:** This is your opinion and no one has asked for your opinion. You are just the Chairman and you might act as one.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. Bukator:** That is right: Order, please! I do not know where I am but it seems I cannot get through—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bukator:** Mr. Chairman, I was saying to you—and through you to the hon. members on the other side of the House, when the supposed hon. leader made his comment—that I did not get my letterheads for nothing. I pay for them and I get them from the Queen's printer.

**Mr. Chairman:** I take it the member for Niagara Falls is asking—

**Mr. Bukator:** Oh, I would like to tell you where to go and how to get there, but it seems I cannot do that in the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** Now, it comes under the Queen's printer; and if you want to bring it up under the particular vote with the Provincial Secretary, this is fine. There is nothing—

**Mr. Bukator:** I am not talking about the Provincial Secretary.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I, myself, with due respect to you, would have no complaint to make if the hon. members of the House want to discuss the Queen's printer's estimates at any other time and then, when my turn comes, they will not have anything to say. I will not object to that, because it will be a delightful experience. As the hon. member for York South knows, the Queen's printer has been discussed upside down and inside out.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** I am not wasting time. I am in support with my—

**Mr. MacDonald:** This is not a point of order. You are as bad as he is.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** I am in support—with tongue in cheek—of the Chairman. All that has been discussed in the last half hour has been completely out of order.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! That is what I am suggesting to the member for Niagara Falls.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Chairman, will you please try to get the House to the point of putting questions to myself and letting me answer them?

**Mr. Chairman:** I will if the members will—

**Mr. Bukator:** Mr. Chairman, if I did not make that point clear, that is the point I was driving at.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** As far as the hon. Minister—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bukator:** I think, Mr. Chairman, we have a right, when a Minister of the government gets to his feet and says, as the last hon. Minister did say, that if we want to discuss the estimates of the printing of each department, not to ask him questions when his estimates come before this House. And if there is any printing done there, we will also discuss them—and I believe that would be in order.

**An hon. member:** That is fair enough.

**Mr. Bukator:** Well now, getting back to the present hon. Minister, who in my opinion is trying to do a good job for us—he has given us figures on the particular printing jobs that he has through the Queen's printer and he says: "The questions that I cannot answer, I will get for you." This is all we are asking for. But, when the members on this side of the House ask certain questions of certain estimates, we are entitled to answers. If we do not have them today, we will get them tomorrow. If we stay on that vein, with the hon. Minister himself, we may get somewhere. This is the only point I have made, and I wanted it to be recorded—that we should stay with the estimates and, when we ask a question of the hon. Minister, he should be prepared to answer, or get the answer, for us.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Good point.

**Mr. Farquhar:** On item 9 in vote 1001, advisory committees to the Minister: I do not think I understand exactly what the hon. Minister refers to under this particular advisory committee. This is not the committee on land use, I gather.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** No, this is the committee that is set up by the statute as an advisory committee to the—

**Mr. Farquhar:** Then could I just ask the hon. Minister to enlighten me as to who these people are, what is their function exactly, and any related information in connection with this particular committee?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I would refer my hon. friend to subsection 2 of section 5 of The Public Lands Act for the actual detail of what you might call the terms of reference of the committee. They are set up as a result of that section; and what they do—they are really quite a useful committee. I think I might mention who is on this committee.

It starts off with Mr. A. B. Cooper, who happens to be a very senior and very fine representative of one of the big unions with which the lumber and timber wood industry have to deal; Mr. G. Godwin, who is connected with one of the paper companies as a woodlands head; Dean Sisson, who is dean of forestry at the university; Mr. Gavin Henderson, who I think now is in publishing, or has something to do with the new national parks magazine, as the editor or the director; Mr. J. Wesley McNutt, who is in the logging and mill business in North Bay; Mr. Perry, who represents the mining interests, and was connected with the Hollinger Mines, and is now, I think, the secretary of the mining association; Mr. T. A. Boyles, who is a very senior officer of the bank of Nova Scotia; Mr. T. S. Hodgkiss, who is at Terrace Bay in the paper business, and is also an officer of the Canadian federation of wildlife; Mr. Oudette, of Kingston, who is the president of the hunters and anglers association; the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden); and the hon. member for Cochrane North. That is the personnel of the advisory committee.

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** May I ask the hon. Minister a question under item 7, vote 1001, annuities and bonuses to Indians?

My colleague, the hon. member for Sudbury, has extended our thanks for that well planned tour last year. We noticed at one Indian reservation there was a walk-in freezer

being built. Does the provincial government contribute to these walk-in freezers, or is it all done by the federal government? I was very impressed on this one reservation, with the building of these walk-in freezers.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** This item actually is the treaty item—so much per head I think it is, for Indians—and it is something that has been carried on for many years. It amounts to about \$38,000 a year—I think about \$4 per annum per each Indian and \$80 in franchise-ment fees. That is for the relinquishment of treaty rights. It is a statutory matter, and represents compensation paid annually by the province and the government of Canada under one of these old treaties.

The walk-in freezers actually were under arrangement with Indian Affairs, and I think it was a shared cost project. We have an agreement with them for sharing; and the total amount of that is \$200,000, shared jointly; and we arrange between the two departments, the federal and our own, as to how to do it. It was included in that particular sharing agreement.

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister another question? How many of these walk-in freezers were built?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, that is the first one at Big Trout. Reports, I think, are very satisfactory on it, and I think we should work now, especially with this expanded programme of Indian work with the federal authorities, I think it should be expanded.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, noting that this vote 1001 is up 30 per cent from \$1.8 million to \$2.3 million, there are many things in the increases here that we have projected. But the only guide that a member of the House can go by is the actual that has been spent two years ago. I say this very constructively, it must be very maddening for the government to sit there and answer what they consider silly questions, but I do not think the taxpayers of Ontario are getting a square deal because none of us can judge what you are doing with the money you ask for.

There is an increase of 30 per cent in this vote, you are asking for half a million dollars more, and we want to know what do you want it for. There is nothing spelled out, Mr. Chairman, as to what you want it for, it is not broken down, only by departments.

I could ask questions like: You have a bill for \$14,000 spent two years ago for entertaining in the Westbury hotel in this vote; the House is entitled to know what that is spent for. Someone must know about it.

But here we are, you are asking to spend a half a million dollars more in this department and no reason is given for it.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I will give it to the hon. member now if he will just stop talking. He has asked for it and I will be glad to give it to him. Vote 1001 is what the hon. member is referring to at the moment, the increases in vote 1001. It includes merit increases, \$26,724; salary schedule revision, \$56,500; that is a total of \$83,224.

**Mr. Sargent:** Where is that in here?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** What has the hon. member got in his hand?

**Mr. Sargent:** How do I know that?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** What is that the hon. member has in his hand?

**Mr. Sargent:** I have our bible here, the small book on estimates we are using; on page 80.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I am telling you now.

**Mr. Sargent:** You wonder why, Mr. Chairman, we ask these questions; we are not mind readers.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I appreciate that; I am not complaining about that.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, at this point I do not want to hear it.

**An hon. member:** What a character!

**Mr. Sargent:** I say with respect, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the offer of the hon. Minister to give it to me, but at this point it is a matter of policy I am trying to arrive at.

Now, the hon. House leader, during the interchange with the hon. member for Bracondale, instructed the hon. Minister to close down the vote.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I am just thinking of how the hon. member ran things in Owen Sound when he was mayor.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please, I would like to stay with vote 1001.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Would the hon. member like the rest of the details, I have them here?

**Mr. Sargent:** I do not see any point, Mr. Chairman. You wonder why the House is the way it is tonight. Why it is almost empty, because no one knows what is going on. I say with respect—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Look at the press gallery, Mr. Mayor.

**Mr. Chairman:** I suggest to the member for Grey North if there is any information at all that he wants on vote 1001, please ask it, and we will try to get it for him.

**Mr. Sargent:** With the utmost respect to the chair and to hon. members of the House, any member of this Opposition could stand and filibuster in this House because you do not give us a picture that we can judge as being a budget. This is not a budget debate. The hon. member for Niagara Falls, and the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville asked questions, and the hon. Minister resented them asking questions about dollars. But this is a dollars debate and we cannot judge dollars by what he has given us.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I do not object to answering questions. Anything in my estimates that the hon. member asks, that I can understand and has to do with it, I would be glad to answer. This is the job of the Opposition.

**Mr. Sargent:** I do not think the House should have to take the time—first of all of asking and second having answers given to us. It should be available!

I do not care if it is a book that thick, it should be available for us to go and look it up and say, "Well, it is there in the book, look it up." For goodness sake, it must be trying to all of us to hear the silly questions about the cost of a manual.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I wonder if the hon. member is not really getting a little confused. What we are doing now in this House is trying to get the House to pass our estimates for next year. You could not expect us to come in with all sorts of details, I would think, on that score. What you got a few weeks back is the auditor's statement and the accounts, the public accounts statement, which shows what happened for a similar period the previous year.

Now, that is one thing this is another. What we are trying to do now is to ask the House to give us the vote, and the hon. member has asked why these increases. I am trying to tell him.

The increases are as follows—I gave certain details and I will continue if the hon. member wants them. I have them here.

Accounts, clerical, \$36,000, systems group; operations, fish and game attendants, \$10,500; CNE workshop, transfers, director of systems

group from basic organization, \$13,000; accident control officer for fish and wildlife, \$6,900. That gives a total of \$66,400 under the \$83,000 figure.

Then office assistants, \$5,000; microfilm retrieval system, \$125,000; Canadian council of Resource Ministers, \$15,000; Ontario safety league demonstrations, \$7,000; public information and education, \$64,000; with another total of \$216,000.

Then, with a couple of minor adjustments, that gives a total of \$366,000 under vote 1001, the increase we are asking for. And that includes an increase in complement of 18.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, I do want to ask this point. Who does the audit of these accounts?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The provincial auditor.

**Mr. Sargent:** And who audits the audit for the provincial auditor?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Who what?

**Mr. Sargent:** Who audits the audit?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Audits the audit?

**Mr. Sargent:** Did you ever hear of any business firm, Mr. Chairman, having its own board of audit and checking their own figures? Who checks the figures for the board of audit?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Would the hon. member sit down just for a moment until I answer that?

Under the setup as it is a department such as mine, which is a large department, and all departments I presume, any of the departments, have quite an extensive accounting branch. The head of it is this gentleman sitting here, Mr. McBain, who is a chartered accountant. He is responsible for the accounts of this department.

They are audited by the provincial auditor, who is responsible to this Legislature. He has the responsibility to tell this Legislature if in his audit there is anything wrong anywhere along the line, in my department or in any other.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** And he is not responsible to the government.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** And he is not—as the hon. Minister says—he is not responsible to the government, he is responsible to the Legislature.

**Mr. Sargent:** May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman? The provincial auditor finds

some hanky-panky in this department; he calls you in and says, "You had better fix this thing up, there is trouble here."

Now this could happen; I am not saying that it does happen in the hon. Minister's department or in any department, but here we have the people's money being audited by the government and protected by the government.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Not by the government! Now look, Mr. Chairman, this is not so. The provincial auditor occupies a special position in the life of this province. He operates by statute; he does not report to the government; he reports to the Legislature.

Now there has to be a mechanical means of him reporting to the Legislature, which is through a Minister of the Crown, namely, the Provincial Treasurer who simply recommends and asks for the moneys to operate that department of the provincial auditor. It is not a government department as such.

**Mr. Sargent:** Would the government go for an independent audit of the books?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Why should we?

**Mr. Sargent:** There is the answer; why should you?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There is no need for it.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask the hon. leader of the Opposition and the hon. leader of the NDP, in turn, to stand up and tell this House if they are satisfied with the setup of a provincial auditor or if we should have some other system.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): I would be glad to.

Mr. Chairman, this Parliament in Ontario is shocking in its approach toward an auditor. The auditor does a preaudit; and that is unheard of because then he is part of the internal management—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order! The member for Kent West has stood up in his place on a point of order.

**Mr. W. D. McKeough** (Kent West): My point of order is simply this: What in heaven's name, Mr. Chairman, has any of this got to do with the vote which is under discussion? Now, let us get back to the vote!

**Mr. Chairman:** The member has raised a point of order with which I concur. The

Minister has asked questions in connection with it but, first, the questions do not properly come under this vote and I rule them out of order.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I think—

**Mr. Chairman:** I rule that the questions and answers are out of order.

**Mr. Thompson:** Do you mean to say that the figures we are getting in connection with what we have to vote on, which have been before an auditor—the money that we have to vote on—the questions about how valid they are—are out of order?

**Mr. Chairman:** We are voting at this particular time and discussing vote 1001, and anything under that vote is certainly in order.

**Mr. Thompson:** Then I will talk under vote 1001. I would suggest—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I apologize to the hon. leader of the Opposition. I asked the question and started it, but actually what we are doing now is asking for money for something to be spent in the future; so, of course, that cannot be audited until—

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

**Mr. Chairman:** What is the point of order, please?

**Mr. Sargent:** I asked the House leader if he would accept an outside audit, and he said, "Why should we?" Is that the stand of the government today?

**Mr. Chairman:** That is no point of order. The leader of the Opposition has the floor.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. leader of the Opposition and I would understand each other—

**Mr. Sargent:** Do not get cosy, now!

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** If there is an audit of the books of the government, that is a matter to come under the vote of the provincial auditor and that department will be up in due course. We are talking now about the expenditures to be made for the coming year by The Department of Lands and Forests, but if these extra, or collateral, issues are to be raised, then I think my hon. friend has a perfect right to raise them. In fact, I rather

admire him for raising them, even though it is leprechaun day for you—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** —and I can understand how—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! Back on the vote—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not think the question of the provincial auditor is appropriate under this department's estimates—

**Mr. Chairman:** Vote 1001, please!

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** —and I can assure the hon. leader of the Opposition that when the provincial auditor's estimates come up, ample opportunity will be given to go into this matter.

Vote 1001 agreed to.

On vote 1002:

**Mr. Sopha:** Mr. Chairman, I want to have my say about the wolf bounty which falls under this vote. I want to say that some weeks ago, at a meeting of the public accounts committee, this matter was discussed. Indeed, at that time I believe The Department—I am almost certain, without having the documents in front of me—of Lands and Forests approached the Treasury board and asked for an additional Treasury order granting them additional funds for the payment of wolf bounties. I said at that time that this was the carrying out of a promise. I would ask the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests in the House if a wolf bounty was paid to those people who fly in aircraft, in various parts of the northern reaches of our province, and harry and pursue wolves to get them out on a lake and then, with the finest weapons that modern gunsmiths can devise, swoop down and shoot, apparently with great glee and pleasure, the defenceless animals—which, I suppose, by that time are in such a state of exhaustion from being pursued by man-made machines capable of the speeds of aircraft, that they are more or less—to mix a couple of metaphors—sitting ducks.

Then to come along chronologically, to the next stage in the tale, the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests a few days ago, in response to a question addressed to him by the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Smith), referred to the wolf population in that district and the steps that are taken by the predator control officer to control it and then—I hope I do not misread anything into the mind of the hon. gentleman, but I thought at the end

of his statement that he positively gloated—there was a wealth of gloating in his voice as he informed the House of the impending visit of a group of American hunters with their flying machines who would take care of an estimated 45 additional wolves. I believe that was his figure.

For my own part, and speaking on my own responsibility, I would just as soon see our American friends—otherwise welcome in our country—stay at home under these auspices. Because I see no merit whatsoever in inviting them here, nor in advertising the possibilities of killing a defenceless animal and then, they having come here, giving them assistance and, indeed, the auspices of hospitality, to pursue what, in my view, is such a despicable sport. And that adjective I have carefully selected. Borrowing from someone else, I have said that the so-called “sport” of pursuing a wolf with an aircraft is indeed the pursuit of the inedible by the despicable—and it is nothing short of that.

I had the opportunity to read a remarkable article that I commend to all hon. members of the House. It was published in last year’s annual edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and was written by Justice William Douglas of the supreme court of the United States. It is a remarkable thing that so many of the justices of the supreme court of the United States have been such nature lovers. He, indeed, is not the first. He is a very learned man on the lure, the charm, and the joys of God’s nature in its original state. Justice Douglas points out in that article that, with all our scientific knowledge, we know so little about the ecology of nature—ecology being that body of knowledge directed to the establishment of the interrelationships of various forms of organisms and their interdependence upon one another. The hon. Minister of Health will understand those words.

This is an exciting field of study, and my friend, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and I well know—and, Mr. Chairman, we have had occasion to say in this House and elsewhere when he was in charge of that department—that no one knows the part played in nature by the wolf. No one knows the effect of the wolf on the health of our deer population. No one knows in what way the deer population would suffer if there was not a balancing dialectic process going on, of which the wolf perhaps is part.

God created the wolf as well as he created the deer, and surely it is nothing more than a value judgment—it is a man-made value judgment—to say that the wolf is all black

and the deer is all white. The answer must be somewhere in the grey area, intertwined with the interdependence of the one upon the other, as well as many other factors in nature.

I hope, being a veteran of the second bloody war of this century, that my stomach is not too queasy and I do not become too emotional about this; but it just seems to me that there is something wretchedly cruel, absolutely wretchedly cruel and indefensible, for a government to put a bounty on an animal that found its place in nature, being God-created, before the white man came. Before man came to this continent, that animal was here. What justification can there be, in the eternal order of things, for a government to come along and say, “For every one of those animals that you—homo the sap—slaughter, we will reward you by giving you \$25 or \$35”—or whatever the price is?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. member a question? I think we may not be on different grounds on this point and I wondered if, in the development of this subject, the hon. member might, and I suggest this with great respect to him, relate the situation to the shooting of deer and moose? And then there is the balance of nature factor. But am I correct in thinking that the hon. member’s main complaint is against the use of machines against nature?

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, that is one of my major complaints. Just one.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think on that count—just so that we might kill—this is a very worthwhile point. On that count you would have a great deal of support. But we then go to the deer and I think there are two points. I am not a hunter, and I support the hon. member in his proposition. There would be the point of nature’s destruction by itself on the one hand, then hunting by man on foot on the other. But, against all of that, is the question of the use of machines; and I wonder if the hon. member might just relate those, because frankly I do not think we are very far apart in our thinking.

**Mr. Sopha:** Well, if we are not very far apart, let us do the manful thing, the sensible, reasonable and just thing, and do away with the bounty. In the spectrum these things have relative values. I am absolutely against the hunting of them with aircraft.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Any animal?

**Mr. Sopha:** Any animal at all. I say, speaking for myself, that I do not shoot any animal. I used to hunt, but I stopped. I have not got the heart, and I have not got the stomach, to indulge in that sport. I can appreciate that other people do, and get a great amount of recreation and pleasure out of it. It is just not for me.

I can see more justification for the trapper, and especially the trapper who makes his living to some extent out of trapping wolves. I want to be fair about this. I can see some justification for giving him a bounty on wolves. But really, what I am against most of all is the assault on human reason for an hon. member like our friend from Renfrew South (Mr. Yakabuski), who is not here tonight, for him to get up and rail in the House about the predatory wolves—as if the wolf is such an enemy to our society as might be equated of the communist to the McCarthyite of some years ago. One gets the impression that, in the spectrum of human things, they are about the equal.

I have made my point. I will not suffer politically, because I do not represent a riding that has a great amount of trappers or hunters—

**Mr. MacDonald:** No wolves in Sudbury?

**Mr. Sopha:** No, there are no wolves in Sudbury.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Are you sure?

**Mr. Sopha:** No, I represent an urban riding. I have made my point. If the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs had continued in this portfolio, and not gone on to higher and greater things as he did, we would have had this abolished; because I see in him a man of understanding of the processes of nature. He would not, for many years, be content with the continuance of such an unfair thing.

Finally, I am reminded—let me give this analogy. I am reminded of watching a CBC programme some years ago, the 11 o'clock programme; and there was a tale told by Earl Cameron of the suspicion of a certain neighbourhood in southern Ontario that there was a rabid fox in the area. Then the cameras which were on the scene showed 30 or 40 or 50 men, of the species *homo sapiens*, all armed with the most modern rifles; and there they were, stalking across the fields, looking for this poor fox. Well, I could hardly wait to hear the end of the programme, and I want to describe the feeling of elation that occurred in me when Earl

Cameron announced, in somewhat poignant tone, that the fox had got away. I was delighted, whether he was rabid or not. But it seemed so senseless for a group of grown-ups to go and select the family musket and then tramp out and look for a poor defenceless animal.

Now to encapsule, and I—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** In the spirit in which we are having the debate, might I just ask—

**Mr. MacDonald:** What spirit?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, there is a good spirit in this debate. It is a healthy debate.

Might I direct a question, sir, to the hon. member for Sudbury? Then could we relate in some fashion these circumstances, which I think I need not detail but which would be common in certain areas of the province, to the situation which you described in such detail? I give you one example. Within the last three years, on a visit to northwestern Ontario, to the westerly shores of Lake Nipigon, wolves had caught up some children—

**Mr. Sopha:** Oh, never.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, whatever it was—wolves, foxes—they were there. And the feeling in that country in the days that I was there was very high. There was no attention being paid to the subject of my visit, which had to do with timbering and that sort of thing, and transport, but just with respect to the destruction of these animals. We come then to the destruction of agricultural animals by wandering wolves of, shall we say, animated, or so-called—and I put it in those terms because I think those would be words that you and I would understand—so-called wild animals, with respect to agricultural situations; and then with respect to the hunting of the animals themselves.

I think, if we could bring the debate down to those points, we would then have the substance of the point I really think you would like to make, and that we would like to hear.

**Mr. Sopha:** I have to venture somewhat into ground that has been laid out for us by the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, in reading an editorial that supports my position. And I am going to, in modesty, leave out the first sentence of it. I would say to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, in the context which perhaps he will understand, that, as Adlai Stevenson said at one time, "Fame is all right, as long as you do not inhale."

I leave out, in the spirit of modesty, —and like the target of Winston Churchill's rebuke, I have much to be modest about— so I will leave it out.

**Mr. A. H. Cowling** (High Park): What vote are we on?

**Mr. Sopha:** What vote are we on?

**Mr. Cowling:** Yes.

**Mr. Sopha:** Well, tell the professional interferer that we are on vote 1002, the payment of wolf bounties.

**Mr. Cowling:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

**Mr. Chairman:** State your point of order.

**Mr. Cowling:** Mr. Chairman, my point of order is that we have heard just about all the nonsense we need to hear, and I would like to hear something on the vote. That is my point.

**Mr. Sopha:** How long ago, Mr. Chairman, did he wander in here?

**Mr. Cowling:** I wish the hon. member for Sudbury would wander out.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Sudbury has the floor on vote 1002.

**Mr. Sopha:** You know, if they had a gigantic television programme, some of these fellows would not get five votes—and then only from their mothers-in-law and relatives.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! The member for Sudbury is interested in the affairs of the House and how they are conducted, and I would ask him to stay with vote 1002.

**Mr. Cowling:** You would never know it by the way he talks.

**Mr. Sopha:** That is a breach of the rules and I would suggest that you name him, Mr. Chairman.

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. Sopha:** He has been getting away with this for years. When was he first elected?

As the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville points out, they might do away with the wolf bounty and put it on other species of life.

**Mr. Cowling:** The hon. member said that before tonight.

**Mr. Sopha:** For example, the type that inhabits High Park.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** When we think of federal affairs, this is quite pertinent.

**Mr. Sopha:** If you put a big enough price on, some constituent might find him in High Park some night.

**Mr. Cowling:** There has been a lot of fun here tonight—

**Mr. Sopha:** All right now, I just want to encapsule what I have been saying about this bounty by reading this editorial into the record. I must confess that I do not even know where it comes from; it was sent to me by a person who will remain nameless because he is rather close to the hon. Minister, and it says this:

Ontario is about the last jurisdiction on the continent that pays a bounty for a dead wolf. Despite the fact that zoologists in The Department of Lands and Forests and elsewhere say the bounty system is no way to control the wolf population old traditions die hard.

The wolf kills deer, so do dogs and so does starvation, but the wolf is part of the balance of nature, acting to keep deer herds healthy. But man has always been afraid of wolves and all too many people think the country would be better off without them. These people know more than the scientists and they have no use for the opinion of anyone who says a good word for the wolf or any other predator in nature.

A bounty on wolves is no more valid than a bounty on poachers or game hogs who spoil the outdoors for others. If bounties are right, why not a bounty on roaming cats that harm partridge broods? There are thousands of square miles on earth that not long ago supported wildlife. Because of foolish policies or no control, these areas are now devoid of game. We will clean this country out too unless we listen to those who believe in conservation.

That is the end of the editorial and that sums it up in far better words than I could possibly command; that it is part of conservation, I would think, to leave these animals alone.

I am not so narrow in my thinking as to rule out the necessity of proper officials in The Department of Lands and Forests, where an overabundance of wolves posed a

threat to the agricultural pursuits of husbandry, such as that conducted by my friend, the hon. member for Prince Edward-Lennox (Mr. Whitney), sheep farming, and I have heard my friend, the hon. member for Rainy River make representations on the same score. But to me the pursuit of these animals for the pure sake of killing them is absolutely defenceless. And I would think in an enlightenment age, 1966, that mankind would have arrived at such a stage of reason that it would feel that the very thought was repulsive for individuals, humans, to go out and pursue an otherwise defenceless four-legged animal. That, in short, is my plea.

Now if you want it economically, in a province that approaches a tax increase of 15 per cent in a fortnight's time every method of economy should be pursued. And I sometimes wonder whether the executive council of this province is really interested in economy, really interested in sparing expenditures. But here is an item of \$60,000—maybe that is not all the hon. Minister will want, maybe he will be at the Treasury board, of which the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs is chairman, I understand, or is a member of it; the hon. Minister of Labour is a member of it. As I said at public accounts committee, when I heard the names of the other hon. Ministers, I immediately said, "Well, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and the Minister of Labour run it. I am sure they do. When I heard who else was on it, I knew those two run it. If you wanted money you would only have to speak to those two.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We are more democratic than that.

**Mr. McKeough:** Vote 1002.

**Mr. Sopha:** Well now, Mr. Chairman, perhaps the hon. member for Kent West has other ambitions but I divine from him saying that that he wants to succeed you. Perhaps any promotion will suit him no matter what its nature.

**Mr. McKeough:** Just let us get the vote passed and I will be happy.

**Mr. Sopha:** No, that kind of settled his hash a little bit for tonight.

An hon. member: I will speak to the hon. Prime Minister about that.

**Mr. Sopha:** Well, he would appreciate it if you would, because he is very restless, let me tell you.

**Mr. Chairman:** Let us get back on vote 1002.

**Mr. McKeough:** That is my point; vote 1002.

**Mr. Sopha:** Now, the matter of economy. I say rhetorically to the members of the Treasury board on that side: If you want to save the taxpayers some money, here is a good chance to start with \$60,000—which, after all, is a sizeable chunk of cash. It could be a good beginning. We could make a step toward the return to a semblance of reason and join those other jurisdictions, which the editorial points out are indeed few in number, that now have this bounty on four-legged creatures. Really, on the theological aspects of it, I would be delighted to hear the views of my good friend, the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe, who I am sure would put it in a framework, such as the rest of us would not understand, to give us the theological considerations.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, might I ask the hon. member—

**Mr. Sopha:** I am finished.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Would he agree with me, Mr. Chairman, that he has made his point?

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Prince Edward-Lennox.

**Mr. N. Whitney:** (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the discussions that we have heard, and the argument advanced by the hon. member for Sudbury, but I just wonder what his viewpoint would be if he had a flock of sheep and had 50 lambs killed in one year by wolves. The only food they took from the animal, the only thing they did, was to slash its throat, withdraw the heart and vitals, and the rest of the carcass was abandoned. They would not come back to that carcass. They come back and take fresh lambs every time, taking out what they require. You could watch them day and night and you practically could not catch them.

Now, Prince Edward county is so far from the usual field of wolves, we never expected wolves down there; but some 10 or 12 years ago they appeared and, off and on, they have been there ever since. I do not know where they came from but they are there. I believe that they followed deer across the ice in the winter time.

**Mr. E. P. Morningstar** (Welland): Perhaps they came from Sudbury.

**Mr. Whitney:** And the result has been that there have been organized hunts. Personally, I am grateful that people will take the time to go out and try to hunt and apprehend those animals. Local municipalities have paid hundreds of dollars to the people who have lost lambs in this regard because they put it in the same category as sheep killed by dogs. But yet dogs, or any animal starving for food, will devour the carcass. You can have some sympathy for them, but a ruthless, predator-type of animal that will destroy good meat in this way, causing the loss of thousands and thousands of dollars, driving people out of the sheep business and out of other livestock business, when we are importing lamb from New Zealand and other countries—I think there is something wrong with the reasoning that people should not hunt these animals. I think it should be encouraged that they be tracked down.

There may be areas in the north where it is desirable that they retain the balance, but as soon as they wander out of those particular areas I think they should be hunted and killed relentlessly because of the harm that they are doing to the people engaged in agriculture in this province. I have seen the results of what they have done and I think that the subsidy, instead of being removed, should be doubled, because I think the protection that could be given—the value in farm products and meat animals saved would far outweigh the subsidy that is being paid, as far as dollar value is concerned.

Not only that; I also heard the hon. member speak of the “despicable” thing of going out and hunting a rabid animal. It so happened that a year ago last fall—

**Mr. Sopha:** Let us set the record straight. I referred to the hunting of them from aircraft as being despicable, and I do not withdraw that word at all.

**Mr. Whitney:** It would not matter; the hon. member was referring to television programmes showing the hunting of a rabid fox; that is what I am referring to.

**Mr. Sopha:** There was no proof that he was rabid!

**Mr. Whitney:** And whether it was by airplane or not, I know of a case where a hired man of mine was engaged in building some fence near a wood lot when this fox approached him and tried to attack him. He had to defend himself for a quarter of a mile

until he got back to the little farm truck and he managed to get away. If the hon. member knew the agony of rabies treatment, and the threat that rabies is to school children in rural areas and so on, and the fact that a rabid animal is a mad animal—it does not know what it is doing, it is absolutely senseless—if the hon. member looks into it, he will discover that. Local people who become aroused for the protection of their own people, and go out and hunt this animal down, should be commended for it.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Whitney:** That is the type of animal you do not feel sorry for. It is a mad animal. It is a threat to the human race. I think, if you look at the good book, you will find that the animals and fish and fowl on the face of the earth were put here for man's use, and it is up to man to manage them properly. I have no quarrel against the wolf as an animal kept within its own boundaries and its own proper territory, but I do not think that that wolf should be allowed to run wild and encouraged.

I have been to Algonquin park; I saw the wolves there. Sure, they are very nice and so on, but nevertheless they are a threat to a great deal of the economy in this province and in this country. I have seen deer in Prince Edward county, and I am happy to see them, but I think that the wolves will follow them for the purpose of attacking them.

I think that due consideration should be given to the fact that these wolves are predatory animals. They do not kill for food, because they are not satisfied with food in the ordinary sense. To the majority of us, the legs and shoulders of a lamb would be the choice; but to them they only want a little piece and they will slaughter relentlessly to get that that little piece of flesh out of the throat of the animal. And you say that the wolf is perfectly all right! They leave and do not come back and eat the rest of the carcass.

I would disagree entirely with the remarks that have been made by the hon. member for Sudbury.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I have been wanting to get in on the debate for quite some little time.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member has had a great chance to wind up.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. MacDonald:** I was wondering if I should reply to this off-colour comment behind here.

Mr. Chairman, the thing that bothers me about this problem of what we should do in the handling of the wolf situation, is that you have experts on both sides and the more I listen the more I am perplexed. For example my hon. friend down here was speaking from firsthand experience in coping with it in Prince Edward county and he says that a wolf will kill just for the sake of killing and will eat only certain portions of the body and leave the rest.

I do not know whether Farley Mowat is an unchallenged expert on it, but he has done a book on wolves in the north which is regarded as being expert. He has done a great deal of study on it; maybe the wolves up in the north where he was writing the book, are different—I do not know—but he says exactly the opposite: that if a wolf kills, it will come back until it has finished that carcass before it will kill again. Now this leaves me, as a layman, a little perplexed as to what the answer to it is.

However, faced with this attempt to reconcile the conflicts and the experts, I am interested in getting down to the actual policy this government is pursuing. For example, I have had sent to me some research with regard to the situation in Algonquin park. The people who are coping with the problem there are pretty emotional about it. Together with it was a summary of some facts about predatory research and management in Ontario a year or so ago. I presume it is an official document from The Department of Lands and Forests. On the first page, or the summary of this document, there is, in effect, a policy statement. It says:

This, then, is the objective; to bring an efficient predator management programme into effect in Ontario. This will involve not only the killing of wolves and coyotes when it is required but the disregard or even preservation of wolves and coyotes when control is not required.

In other words if I understand the policy, you kill if there are too many, and you will protect if there are not too many, or if there are not enough, in the judgment of the experts to maintain the balance.

Then we get into some pretty interesting contradictions again, because in the course of this report, which I note now is dated 1964, from the research branch of The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, it categorically states that in no instance

was there the breeding of wolves and the turning of them loose. In no instance was this the case.

My informants, and I am not going to bother naming them—that is not the relevant point—are people living near Algonquin park, in the riding of Renfrew South. They not only state that this has happened, but they name the departmental official who did release wolves. The document here, produced by the research department, says that deer are not killed to feed the wolves; they say categorically that there were no instances where deer have been killed by the research branch of the department up there, to feed wolves.

Let me focus my comments—since we are getting near the adjournment hour, Mr. Chairman—on the question the hon. member for Prince Edward-Lennox raised—the question of whether it is correct that the wolves have an effect, as far as that area of the province is concerned, and destroyed the sheep industry. The contention of my informant is “yes.” Last fall, when I was out with the conservation committee in the north Renfrew area, and we found ourselves with a few hours before we had to leave Pembroke, The Department of Lands and Forests flew some of us over that mountainous country to the west of Pembroke. We could see rolling hills and I shuddered at the thought of anybody attempting to farm that country—other than perhaps sheep farming. And if I read correctly this manuscript that was presented to me, it struck me that sheep farming in that area might well be the only kind of farming that could be conducted.

It is drawn to my attention, for example, that between the years 1901 and 1941, inclusive, each year more than 20,000 lambs and sheep were shipped from stations along the CNR line from Whitney, Madawaska, Barrys Bay, Wilno, Killaloe Station and Eganville, and we now know for a fact that more than 9,000 lambs and sheep were shipped from Barry's Bay station alone each year during that period. Since 1941, the raising of sheep dwindled, so that today where 20,000 lambs used to be raised, less than 100 exist. The sheep raisers had to stop raising lambs and sheep since the predators took over, which are now roaming in the following counties: Renfrew, Haliburton, Victoria, Hastings, Frontenac, Addington, and Lennox; and the districts of Nipissing and Parry Sound. Their comment was: Is it any wonder that the sheep population went down two-thirds, or from over about one

million during the years 1931 to 1941, to about one-third of that amount in the years, 1941 to 1951? Their conclusion is:

This has been a serious blow to the farmers in all these counties and districts. Many farmers here would like to go into the sheep industry but the predators took over and must be destroyed before the farmers can keep sheep.

Now I am interested—although I think there is a sort of sentimentality in some of the presentations of my hon. friend from Sudbury—but I would be interested in the hon. Minister's comments since it is about adjournment hour, on the information that the department has: Whether it confirms this, or whether in effect the sheep industry, one of the important industries in a marginal farming area, has been destroyed by the predator population in that area.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Chairman, I listened in and took part this morning once or twice, in the work of the committee on wildlife and natural resources and mining, and this subject was discussed at some length towards the end of that meeting. The preponderance of opinions, expressed by people who were sponsoring the idea of doing more to get rid of the wolves, was about as emphatic in that direction as the hon. member for Sudbury has been in the other direction tonight. For that reason, I am glad he spoke tonight in the other direction, because these are the two problems we have to deal with.

I simply repeat what I have said several times before: We have a predator control force of some 25 officers stationed, we think, strategically in the province, to deal with these. They are mobile, they have equipment, they can move; and two or three can go into one area if necessary and organize; or one can go and organize and have the assistance of the various game and fish clubs and organizations—hunters and anglers associations, and trappers and so forth. There are many associations that work with us in Lands and Forests, who work in this field.

Certainly, after listening to both sides, I am convinced that the organization we have, becoming a task force where necessary in the areas where there is real trouble at any given time, and with the co-operation I have mentioned, can cope with this situation. I think we are well equipped to do it, it is our intention to do it, and I am asking for—in this budget, I am asking for a continuation of the bounty this year. That is obvious from

what is in front of this House, and I have no intention of changing that position at this moment.

Everything that has been said both ways will be considered, and certainly balanced by our people as time goes on, but at the moment we are asking for this and we are not changing it on account of this debate.

**Mr. Chairman:** On vote 1002?

**Mr. Young:** No, there are some questions I would like to ask on this vote. Perhaps we should—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, let us see how long it is. Are the remarks going to be short or long?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, whether they are or not—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think that maybe we might try to clean up one vote here.

**Mr. Young:** It will take up some little time, Mr. Chairman.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I did not know you were an expert on the subject.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister first of all if it is a fact that Quebec is still not paying a bounty on wolves?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** There is no bounty in Quebec.

**Mr. Young:** And none in Manitoba?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** No bounty in Manitoba.

**Mr. Young:** Then is the hon. Minister satisfied that Ontario is not including in this \$60,000 bounties on wolves which are actually caught in Manitoba and in Quebec?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** That could be. Of course the analysis this morning that was given was, as I recall it, about 40 per cent of the bounty goes to the trappers and help actually in their trapping and complementary revenues for their work. In any event, a fair percentage of this goes to the trappers.

My hon. friend from Sudbury brought up the point of whether it was not a retrograde step to be paying bounties to people who are hunting simply for sport. That was discussed this morning. I tried to get an opinion on it. I could not get any fixed opinion on that, but I certainly think there is some merit in that question, and I would be inclined to think that perhaps as we go along we might not pay bounties for that type of hunting of wolves. But on the basis

of what I have said, I think my hon. friend understands that I am asking for this, and we are going to continue with it.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, it would seem then that the chances are that we are supplementing in these estimates, as far as Ontario is concerned, to help eradicate wolves on both sides of the border, but this of course would be a small amount. There is no question about that.

But I would like to say a word or two on behalf of the wolf population, following up what has been said, because Farley Mowat has given us, I think, some insight into this field. Now I can understand the problem of my hon. friend from Prince Edward-Lennox, and I am not sure that he made the case that wolves were actually proved to have done this damage. Whether it might have been wolves or dogs or some other predator was not clearly established. But he may have proof and perhaps he can offer it. I am not arguing that now, because I can see his point of view.

Where wolves do impinge on the civilized occupation of agriculture there may be a problem. But Farley Mowat was commissioned by the federal government to look into the wolf problem in the north, and he looked into the situation and he found out several things, one of which has already been mentioned by the hon. member for York South, that wolves always, at least in their natural habitats, when they make a kill they eat and they do not kill again until that carcass is disposed of.

The second thing he found, which was not known up until that time, is that during the summer season, wolves live almost exclusively, in that area at least, on mice and small rodents. They do not kill larger animals during the warm weather. But in the fall and winter when mice are no longer available, they do follow the caribou herds and in this instance, the deer. But he was looking at the caribou particularly, and they did cull out the weak and the sick caribou and in that way strengthen the herd. This was his point of view.

He also pointed out something else, that the great damage done to the herds was being done in large measure by the trappers and the people who killed the animals to get good bits of meat out of them for themselves and to feed their dogs. Then he mentioned a couple of incidents where people had pointed out to him that wolves had killed caribou but there was proof that aircraft had flown in and had killed the caribou, had left the carcasses there except for choice

pieces of meat. The meat was left in great quantities, in one instance about 50 carcasses on the ice where the aircraft had landed.

Now, these are the kind of things that Farley Mowat brings out and I think this is the kind of situation that we have to look at. Perhaps a mobile force can protect the agricultural industry and at the same time recognize that wolves eat other food than deer and caribou, that they live during the summer on smaller animals and that they do perform a vital service to the whole balance of nature.

It seems to me that we ought to look very, very carefully at this vote and over the coming months make a very, very careful study of this whole problem, to see whether in effect wolves are as dangerous as they have been made out to be. Wolves have had a bad name for years, but certainly Mowat, commissioned by the federal government denies this. I think his evidence on the face of his careful investigation ought to be looked at, and looked at very, very carefully.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, speaking on the grant to the Jack Miner bird sanctuary, I must explain to the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin that the \$33,000 is not to Jack Miner's bird sanctuary. The grant would be only \$3,000 to him, but the \$30,000 is actually for the many people that visit the sanctuary, and it would provide a comfort station for those people. So it is really for the public and not for Jack Miner.

However, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if his department has considered following the policy set by the state of Nebraska in providing free hunting privileges for veterans. Have you considered that at all, Mr. Minister—free hunting privileges to veterans? The state of Nebraska has free hunting licenses for all veterans of the first world war.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** No, we have not considered it.

**Mr. Newman:** The hon. Minister has not considered that at all?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think that our present system, having in mind the cost of the operation and so forth, does not justify making a lot of exemptions.

**Mr. Newman:** The state of Nebraska found that it was not the cost of the procedure at all, because the numbers that would receive free hunting privileges were so limited and were dwindling each year. Now I would also like to ask—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, it is quite the opposite here; this whole thing is moving up fast.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, Mr. Chairman, this was World War I, not World War II. This was the first world war.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** No matter whether it was first or second—I am a first one myself—but I am not going to ask for anything like that at this stage of the game.

**Mr. Newman:** I simply wanted to ask the hon. Minister if he considered it; if he did not, that is quite all right.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member is a latter-day school teacher.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, I hope the hon. House leader has calmed himself down now.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, I said latter-day, he is informed.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. I suggest that we should adjourn. Indeed I suggest we should have adjourned at 10.30, because inevitably this goes on and on and on, and we get ourselves into this position. In fact, I would suggest the House should have been adjourned at eight o'clock and we would have had a more creditable record than this evening's performance. But it is not going to get better; it is going to get worse.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We are quite agreeable to the suggestion of the hon. member, but if there were only one or two minutes of observations then we would finish it up. The point I am making is simply this—

**Mr. McDonald:** A point of order. The hon. member for Prince Edward-Lennox wants to talk again.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I would ask the hon. leader of the Opposition: If his hon. members' remarks are going to be short, we will finish it up. If we are going to take another couple of hours, we will—

**Mr. Thompson:** I would say through you, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. House leader, that a number of my hon. members have questions, so I would very much appreciate, on this vote, if we could adjourn at this time.

**Mr. Whitney:** Mr. Chairman, if I might just clarify a couple of things by explanation.

**Mr. Chairman:** I was waiting for the decision of the House leader, because there may be further discussion on this vote.

**Mr. Whitney:** But this was in relation to remarks on wolves only, it was not anything else; and I would be very, very brief.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think there will be opportunity to discuss this. This vote is not being carried at the present time.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, in view of the great interest in wolves, agriculture and shooting, I think we will adjourn.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves that the committee of supply rise and report a certain resolution and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to a certain resolution and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to to.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, for tomorrow I have previously announced that we would have the Throne debate, but I also suggest we add third readings with respect to those items which are not contended.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.45 o'clock, p.m.









ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Friday, March 18, 1966

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow  
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1966

The House met at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature, and today we welcome, as guests, students from the following schools: In the east gallery, Frank Oke vocational school, Toronto; and in the west gallery, St. James separate school, Toronto, and South preparatory school, Forest Hill village.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

## THE LAND TRANSFER TAX ACT

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Land Transfer Tax Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. J. N. Allan** (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in my Budget speech I indicated that the tax on land transfers would increase from one-fifth to two-fifths of one per cent. However, in looking into this tax further, and keeping in mind the people who are in the lower income brackets and who may have difficulty in purchasing a home for the lack of a sufficient down payment, I am pleased to announce that the rate of tax on land transfers will remain the same on all real property purchased at a cost of under \$25,000.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** When property is purchased at a cost of \$25,000 or more, the tax will be calculated on the following basis:

One-fifth of one per cent on the consideration under \$25,000; and

Two-fifths of one per cent on the balance.

## THE SUCCESSION DUTY ACT

Hon. Mr. Allan moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is to increase the exemption in favour of widows and dependent children. This means that an estate of \$75,000 left to a widow will not be taxable, whereas formerly only \$60,000 was exempt. Increases also apply with respect to dependent children, where the size of the estate exceeds the total of these exemptions. An estate can benefit only by a fixed maximum amount regardless of size, so that a large estate receives the same dollar exemption by reason of this increase in the exemption, as does the smaller estate.

It should be noted that this is unusual in taxing legislation, as generally speaking where there are progressive accelerating rates of tax, an exemption generally has the effect of benefiting the estate or person who is subject to higher rates more than one who is taxed at a lower rate.

**Mr. S. Lewis** (Scarborough West): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have two questions for the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond).

What review procedures, if any, were followed within the Ontario hospital system in the case of Mr. Peter Lay, committed initially to London Ontario hospital for 60 days observation and thus far detained for 13 months?

Can Mr. Lay, in the light of his unsuccessful supreme court hearing submit his case for review to the hon. Minister's special three-man tribunal?

**Hon. M. B. Dymond** (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I have to take this question as notice in view of the fact that this information is not in central office. I have to get the information from London and we will have it by Monday for the hon. member.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Speaker, I would like to put two other questions on the record now, even though the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) is not here. I have two questions for the hon. Attorney General, as follows:

On what authority does Gordon Hachborn, a lawyer in the hon. Attorney General's department, indicate that probation might be considered for Mr. Peter Lay, a patient presently in London OH, under suitable circumstances?

Is it customary for the hon. Attorney General's department publicly to consider review of a mental patient's confinement when The Department of Health has apparently reached no conclusion?

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): Sounds like a very good question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

### THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading upon motions:

Bill No. 1, An Act to amend The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act.

Bill No. 7, An Act to amend The Bailiffs Act.

Bill No. 8, An Act to amend The Crown Administration of Estates Act.

Bill No. 9, An Act to amend The County Courts Act.

Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act.

Bill No. 11, An Act to amend The Jurors Act.

Bill No. 12, An Act to amend The Public Trustee Act.

Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Sheriffs Act.

Bill No. 28, an Act to amend The Parole Act.

Bill No. 32, An Act to establish the Grand River conservation authority.

Bill No. 39, An Act to amend The Law Society Act.

Bill No. Pr2, An Act respecting the Kenora Rink Company Limited.

Bill No. Pr4, An Act respecting the greater Niagara general hospital.

Bill No. Pr5, An Act respecting the Toronto aged men's and women's homes.

Bill No. Pr6, An Act respecting the township of Toronto.

Bill No. Pr8, An Act respecting the Strathroy Middlesex general hospital.

Bill No. Pr9, An Act respecting the city of Port Arthur.

Bill No. Pr11, An Act respecting the city of Brantford.

Bill No. Pr12, An Act respecting Huntington University.

Bill No. Pr14, An Act to establish the Guelph district board of education.

Bill No. Pr16, An Act respecting l'institut Canadien Français de la cité d'Ottawa.

Bill No. Pr19, An Act respecting the town of Weston.

Bill No. Pr20, An Act respecting the police village of Baden.

Bill No. Pr21, An Act respecting the city of London.

Bill No. Pr23, An Act respecting the town of Thorold.

Bill No. Pr24, An Act respecting the Gananoque high school district.

**Clerk of the House:** The twenty-seventh order. Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech from the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

### SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

**Mr. R. A. Eagleson** (Lakeshore): **Mr. Speaker**, at the risk of being redundant, I would like to compliment you on the job you are doing, and I would also like to extend an official welcome to the hon. members for Bracondale (Mr. Ben) and Nipissing (Mr. Smith) to the House.

At this time I would like to discuss the problems facing the juvenile and family courts in the province of Ontario, and more specifically, the juvenile and family court of Metropolitan Toronto. Perhaps there are some hon. members who are not completely aware of the job being done by family courts and the type of matters they handle, and for a few moments I will comment upon these points.

They deal with juvenile delinquents under The Juvenile Delinquents Act. They deal with parents under The Parents Maintenance Act. They try children in offences against the laws of the province of Ontario and The Criminal Code of Canada.

On the family side, they become involved with parents and children; children running away from home; and actions under The Child Welfare Act.

There are three primary elements that distinguish family courts from the ordinary court and they are: 1, Jurisdiction; 2, The use of modified and special procedures; and 3, The use of information acquired by an independent group, that is material gathered by a person attached to the court, but not a party to the proceedings. This assures the impartiality of such reports.

The jurisdiction includes such special areas as proceedings to determine paternity, charges of simple assault involving members of the family, charges of contributing to juvenile delinquency involving an adult, and proceedings for orders of support.

The services necessary for the proper operation of a court involve medical, social, psychiatric and psychological service as well as specialized facilities such as a diagnostic centre, a shelter for abandoned children and temporary care and various types of foster homes.

A family court requires a complete marriage counselling service as well, and these groups of specialized facilities must either be part of the court itself, or be part of family service agencies working in conjunction with the court.

When one considers the juvenile and family court, one must look at the intertwining roles of the judge, the lawyer, the social worker and the doctor. The judge, of course, is faced with the ultimate decision in the case. He must study all material produced to him during the course of the hearing. He is also involved, at the present time throughout Ontario, with several administrative duties.

In many counties, for example, the local magistrate acts as the juvenile and family court judge, and sometimes these administrative duties take too much of his time, and he has a great deal of work to handle.

The lawyer must present the case and guard the rights of his client as best as he can; present the case in the most favourable light for his client. In addition, he must give advice to clients which may eliminate the requirement of attending family court. A lawyer can increase his contribution to his clients by referring them to appropriate community service agencies. He can act as a buffer against an ill-advised decision which often happens in emotional stress. He can refer the client to the family doctor; to the local service agency or to a marriage counsellor.

In a recent discussion, Mr. Elliott Pepper, who was formerly Queen's Proctor for the province of Ontario, stated that lawyers should not become involved in presenting domestic relations cases, and that judges should not become involved in the decisions therein. He felt that most lawyers were more concerned with making their particular legal point than with the humanities involved.

I do not agree with Mr. Pepper wholeheartedly. I do feel that there is a better

position for a social worker than a lawyer in juvenile and family courts. But I still feel, because of our appeal system in court matters, that the matters should be handled by a family court judge. The courts are an arm of the judiciary and all appeals must go through that system.

The social worker has probably the most important role to play in any family or juvenile court. The utilization of the social worker is an integral part of the system and is perhaps not wholeheartedly accepted by lawyers and judges. For many years, however, employment of such social workers, whether they be probation officers or others, to investigate and report to the court, has become a practical philosophy and is very widely accepted throughout our province.

A qualified social worker's report saves several hours of the court's time, because this same social worker has become involved in the whole family situation. More marriage counselling by social workers could substantially reduce the court caseload and more direction in the way of conciliation is necessary. This is one area in which we are in dire need of more social workers.

The courts generally have a panel of doctors to assist them. These include psychologists, psychiatrists and pediatricians, and many cases are referred to them by the court. They, in turn, report on the medical situation to the judge before a decision is made by him.

This, then, gives a general introduction to family courts throughout our province. I would now like to deal directly with the juvenile and family courts of Metropolitan Toronto.

This court, as most of us are aware, is at 311 Jarvis street and serves approximately 1,700,000 people. As I indicated earlier, this court has a heavy, heavy caseload. Court rooms, clerks' offices, psychiatric services and a children's detention home are all under the same roof in Metropolitan Toronto. The whole operation is under the hand of the senior judge, Judge Lorne Stewart and the court itself is a unique tribunal when dealing with children. It has the characteristics of a forum, of a clinic, or of a school in human understanding. It is a court of law, but the processes of that court are to a great degree tempered.

The staff of our juvenile court here in Toronto has been selected and it forms a team of varied specialized and experienced people in law, sociology, psychiatry and psychology. It is a regular beehive of activity

most days in its open hours, and yet, because of the court building itself, there remains always an air of calmness about it.

Faces do echo a degree of tragedy because of some breakdown in family communication that has caused the members of the group to be at the family court level. Many people are impatient. As one looks up and down the halls, cluttered groups of people can be seen standing around awaiting their turn to be heard. A court door opens and someone calls out, "Mr. and Mrs. Jones;" and Mr. and Mrs. Jones walk in and the rest of the group sit back with worried looks on their faces.

We must do something, Mr. Speaker, which will greatly alleviate the court load here in Metropolitan Toronto. It has come to the point now—as I said in an earlier comment to this House—that lawyers are disinclined to take family court cases not because they are disinterested in human affairs, but because they feel that the time involved is so great that their fees, in accordance with that time, are prohibitive. They instruct clients to look elsewhere for satisfaction for their problems.

The annual report of our Metropolitan Toronto courts for 1965 shows just how active it was last year. Family courts were held 40,000 times a day; 14 for domestic cases; 10 for child welfare cases. In 1965, 20,088 juveniles were detained and held in custody for a total of 10,981 days. In addition, over 19,000 matters were disposed of by the courts. The probation figures are astounding; in that nearly 200 probation orders were made during that year.

The court is also one of the largest collection agencies in Canada. Last year it collected and distributed over \$2 million. The bulk of this money is obtained through maintenance orders at the request of a wife whose husband has deserted her. In addition, part of the funds are under the reciprocal agreements that the province of Ontario has with other provinces of Canada, with states of the United States and other jurisdictions outside North America.

In this way, if a man deserts his family, the wife can obtain maintenance in Ontario and even though the husband has fled to another jurisdiction, we have a reciprocal agreement with that jurisdiction and the wife can, in fact, collect the funds through the family court and ultimately they will be distributed to her.

Last year, about 6,000 families were counselled by probation officers regarding matrimonial problems, and 16,000 interviews on

these problems were held. This gives some idea of the caseload involved. This work was handled by a relatively small group, and each probation officer had an average monthly caseload of about 60. There is so much work for them that they cannot give the type of service to the people that they would like to provide. There is very little individual guidance service as a result, and group therapy, though helpful, is not satisfactory.

I spent a few moments with one of the probation officers last week, and he indicated to me that his caseload was so heavy that he had become completely frustrated in his job. He said that he had at the time, 50 or 60 young boys and girls under his specific care in probation service and he could not give them any individual service at all. He felt that a lot of these youngsters were going back out into society without having received proper guidance from him or from an officer in his capacity. The odds were that they were going to be back in juvenile or family court at a later date.

Again, I say how important it is that we have some change in the probation officer system in the Metropolitan Toronto juvenile and family court.

There is another aspect to the court which makes it most unusual, and it is this particular point that I am now going to discuss. The senior staff is appointed by the province; the junior staff and the general workers are appointed by the municipality, but the municipality bears the cost for all wages.

There has been a great deal of controversy. I am sure most of us are aware, at the Metropolitan Toronto executive committee level in reference to the family court. Some members of the committee have levelled criticism at the operation of the court, and there always seems to be a movement by that committee to reduce the budget each year. Last year, as I recall, on a motion by one of the members, \$100,000 was pared from the budget of this court. As such, we now have the situation where the senior judge must travel to the executive committee of Metropolitan Toronto with his hat in hand and beg for financial assistance.

Surely the matter of families, Mr. Speaker, is so important in our province that the time has come that we must end this practice. We heard in several instances—

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Would the hon. member not agree that the simplest way of ending this practice is to have the province assume the whole cost of the administration of justice?

**Mr. Eagleson:** I wonder if I could ask the hon. member to listen to the rest of the speech and I think he will have the answer to his question.

From my knowledge of the situation, the senior judge is involved in so much administrative detail in the court that he does not have the proper time to arrange the court system and set up a proper organization for the judges therein. His time could be much better used in correct direction of the sitting. I would suggest that the time is ripe for the government to look again at the family court and set it up on the same basis as the surrogate court in the county of York, whereby a registrar is in charge of the administrative detail and the senior judge handles the court proceedings.

I would suggest to the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) that we in the province should take immediate responsibility and make immediate arrangements with Metropolitan Toronto to take over full responsibility for the family and juvenile court of Metro Toronto. I am sure this will mean a greater expense for the province, but by the same token I am satisfied that arrangements that would be suitable both to the province and to Metro could be made.

I feel that a recommendation should be made to Metro whereby the province would take over the family court in all matters, and Metro contribute a certain amount annually towards the operation of the court.

The 1965 budget was over \$800,000 and it is a payment that Metro has made and presumably will be obliged to continue to make in the future. I see no reason why they would not agree to make an annual contribution for the operation of the court. In this way we could remove the three-cornered confusion that now exists at the family court level, with the court in the middle and the province on the one hand and the Metropolitan Toronto executive on the other.

Another matter that should be considered is that concerning area courts and probation officers. I think most of us are aware that there are magistrates courts throughout Metropolitan Toronto in certain suburban areas—in Scarborough, North York, York township, Etobicoke and Willowdale. There is no reason—if we are going to give this service in the magistrates court system—why we cannot give the same service at the juvenile and family court level.

We have heard comments at the Metropolitan Toronto executive level when at the request of the senior judge to set up such a court, the Metro committee said: "Yes, that's fine, you can go ahead and set up a test court

in Scarborough and see how it works out." When they were asked for further funds for this purpose, this was refused. Presumably had the test been successful in Scarborough they would have been happy to let them continue in other areas, but presumably on the same financial basis, namely, that they did not want to contribute anything to the new courts.

Another thing that comes to mind involving Metropolitan Toronto is the fact that some suburban officials feel that the city of Toronto is getting an unfair advantage and an unfair share of use out of the Metro court. I think this could be removed by setting up suburban courts. In any event, whether we set up suburban courts at the moment or not, this parochial view on the part of individual municipalities throughout the Metro area, cannot be condoned, and we as a province must step in.

I will now deal with the diagnostic clinic of the court. This is another problem just as the probation system is. At the present time, it handles several children every month and the staff consists of three part-time psychiatrists, two full-time social workers and four full-time office workers. There is a heavy backlog of work awaiting the clinic. I understand from discussions with judges at the family court, they must wait four to six weeks for a report from the diagnostic clinic.

Former employees, as some of us may have noted, have been very critical of this clinic. Much of the criticism, I must say in honesty, is justified. The basic criticism, however, is that there are insufficient funds available and insufficient staff. The clinic is presently under supervision of a supervisory probation officer, and yet they want to work in conjunction with the top pediatricians and psychologists and psychiatrists. I ask the hon. members of the House how we can expect doctors, expert in their fields, to report to a probation officer in the operation of their clinic?

I would suggest that this needs a complete overhauling. There should be a full-time psychiatrist, or group of psychiatrists on the staff, and there should be a much closer relationship with the neighbouring hospitals. A medical expert should be in charge of the clinic and I suggest, and I see the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) is in his seat, that The Department of Health of the province should be the employers of this group of doctors. In this way, there would be some hope of advancement.

At the present time, the doctors who are involved, even on a part-time basis, feel they are in a completely dead-end system.

The confusion also surrounding probation officers at the court should be removed. At the present time, though they are called probation officers, they have several differences individually. Some are no more than clerical workers, some deal specifically with probation work, other simply do social work. Most of them have university degrees and a great deal of practical knowledge. And this knowledge is not being directed by our government and should be.

In Metro Toronto, the juvenile court probation officers are paid by the municipality and under The Juvenile and Family Courts Act. Throughout the rest of the province, with the exception of Ottawa, they are appointed under The Probation Act, and I feel that the time has come for all the probation officers in the family court of Metropolitan Toronto and Ottawa to be appointed under The Probation Act.

There is one other problem facing the court that I feel requires specific comment. Once the court has decided that it is in the best interests of the child to place him in a foster home, the procedures under The Child Welfare Act are used to avoid any problem in payment for the maintenance. Once this Act is applied, however, the court has no power to continue the supervision over the child through its present probation facilities. The ideal approach would be to change this system and set up more special institutions such as Warrendale and Boys' Village.

I visited Boys' Village and Warrendale in the last couple of weeks and I recommend such a visit to every hon. member of this House. The job these two groups are doing for emotionally disturbed children of our province is quite heartening. It is enjoyable to see the reactions being obtained. I am going to spend some greater time on these two institutions at a later date.

Last year a brief was presented to the select committee on youth by the hon. Attorney General which recommended that more group homes for young offenders be set up. This system can work. For example, in Hamden, Connecticut, a group home has been set up by a state treatment centre for emotionally disturbed boys. Such a home takes these boys, six at a time, and gives them domestic warmth and attention that they have never had. It teaches them skills so that they can ultimately get back into society with some degree of hope for success. The home refuses to coddle them. A child is expected to do his job no matter how emotionally disturbed he is.

One case, for example, involved a young

boy named Billy. He had spent 13 of his 15 years in foster homes because his parents could not handle him since he was the seventh child of, I think, eight or nine all told. Each foster home in turn rejected him, and you can imagine the degree of emotional disturbance and the degree of concern that built up in this boy's heart. But in this group home system in Hamden, Connecticut, he gradually learned in dealing with someone who accepted him in a proper manner, in a parent-child relationship, he learned responsibility. He earned money and bought himself a bicycle. He learned a lot of things. The home director and his wife had a two-year-old daughter, and this daughter was the key to Billy's ultimate success. Eventually, Billy indicated to the director that he had hopes of getting out of the home and wondered what could the director do to help him along these lines. It was at that point that the director knew that some success had been made and they got the boy back into a regular channel of society.

Since this group was put into operation a year-and-a-half ago, working groups of six, it has had three or four boys go back into society without any problems. They have had some go back into society and ultimately get into difficulty, but they do not feel they have failed in their responsibility if the boy gets into difficulty. It is the way he handles the difficulty that is important. If he can react in a normal manner, they feel that they have done their job.

I know that the Boys' Village system has recently set up a group home and they hope to set up more.

Again I commend heartily to all hon. members visiting these establishments.

The juvenile and family court of Metropolitan Toronto is doing an excellent job in spite of the problems I have pointed to. To allow it to fulfil its very important task to better advantage, the province should, as I said, make immediate arrangements with Metro for the transfer of responsibility.

Now, to get back to the rest of the province, I would add that the province should step in and take control of all juvenile and family courts throughout the province. In this way we would have the same standard of services in each court throughout Ontario.

The present system of having the local magistrates as the juvenile and family court judges is, in many cases, unsatisfactory. Some magistrates have such a heavy caseload that they cannot devote the time that they feel is necessary for the proper management of their juvenile and family court affairs.

Perhaps some consideration should be given to this point as well, by the hon. Attorney General. The most important thing is that we take the financial responsibility, because the problems of family life throughout Ontario are becoming greater and greater every day in this hectic day. The family courts and juvenile courts of our province can be the answer to a great many of these problems and the proper function of these courts is commended and suggested to government in the manner I have pointed out.

Thank you.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South):** Mr. Speaker, this contribution is beyond the Speech from the Throne debate. This debate started last January and has continued its tortuous course through the rest of January, February and well on into March.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the time has come to give this debate at least the semblance of a recent burial and that we reform the rules of the House to take care of situations like this. I want to make this plea to the government this morning that they should set up in this year prior to Confederation—it would be timely, I suggest—a select committee of this Legislature to reread and rewrite the rules that guide our deliberations in this assembly.

In the old days, as the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) will recall, the Speech from the Throne debate always ended prior to the introduction of the Budget, and the Budget debate was to be concluded before the consideration of estimates. I agree that the Budget debate running in conjunction with the estimates is not a very serious matter and perhaps is commendable, but certainly one of the debates—the Speech from the Throne debate—should be terminated before the Budget is introduced. They are two different types of debate and certainly they should not be running parallel to one another through the long months that the House is in session. I think that it certainly needs tidying up in that regard.

This session we have had the private members' hour, and I would say that that has been one of the better parts of this session. Better debates have taken place in that hour than perhaps in any other part of the deliberations of the House. That has been a step forward. But I want to point out, Mr. Speaker, in all seriousness, that this step forward was taken by agreement. In other words, I suggest that these reforms should be by right, rather than on sufferance.

The Lewis rules, as we know them in this House, are no longer adequate to meet the situation that prevails at the present time, and we are in a state of almost chaos at times in this House, so far as rules are concerned. It would seem to me that if we want to conduct the affairs of the House in a businesslike way, and having in mind that the Opposition have rights as well as the government, then we should rewrite the rules of the Legislature at once during the interval between this session and the next one, and the government should report that committee's work to the Legislature for action at the next session.

I want to speak for a few minutes on one particular subject. In the calm and quiet that comes on this Friday morning, I want to talk about a battle, and this is perhaps not the right atmosphere in which to introduce that combative spirit.

History will record many famous battles down through the years—Bunker Hill, the Battle of the Bulge and the wars of 1812 and 1914. But this year we have had the battle of the beans, and it to this battle that I want to direct your attention for a few moments, because you will find, as I speak of this battle, that the general in command of the government forces—the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart)—introduced innovations into the plan of attack that would have done credit to a Montgomery or a Rommel.

He introduced innovations that had a combination of political and military overtones, and quite prominently he displayed these as the battle progressed. This battle, of course, as the House will recall, has gone on for many months. The government forces made a very strong attack on the enemy and it can be said—as the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) is wont to say at times—"It should be noted for the record," that the general in command of the government forces fought brilliantly in the various skirmishes that took place over the months that have passed.

He led his forces with vigour and with courage, and when they were forced to fall back after each skirmish, it was not to surrender, it was simply to regroup the forces and fight again, and the hon. Minister of Agriculture moved into the battle time and time again, until last fall when an odd situation took place. In the lull that had developed in the operation the hon. Minister suddenly made an announcement that he was going to allow the bean growers of southwestern Ontario to vote as to whether they wanted their assessment increased to provide additional facilities.

Now, this to many would look like surrender, but the hon. Minister was fortified by military tactics of old, and by the political ingenuity that he practises at all times. He met the situation squarely.

I would have the House remember, as I develop this argument, what was the fuss all about, I mean, what started the war? Well, it was a very simple thing; actually the trigger that starts any war is often a simple thing that engulfs the whole world in the conflagration.

The issue at stake here, according to the hon. Minister of Agriculture, down through the years was that he said the bean board should divide its activities, should separate its functions and become two instead of one. That was the main issue, and as the general for the government forces led his army into battle, that cry was on his lips at every opportunity. "You have to separate," he cried again and again.

He let it be known far and wide that there would be no surrender so far as the government was concerned; there would be no compromise. Nothing would suit or satisfy the hon. Minister of Agriculture except complete and absolute surrender, and so in the lull that came late last fall, this situation was a little grotesque.

Here was the hon. Minister who had said: "Surrender, or else! Separate—you have to!"

And here was an hon. Minister saying: "I am prepared to give to this board, who have defied me down through the years, who have been illegal in their operations, who will not listen to my advice, who will not bow before my orders; I am going to say to this board: 'All right, I am going to perpetuate the illegality. I am going to give you a vote, even though I say that you should separate and you are acting illegally when you do not separate!'"

But in spite of that, the hon. Minister made the bland announcement: "I am going to give them a vote." Well, I imagine that stunned any student of politics of this province.

Here was the leader of the government in that particular department saying to the enemy. "Well, all right, we will let you have a vote." I want to look at that in depth for a moment or two. The hon. Minister laid down the ground rules. He said this vote will be on whether you want to increase your assessment for the purpose of providing for additional facilities.

Now, the moment the hon. Minister announced that he was going to give a vote to the bean growers of southwestern Ontario,

two members of the farm products marketing board resigned. Messrs. Gordon Hill and Alden MacLean, and they gave as their reason for resigning, that politics had got mixed up in the whole thing.

The only thing that has bothered me about the explanation is, that surely they were slow in acquiring the knowledge that where the hon. Minister of Agriculture is mixed up in any farm deal, or any other deal, politics are deeply involved at all times.

But MacLean and Hill resigned. Both felt that this bean board should divide its operations. I do not think there is any secret about that. They held those views strongly, and they were quite convinced that their views were right.

I make this charge in this House this afternoon—and when I make it, I know full well the gravity of what I say—the hon. Minister of Agriculture, rebuffed on every occasion when he sought to impose his will on the bean board, devised this devious scheme, the ignoble scheme, a scheme that has never been employed before by any government leader and I hope never will be again.

What my hon friend, the hon. Minister saw was this, and I want the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) to listen to this. He saw in the resignation of MacLean and Hill that these men would go out when a vote was called and oppose the vote because they held the deep conviction that the board's activities should be divided. The hon. Minister could count on MacLean and company and Hill and company marshalling forces to oppose the vote when it was given to the bean growers of southwestern Ontario; and he could depend on a large segment following these two men—other farmers who were deeply convinced that this was the right course to pursue. He could depend on that following for a given purpose.

The bean handlers; the bean brokerage business; the bean mills in southwestern Ontario; they were anxious to see this vote defeated. They were anxious to see the activities of the board divided.

So the hon. Minister could count on those in the farmer field who wanted to see the activities of the board divided. And he could certainly count on his pals, his political pals, to see that the bean operators did all they could to defeat the vote when it came to an issue.

As a result, of course, the greatest propaganda machine we have known for a long

time was brought into being by the mill operators in southwestern Ontario against this bean vote. By radio, by television, in the paper, by private letters, every bean grower was warned of the dangers that would flow in his direction if he did not cast his vote against the bean question when it was brought before the people.

I say to this House this afternoon that the hon. Minister of Agriculture, not being able to win his battle in a frontal attack, took the circuitous route. He must have read military tactics somewhere, he concocted this manoeuvre to achieve his end of dividing the bean board's activities. He would give the bean growers a vote knowing at the same time that this vote would be the shortest road to achieving the ends that he had in mind.

Now I would say to you, Mr. Speaker, that no Minister has ever dared in this House, or in the conduct of public business in this province, to do a thing like that, under the umbrella of giving the bean growers the vote. The only reason that the bean growers ever got a vote, was because the hon. Minister felt sure that the vote would be a no vote, and that when it was a no vote, the hon. Minister would then be in a position of having the board discredited in the public mind and in the mind of the bean growers of Ontario. Then he could move in and do his desperate task.

And that is exactly what happened. No sooner had the votes been taken, the smoke of battle had hardly cleared away, before my hon. friend moved in. With his minions he went down to London and called these men into a meeting and while they were there, at this meeting, like a common thief, like a burglar in the night—not a common burglar, but a clever burglar, who by a ruse lures the suspected victims from the house—he moved in and ransacked and stole that which did not belong to him.

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that surely we are going a long way, in the name of democracy. Talk about a police state! We came closer to a police state when the hon. Minister's cohorts moved in on the bean board, into the empty offices of the bean board, than we have for a long time.

Now, I want you to look for a moment at the members of the bean board themselves. These men for many years have rendered good service to the people of Ontario, in the managing of that bean board. It was regarded over the years as one of the better of the marketing boards. And now we have their office ransacked, the door locked in

their face, and they are branded, naturally, before the public, as having done something wrong. Perhaps stolen money, perhaps falsified records. No one knows. It is a sort of an empty charge and a hollow charge—and the hon. Minister moves in on the pretext of doing something for the bean growers of the province of Ontario.

They have not any right to get an injunction. They have not any right for appeal. They have not any right for a hearing. They could not find anyone to state their case to, because the hon. Minister had walked in, taken their records and locked the door.

I would say to this House that one thing we should do in this session if nothing else, is to say to that politically minded Minister of Agriculture, that at no time in the future should he be able to put his politically sticky fingers into the internal workings of any marketing organization in this province, unless and until he has stated his case to a public meeting, an annual meeting, or some other tribunal and put his case across, not steal in as he did in this case.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): The hon. Minister of Lands and Forests looks shocked.

**Mr. Oliver:** I think my hon. friend should be shocked. He is basically a fair man.

After the vote was over, after the rape was perpetuated and done to these people, the farm people of Ontario rose up in arms, as they properly should. Then the hon. Minister, realizing that he was in beans up to his neck—almost smothering—tried to rescue himself from the situation that he himself had created.

He called a meeting of the commodity groups, a secret, quiet meeting, in which he sought to tell them his side of the story. Then he called a press conference and he told representatives of our party and of the NDP that they must not come into this party, it was his party, it was not anybody else's. I could never understand his refusal at that time because the press, if anything, are supposed to give out news, and if you can get it first hand along with the press, I cannot see what damage has been done if the hon. Minister wanted simply to put his case across.

Now the farm papers, the farm press and the farm people were aroused over this situation. But it is not this situation alone that farm people are aroused about at the present time. This was simply the event that triggered off the revolt among farm people, and

it has gone to such an extent that I say to this House this morning that never has a Minister of Agriculture in this province failed so completely to reach the farm people as the present hon. Minister of Agriculture. Not only on beans, but on milk, on vertical integration, on helping the drought areas across this province, and a dozen and one other places, my hon. friend has failed to communicate with the farm people of this province.

Now, you cannot get him to go out to a farmers' meeting. We had a meeting in my riding with 500 people, he was pressed to attend, but like the meeting at Enterprise earlier on, and some others, he found a reasonable excuse not to come. The only place at which the hon. Minister talks to farmers now is where he can get them corralled at a little banquet somewhere when everybody has been searched and he knows exactly what they are thinking and he is talking to a captive audience.

Why, 300 farmers went to the hon. Minister's own home. If he will not go to the farmer, the farmer has to go to him. Well, if that is to be the new state of affairs, it is all right with me.

These farmers who went to his home on that weekend held a conference with the hon. Minister. He selected, like they do in big places, a number of the group and had them come in and gave them a cup of tea and talked to them. When they came out the spokesman was asked how he got along. He said it had just been a complete waste of time. And when you talk to the hon. Minister, it is a complete waste of time.

There is being organized in the province at the moment a march on Queen's Park, or a march on Toronto by angry farmers. It is a sad commentary, I would say, Mr. Speaker, that in this day and age when farmers need help more than they have ever needed it before, they have a Minister of Agriculture who is lost, as was said the other day, between two loves.

And I agree he is lost between them. I do not think he is either on one side or the other. He tries to be a neutral and in this game where agriculture is suffering as it is today, the hon. Minister just must not be lost. He must be positive, and he must stand on the side of agriculture, because if he does not, we are not going to have any agriculture in the years that lie immediately ahead.

**Mr. Thompson:** Where is the hon. Minister's answer?

**Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury):** Let the record declare he is not here.

**Mr. K. E. Butler (Waterloo North):** As I rise to take part in this debate, Mr. Speaker, debates, as I recall them back in school days particularly, had opposite sides chosen to debate.

Under these circumstances, sir, if this still applies, I am following a real heavyweight in the dean of the House, a tremendous orator.

I join the other hon. members who have spoken in congratulating you on your fair and impartial handling of this House. You and the Deputy Speaker, particularly in the sessions Tuesday and Thursday after eight o'clock, have had a very trying task indeed. I also congratulate the two new hon. members on their election to the assembly.

Mr. Speaker, despite the remarks of the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Apps) and the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Newman) on the beauty of their respective ridings, in my humble opinion I think there is no place equal in this country to live and travel through than the county of Waterloo, particularly the northern portion. In the Elmira, St. Jacobs, Wellesley and other rural areas, the farmland is superb, the farmers very thrifty, hard working and productive. I do not know too much about the bean growth there.

In the cities of Kitchener and Waterloo, industry is expanding rapidly and many new industries are coming in. The latest large industry is the Budd automotive firm, which is putting up a \$20-million plant and will initially start with 750 to 1,000 employees. With the great diversity of industry we are very fortunate as we do not have to hang our hats on the ups and downs of any particular segment of industry. As an indication of this, on October 31, 1965, in the city of Kitchener—the last census was taken at the end of 1964—the population was 82,674 people, and there were only 78 on provincial welfare. This is less than .01 per cent and is the lowest percentage of any city in the province. This indicates not only employment opportunity, but also the fact that those who are able to work do work in our community. It is a record of which to be proud.

This is directed to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) who is absent. Despite this high rate of employment, we desperately need more skilled workers. Our chamber of commerce is, therefore, working to the best of its ability, with any assistance I can give, to have a community college placed in the Kitchener-Waterloo area. We realize that every city in Ontario wants one of these, but we feel with our expansion of industry and population, we will be high on the list for

this necessary adjunct to our continued growth.

Leaving the great county of Waterloo, I would like to branch into more general topics. Firstly, there were some complaints made recently about the Bell Telephone Company making too much money. I might point out I have no Bell Telephone stock or any interest in the company, but it is the principle involved which is bothersome. The Bell Telephone has no monopoly of which I am aware. There are many rural lines in Canada, and if the Bell has a virtual monopoly, it is because of efficiency and not at the stroke of a pen by some Minister of the Crown.

I can see the president of the board at their October meeting of last year saying: "Well, fellows, it looks like we are going to do it again. Our projection is that we will make \$15 million more than we budgeted for; our salesmen are doing too good a job; our service people are installing sets too fast and efficiently; we have added 265,000 telephones this year; we now have 4.5 million phones in service. We could reduce our monthly charges by 50 cents per phone for the last quarter of 1966 and the first quarter of 1967 and eat up this \$15 million, then we would have another fight with the board of transport to get them back up again. I think we will take a chance and maybe we will be not too harshly criticized for having a good year."

I do not mean this to be facetious, Mr. Speaker, but I would point out that we in this Legislature and all levels of government should be proud of our successful companies rather than critical. The Bell Telephone Company employs 38,000 people and in taxes at different levels paid \$106.1 million in 1965. It is also 94 per cent owned by Canadian shareholders. This is a type of operation we need more of.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** It is controlled by A T & T, let us face facts.

**Mr. Butler:** It is owned by A T & T?

**Mr. Bryden:** It is controlled by A T & T.

**Mr. Butler:** Well, I am glad to have that interjection, Mr. Speaker, I was not aware of that fact. It does not say so in their statement.

**Mr. Bryden:** No, the statement does not say that.

**Mr. Butler:** This is the type of operation we need more of. There seems to be a tendency to lean more and more on government operated and controlled business all the

time, without the realization that government itself is the distributor of funds and does not earn them.

Compare for example the operation of the CBC with the Bell Telephone. We as taxpayers in 1967 are subsidizing the CBC to the tune of \$113 million. This means that on a per capita basis we pay \$5 per person to this operation whether or not we have a television or radio set. In our family, therefore, I am paying \$2 a month with no possibility of getting away from it, and no decision to make on it, and \$3.50 for my telephone. Outside of the convenience of a telephone, my wife gets more entertainment out of rehearsing a party with her friends on a Saturday morning than she does in a month's use of the CBC.

The same type of logic prevails in our financial support in this government of the small horse breeder. I would emphasize that this is the purpose of the racing grants. It is of little importance to the big breeder that he wins the money granted by this Legislature, as his overall cost is so great that a few thousand dollars mean little to his operation. He also really is, to a large extent, responsible for the better calibre of horse that people can go and watch at the tracks.

Our provincial income to the people of the province from these races was about \$9 million last year, with an investment of about \$77,000 in grants, and this is a pretty nice partnership for the people of this province. We got more favourable publicity in this province from a great horse like Northern Dancer than the hon. Minister of Tourism and Information (Mr. Auld) could have purchased in the United States and Canadian newspapers for thousands of dollars.

The main point of these remarks, Mr. Speaker, is that we seem to be too critical of successful operations without realizing that they are the main basis of our government's financial structures. They are the reason for increased wages, and the reason that unions can successfully bargain for better working conditions for their members.

There seems to be at all levels of government a great tendency to be the great white father, making decisions as to the security of our people on pensions, their welfare, through compulsory schemes. The fact that income tax is taken off a man's pay each pay day, is an implication that he does not have the ability to meet his own obligation on April 30, or any other controls on his income too numerous to mention.

It is a paradox, too, that those Legislatures most critical of successful business

operations are the foremost proponents of government becoming bigger business than it is now. They will criticize the Bell Telephone Company for misusing its supposed monopoly by making too much, and in the next breath want the government to take over the monopoly of automobile insurance and medical care insurance.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, Canada is a young country with the greatest opportunities afforded young people than any other place in the world. To take advantage of this opportunity, our people must have initiative and the right to make their own decisions without some level of government telling them what to do at every turn.

I would ask hon. members to think very carefully as to whether or not we are slipping too fast into a welfare state and stifling the initiative of those who have the ability to contribute a greater share to our progress over the years.

We would very much like to see our parents getting \$100, or for that matter \$200 a month in old age security, but should we be seriously impairing our children's ability to provide for themselves and lead a financially independent life? There is a valid point here somewhere. I am not smart enough to know where it is, and as elected members of government at all levels, the decision of how far we go along welfare lines will have to be made before too long.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Speaker, I share with the hon. members of the House, the esteem with which we regard the Speaker and the respect which is owing to his high office. I would venture to suggest that in the course of the responsiveness of parliamentary democracy to the needs of our society, we will find that the office of the Speaker will become of greater and greater importance in the fulfillment of the ideals of a social democracy to which this party subscribes.

I welcome to the Legislature the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Smith) and the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Ben). It is nice for me, having been a recent arrival to this House, to have the opportunity of welcoming someone else to this important assembly. I say important, Mr. Speaker, because it is my hope that this assembly will, in fact, become an important part of our governmental process.

I would like to direct some of my remarks today to the reasons why, in an indirect way, this assembly does not fulfill the kind of

function which it should fulfill in our parliamentary system. In the course of my remarks, I intend to revert to the theme about which I addressed the House when I first spoke a year ago on the problem of poverty in our society. A year ago I thought that it was just sufficient to describe in some way the extent and the nature of poverty in our society and what we could, in fact, do about it. I had assumed, at that time, that if all of us were to accept the fact of the existence and extent of poverty in our society, the government would have committed itself to a policy of the eradication of poverty in our society.

In that, of course, I was quite mistaken and because of that, I think it is necessary to devote a considerable amount of time to a discussion of what is, in fact, the function of this assembly, namely, to discuss the goals which we have for our society; to find out where the government stands in terms of those goals; and where we in this party stand in terms of the goals for our society.

It is customary today, Mr. Speaker, for people to suggest that there is no difference in this Legislature on the goals of our society; that our differences lie only in the means of attaining those goals and in the priorities that are assigned to the achievement of the goals. From this position, Mr. Speaker, I and the New Democratic Party dissociate ourselves completely because the goals of our society are matters which are in very real dispute in this assembly.

The fact that the government does not choose at any time in the course of the debates in this Legislature to debate any of those goals with the members of the Opposition does not mean that there are not fundamental differences between the government and this party. This was to me, Mr. Speaker, for some time a considerable mystery, but I realize now that subconsciously the government does in fact have a goal for this society, and that this goal is not the dominant goal of the New Democratic Party.

I would hope that at some point, some government member would see fit in the course of the debates in this Legislature, to enunciate for us the policy of that government. Until that is done, I can only assume that the policy of the government, the goal of the government and the way in which it is going to achieve its goals are reflected entirely in the remarks made by the hon. member who last spoke, the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Butler).

I think, Mr. Speaker, that the difficulties which people face in determining the goals

of our society lie in the fact that the government's goals are entrenched in the Throne speech, in the Budget debate and in the estimates which they put before this House. It is in those areas that the goals are reflected and out of those goals policies have been adopted by the government, presumably to achieve its goals. But in a very real sense, the government acts only on the periphery of the problems that are involved in our society. It is not prepared at any single time to intrude in any way on the domination of our society by a limited business community.

The government has reduced what were formerly political ideals to a public relations motto of a solely economic connotation, and the motto to which I refer is that the province of Ontario is the province of opportunity. This is, to this government, the equivalent of what was formerly a dominantly and significant political ideal, namely, the ideal of liberty. Occasionally the government will refer to equality of opportunity as an ideal or as a goal for our society. But equality, as a fundamental democratic disposition, goes beyond economic opportunity to the issue of equality of results, and this government, Mr. Speaker, has no commitment whatsoever to the proposition that in a democratic society, equal to liberty in the society is the equality of people to share in the good of that society.

Mr. Speaker, in Ontario today, there are two great groups of social ideals. First, there are those of the business community, the community which in fact controls our present-day society. Second, there are the ideals of those in the working classes, amongst the farmers and amongst the intellectual community, who are, in varying degrees completely dissatisfied with that domination by the business community.

Since Confederation, Ontario has belonged to the business community, with the attendant servants and ministers, the professions. It has been a story largely read in economic terms. Political events and movements have, until now, made only superficial differences in the development of the province of Ontario. Whatever actual political and social control has been exerted has only touched the surface. The government has, in fact, become a mere adjunct of the business community. We are faced here in the Opposition with fighting matters which should not have to be dealt with in this assembly at an inordinate length.

This government and its predecessor governments have allowed the waters of this

province to be polluted; they have allowed the forests to be denuded and the soil to be eroded, all at the behest of the business community. It will now cost this province and the people of the province of Ontario untold millions to redo what has been caused by the depredation of industry lacking any effective government intervention or control of its activities.

In Ontario, to be sure, the farmer has remained numerically a large class, but it is interesting to note that at this time in the history of the province of Ontario, in absolute numbers, there are fewer people engaged in agriculture than there were in 1910. But on the whole, the farmer has followed the ideal of the business community and has lent a passive support to whatever enterprise the business community saw fit to undertake.

There was for a brief period, an agrarian protest of the united farmers of Ontario, but it was not aimed at anything more than an immediate alleviation of economic discrimination. The farmer has remained too unorganized to formulate a social ideal of his own. He has allowed himself to form the great body of supporters of the business community ideal. He has seemed to believe that commercial prosperity promised him most. The tale may well be different in the near future.

In Ontario, the business community, supported until recently by the people of the suburbs and the farmers, lived by a 19th-century creed. In the face of pressing industrial problems they have acceded to certain slight changes. But none of the hard-wrung social legislation has altered significantly the underlying ideals of the business community. It sees in its own material prosperity, and the government sees as its sole reason for being in existence, a sufficient aim for the whole of society. The basic characteristic of the business community is the belief that from business prosperity all else flows.

Mr. Speaker, this belief is disastrous socially! It springs from a fundamental inability to realize the consequences of the activities to which they give themselves. Their horizons are limited to business success and in consequence their social ideals are meagre and narrow, incapable of producing that good life by which ultimately any society must be judged.

Lewis Mumford summed up the social ideals of the business community as three in number: The country house, the goal of every good businessman's aspiration, Coketown devoted to the production of material

goods, and unhappy about anything which did not derive from that particular activity; and Megalopolis, the largest city, whose ultimate aim is to conduct the whole of human life through the medium of paper.

These are the ideals of the business community, Mr. Speaker. It would be unreal, of course, not to recognize that there has been some slight realization by the business community of the need for social reform, but it is very slight indeed, and has a very low priority, both in that community and in this government which serves that community so diligently.

Contrasted with that ideal, Mr. Speaker, is the fundamental ideal of the other people in the community, the working class people, the farmers, and others who give any time and attention to the kind of society in which they like to live. Their ideal, Mr. Speaker, is a very simple and direct one. It is the desire to have a living wage and security of position, put very simply—getting and keeping a job.

What the working man wants, above all other things, is a secure position in society, with the means to support a standard of living, not markedly disproportionate to that of his neighbour. And what he fears most of all is the loss of his job and the lowering of that standard, unemployment and destitution.

The effect of the development of our society today has been naturally to increase the real income of many people, but at the same time the enormous multiplication of the material goods of life with its rapid rise in the possible standard of living has, comparatively and psychologically speaking, made the people of the community seem worse off than ever before. But above all there has been a loss of security which has given the haunting fear of unemployment for skilled and unskilled labour alike, a pressing immediacy.

Mr. Speaker, as one enters the doors of this chamber each day in the week, one sees before this building, men who are skilled in their trade and who are now not employed in the society. At the plant in Hamilton of the Studebaker Motor Car Company, you find men who have for a long period of time within the framework of the automotive industry been considered skilled employees and who have suddenly joined the ranks of the unemployed. To their realization has come the fact that they are not skilled members of the labour community and many of them are going to suffer severe consequences.

Every effort is presently being made to disguise from the people of Ontario the fact that large numbers of the men who have lost their positions in the last six months at the Studebaker Motor Car Company are not going to be reabsorbed into the economy of the province of Ontario on the same or a comparable level with the position that they left that society, and that this government so far has not seen fit to take any specific special measures to alleviate the condition of those men.

This particular abdication of authority by the government stems, of course, from the time when unemployment insurance became a matter of the responsibility of the federal government, and at that time for reasons known only to the government of this province and its predecessors, the government withdrew from the employment service obligation which it naturally and meaningfully should have in our society which is dependent so much on an adequate labour market.

Mr. Speaker, the business community and this government is in no way aware of the very large numbers of persons in the society hovering around the bare subsistence level and constantly in danger of falling below it with every disorder in the complex and easily upset industrial order. It is facile, these days to speak of the level of employment in the society purely in quantitative terms and not to deal with it as a qualitative matter. The figures published yesterday would indicate that in Canada between 300,000 and 400,000 people are now unemployed, if one uses a purely quantitative vertical test. But the true impact of employment can be measured accurately only in horizontal terms, the experience of unemployment over time.

Mr. Speaker, even after a period of economic growth in our society the experience in the labour market of a large number of our citizens is intermittent and hazardous, and there will be occasion both in the estimates of The Department of Labour and The Department of Education and in other estimates, to deal with the complete failure of the manpower policy of this government. Another aspect of those who live at a subsistence level or lower in our society is related directly to education, and its relationship to the problem of which I speak.

At the present time only 3.5 per cent of the unemployed persons are attending technical and vocational training to upgrade their skills. This, in my opinion, is an expres-

sion of the failure of effective government commitment to this policy.

If we eliminate the age group, five to 14 from the 1961 census, it is shown that 46.8 per cent, or 5,166,346 Canadians, 15 years of age and over not attending school, have no schooling or elementary education only, and of those in that group having had some degree of secondary education, the percentage is 48. In the province of Ontario, those figures are relatively accurate. In Ontario about 42 per cent have had only an elementary education, and about 47 or 48 per cent have had only some degree of secondary education.

The remaining part of our population have, of course, had the benefit of some degree of higher education. But I think that at this point in our history, Mr. Speaker, it is a condemnation of an educational policy which would leave that number of Canadian citizens and that number of the citizens of the province of Ontario unprepared to take their place in the society, either as earning, useful, working citizens or as citizens who have a real contribution to make in the society. For those who have been deprived of education, whether they are in the group to which I have referred or whether they are those who are going to leave school at the present time, there are many reasons for their inadequate education. I list amongst the main causes, poor housing, ill health, distance to school, lack of money and shabby clothing as economic factors, but these are not the only ones.

There are, in fact, for a large number of the people in our community, psychological and emotional barriers to education which affect both the children and the parents. There is amongst a large section of our society a lack of awareness of educational opportunities. Children from poor homes start school with disadvantages because they are unfamiliar with the discipline, the environment or even the culture that forms the basis of early school life. Other factors are lack of motivation and lack of success models.

As has been said, parents unaware of the requirements and the potential of education fail to provide the necessary stimulus for children. But when this is compounded into a neighbourhood and combined with miserable housing and day-to-day exposure to the ravages of unemployment, intermittent employment and underemployment, and to the ravages of disease, the disadvantaged child finds the schoolroom and its demands confusing and unreal. As one teacher remarked, even the quietness of the classroom is unreal.

Mr. Speaker, society itself places many barriers before the disadvantaged person to prevent him from obtaining the benefits of good education. Some of them are impersonal and some of them are discriminatory. Ostensibly, it treats everyone the same, but in fact the system has built-in values set by a business community ethics.

It assumes a business-community level of information. Schools in poorer areas are often more crowded and have poorer facilities. Curricula are rigid. Personal prejudice plays a part in some instances, and society's emphasis on consumption plays an even larger part. Even beyond all the complexities of designing an educational system which really reaches the poor child, lies the equally serious problem of reaching the adult whose rejection of school has left him seriously unprepared for life. Most educational programmes are oriented to young people. The alternative to bringing adults into an effective educational system, could simply be to write off a whole generation.

We here consider that the right of this party and of other parties to criticize the society is consistent only with a commitment on our part to do something about those areas of society which we in fact criticize. To us, criticism and commitment go hand in hand, and we feel that in this society, where what you do is what you are, and if you do nothing you are nothing, that the government of this province has a direct commitment, and must have a direct commitment and assume a direct responsibility to enable those who are able to do so, to be equipped to take their part in an adequate way in the society.

We believe that it is possible for the government to make such a commitment should it choose to do so. We have no real hope that it will do so, because we do not think that the government will ever elevate to an important position in the hierarchy of values which it has, the need to eliminate poverty in our society. We urge, however, that the government at least takes into consideration what we have to say on this topic.

We think that it is possible for the government, by adopting a seven or eight-point programme, to in fact achieve what we wish to achieve for the people numbering some 1.8 million, or 2 million people in the province of Ontario.

The first step which we recommend is that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) establish a committee whose duty and responsibility will be to investigate and to report to him on the areas of poverty in our society.

It is not sufficient for an interdepartmental

committee to be established, because such a committee must of necessity, take up the time of hon. Ministers whose prime responsibility and whose prime attention is directed to their own departments. They are not likely to devote the kind of time and attention to an interdepartmental committee, as a committee appointed directly by the hon. Prime Minister and responsible to him for this specific problem, would devote to its solution.

The second point that we would make is that the first requirement of such a committee would be to identify the areas of poverty in the society. There are many tests which are used. The convenient and rough-and-ready one at the present time is an income level, which was stated in the paper last night and which is embodied in a very rough-and-ready way in the medical services insurance plan which this government is using. But it is a pretty blunt instrument, and many people are poorer in that sense, but are also poor in other senses. It is, however, one useful index of the extent of poverty in society, and is at least a starting point.

Another index which is commonly used at the present time, is a budget index, the budget prepared by various groups in the society who are interested in establishing a subsistence level of existence, or a somewhat better level of existence as a standard by which to judge those who are poor.

Again, this is not an exclusive method of satisfying the requirement, and there are many subjective factors which are taken into account in arriving at these budgets. It is sufficient to say however, that the social planning council of Toronto, as I understand it, has established a minimum budget of \$140 a month for a single person. In this regard, it is of course an index of the extent to which we are not prepared to deal on an effective basis with poverty, when we realize that the Senate of Canada has suggested that \$1,250 is an acceptable standard of living.

There is no one in this House who will say that anyone can provide for the necessities of life in our society at an income of \$1,250 a year.

I think in a very real way that any budget system which is instituted as an index for testing the extent of poverty in the society should include for the older people and many other people in the society, the provision of an automobile. And I think it is not too much to say that a reasonable level of subsistence in our society denotes the need for people to have the opportunity to watch television. I do not lay these down as any necessary elements of such budgets, but I

think it is a sign of the extent to which the subjective factors are involved in budget tests for poverty, and that the members will realize that there is a wide discrepancy and variation in possible budgets.

But such a committee appointed by the hon. Prime Minister could make their own assessment of the extent to which this particular criteria should be used.

A third criteria to identify in our society the poor people, is the index of those who are not in the mainstream of our society at all, either because of disability, handicap or for other reasons. It is quite obvious that any general increase in the level of prosperity in the society will not extend to those persons unless special treatment and consideration is given to them. I include the obvious ones in that grouping, the disabled, the blind and the other groups which are presently covered by the very minimal categorical assistance programmes of the province.

Other criteria which such a committee could use are housing as a criteria of poverty, wage level as a criteria of poverty, educational levels, to which I have referred, as a criteria of poverty. I think such a committee would be in a position to engage a necessary staff of sociologists, social workers, psychiatrists and others, to do effective case studies; to test the criteria which have been adopted by such a committee; to identify the poor people; to make certain that as many as possible of those who are deprived in our society are effectively identified.

From such a study by such a committee, and using a flexible and variable approach, it would be possible to identify throughout the province the large number of people who presently suffer economically, culturally and otherwise in what this government considers to be a booming economy.

Many people take the view—a rather altruistic view or rather optimistic view—that in some way or other poverty is related to isolated pockets in the province. But, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that under the criteria which I have attempted to enumerate to this House we would find that poverty in the terms in which I have expressed it, pervades a very large area of our society, whether it is amongst the Indians on one extreme in the province or amongst those who are living in seeming reasonable comfort in the urban centres and extending through the whole area of urban, suburban, farm and non-farm rural life.

If such a committee were to engage in such a study and to make such a report, it would then be possible for the government

to adopt a set of policies which would be designed to achieve the goals which are required in order to eradicate poverty as a condition existing in the society. A co-ordinated set of policies related to the various departments of government would then permit each of those departments to pursue the particular area which fell to its lot, whether it was the area of welfare, the area of health, the government department responsible for Indians, The Department of Reform Institutions, The Department of Economics and Development, the Ontario housing corporation or whatever particular branch of the government it was decided should have a basic responsibility in an overall plan to carry out such policies.

If a plan such as this were adopted, I am certain that poverty could very well be eliminated within the course of the next ten years as a detriment, as a disgrace and as a social injustice in our society.

The next question, of course, which would come up is, how does one pay for this kind of a programme? Mr. Speaker, the society and the government in which we live and the business community are devoted to the kind of order of priority which enables many buildings and many structures and many roads to be built, but has little, if any, direct concern for the people in the province. And a very small part of the total expenditure of this province is devoted to the kind of needs which I have attempted to outline today.

The funds could very well be made available if, for example, the province of Ontario were prepared to put a limit on the expenditure for the Department of Highways. I do believe that the province of Ontario, if it expended \$350 million as a fixed limit for the next ten years, would have a very sufficient and excellent road system. The policy of the government to increase each year by ten per cent the estimates of The Department of Highways means that an additional \$30 million to \$40 million is spent every year in that particular department.

If we were to take \$30 million for the next ten years and devote \$300 million to the kind of programmes that I have suggested today, I would think that the benefit to our economy, and the benefit to the society, and the kind of satisfaction that we would get out of living in such a society would be greatly increased. The province would then be quite free to increase and devote further moneys to the construction of highways or such other activities as this government may see fit to spend the people's money on.

I use The Department of Highways simply

as an example of a place where it would be possible for the government to change its goals and to raise to a high level this need to eradicate poverty in Ontario. There are many others.

I think it is safe to say that many of us are quite happy to see the government spend a substantial amount of money on a centennial project. But our concern about the expenditure of such moneys is that it reflects an inadequate appraisal of what the priorities should be. If the moneys which are going to be spent on that centennial project had, in fact, been diverted to the provision of adequate public housing in the province of Ontario as the centennial project of the province, I think that all of us here would be quite happy.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Any housing policy!

Mr. Renwick: But more than anything else, Mr. Speaker, what we here require is a reordering of priorities because we think that the reordering of priorities, in fact is the place in which goals that we believe in are distinguishable from the goals which the government believe in. We think that such a reordering of priorities, coupled with a sense of urgency and a sense of commitment on the part of those responsible in the government, would do much to eliminate the wide area of social disadvantage which exists in our community.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): I would like to extend to you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, and I trust you will convey my message to the official Speaker, of my highest personal regards on his efforts during these past two terms of the Legislature. I would also like to report to you, sir, that I have two former Speakers of this House resident in my riding. They are both in good health, both quite active and still quite interested in the affairs of the province.

Today I would like to speak briefly concerning my riding and the county of Essex. I have often claimed that it is the best, although not the biggest, but it is one of the primary agricultural districts in our North American continent. It is the most intensive cash crop farming area in the province of Ontario.

The land area under cultivation of some 300,000 acres, is actually only about four per cent of the total acreage of our great province. The value of the annual farm field and greenhouse crops represents more than ten per cent of the total farm value of all

crops in Ontario. So this speaks well of Essex county agriculture.

Essex county, being located the farthest south of any area in Canada has the earliest spring. In fact, this week in the Windsor paper there were pictures of farmers in my area planting radishes and another picture of them out disking the ground in preparation for some of the early fruits and vegetables. Not too far north of here we still have snow on the ground, so this speaks well of the sun parlour or the banana belt of Canada.

Since we are so blessed, we naturally have the longest growing season in eastern Canada, a period of some 208 to 216 days between the north and the south part of the county, but there are at least 165 frost-free days in our particular county and an excess of 2,000 hours of sunshine, which is certainly invaluable to the growing of any crops.

In my county, I speak quite often on behalf of some 1,300 early vegetable growers, who produce a great variety of crops well in excess of 30. Eighty per cent of Canada's early potato crop is grown in my area. There are over two-and-a-half billion dozen bunches of radishes produced in my area each year. We grow lettuce, muskmelon, sweet corn, peppers, cauliflower, cucumbers, green beans, spanish onions and a host of other crops, that are possibly foreign to other areas of Ontario. Also we have fruit tree crops such as peaches, pears, plums and apples, and I trust that most hon. members of this House enjoyed some of Ontario's apples from the apple institute this past week.

Of course we do not neglect our field crops, as they have a total value in excess of \$20 million. We produce soya beans, corn, winter wheat, sugar beets and tobacco. Twenty per cent of all Ontario grains are produced in Essex county, and 31 per cent or more of our burley tobacco. Livestock and poultry also play their important role and add to the economy well into the millions. But the success of cash crop farming in Essex county, in this very specialized field, is the fact that my farming people, my horticulturists, have adapted to the technological change that has evolved in agriculture.

Many of my prominent farmers have played an important role in farm organizations here in our province and in the Dominion. They take the leadership in the various sections of the Ontario fruit and vegetable growers association. They are involved in the tender fruit institute, the

Canadian horticultural council and the Ontario federation of agriculture. In fact, the president comes from my riding. Also I am pleased to report to this House that my federal member is chairman of the agriculture committee in the Ottawa government.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** A real fine gentleman.

**Mr. Paterson:** And a hard worker. They meet quite frequently.

Back in 1950, the county of Essex had a multiplicity of grower organizations and this was quite confusing as they were all making representations to the government. So in 1951 they formed the Essex county associated growers, with a manager, a secretary and a board of directors. In 1954 a system of voluntary grower deductions at the wholesale level, of one quarter of one per cent on all sales of produce, was enacted and is still being maintained. This pays for their office and the promotion of the various fruits and vegetables, and I am pleased to report that at the Royal winter fair and other exhibits, Essex county displays are always at the forefront and usually win the top prizes.

Of course, located in my riding also, is the federal research station at Harrow, and this is being expanded, I believe, to the tune of some \$3 million, to delve further into the agriculture research programmes. This is of tremendous assistance to our specialized agriculture. They are working on atomic energy and a radioactive isotopes programme, which are a real boon to agriculture. Of course we also have provincial facilities, an excellent ag-rep. and a very large fruit and vegetable inspection group.

Of specific interest to me, and possibly foreign to many hon. members of this House, is the greenhouse industry itself. Here, within a radius of ten miles of the community of Leamington, we have the largest concentration of greenhouses in North America. There are in excess of 450 greenhouse growers in the county, who operate individually in varying scales of greenhouse operations, some quite small and some as large as nine acres under glass. They grow mainly cucumbers, tomatoes and flowers. Many other smaller greenhouses are used for starting the early vegetable plants and these are later transplanted into the fields.

Essex county has more than eight million square feet under glass, an investment well over \$12 million. Over half the greenhouses in Ontario are located right in this immediate area. It is a very complicated and technical business, this greenhouse operation. As these

products rely on a controlled environment, fumigation of the earth and fear of disease are always very prevalent.

Great quantities of both animal manure and commercial fertilizer, both in the liquid and solid forms are used. Water plays a very important role. Carbon dioxide machines are used in the greenhouses to help stimulate the growth. Lighting and Ontario Hydro play a great role, as light stimulates growth. The greenhouses are equipped with fans for air mixing, because they must keep the air at a relatively even temperature at the ground level and up at the ceiling.

Each of these greenhouse operations is equipped with low pressure boiler plants, and I must state that they have a very excellent record, almost accident free. Most of these operators have tremendous standby capacity and have alternate equipment should Hydro fail. They are great consumers of oil, natural gas and coal.

As far as agriculture goes, they are almost unique as they are a winter industry and are still in many instances a family operation. The latest trend in greenhouse operation is in the plastic field. It is much easier to put up, less expensive and they do have certain interesting features.

I would now like to switch to the basic problem of the fruit and vegetable industry, and this is protection of our markets during our growing season. I think we all realize that this comes under the general terms of the general agreement on trades and tariffs, or GATT, and what we gain we might lose in another sector.

But I would like to state that here in the province of Ontario, we do have marketing boards which control many items of Ontario agriculture in varying degrees. But to give the protection when it is needed, to help plan and sell our production at favourable prices to the producers, I feel that these marketing boards must have broader powers, possibly a federal basis. They must be able to help plan our production and control our imports of farm products coming into our country and province.

Too long have we been the dumping ground for surplus U.S. fruits and vegetables. Certainly we want reasonable prices for our consumers, but what the fruit and vegetable producer wants and needs to justify his gamble—and it certainly is a terrific gamble—is protection from the manipulator in our markets.

I do not see how we can justify carloads of U.S. cucumbers or Mexican cucumbers piling into our markets just as our production is

coming on. I do not see how we can justify carloads of tomatoes piling into our markets just as our products are coming on. And I can go through the whole list of fruit and vegetables that are grown in our province. A very serious problem.

Marketing boards must take a serious look at this problem, as it is the manipulator that makes the money. The retail price is not lowered substantially, so the consumer does not gain and the Ontario farmer in many cases has to dump his produce.

I would further ask that farmers get more representation on the Ontario food council. I think that this is essential.

Last week there was an item in the press attributed to the hon. member for Woodbine and I would like to take exception to the caption on this: "Processors of food defrauding consumer, NDP member charges."

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** I said it right here.

**Mr. Paterson:** Unfortunately, I do not have *Hansard* open to get the exact quote, but this is the headline attributed to the hon. member, and I would like to take some exception to this.

In my area there are many food processors, both large and small and these processing plants are quite a gamble. Some of these plants have organized unions—the united packing house workers of America—who are honest people doing an honest job. These people take a pride in their job, they take a pride in their product, they want to help the workers in the unorganized areas and to raise the standards in some of our smaller plants. I would simply say to the hon. member that in my opinion in Essex county in the fruit and vegetable canning industry, there is no fraud and I would ask him to substantiate his charges at his convenience.

**Mr. Bryden:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member had taken the trouble to hear when I spoke, he would know that I was not speaking about the processors in Essex county at all—about whom I admit that I know very little. I was talking about certain meat-packing companies, and I think I substantiated my point quite well. There is no question at all as to the accuracy of what I said.

**Mr. Paterson:** I appreciate those comments and I shall be glad to have them on the record because I do have the statement here regarding the meat industry. But the caption says: "Processors of food" and what I was

trying to pinpoint is that fruit and vegetable processors are honourable people.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

Mr. Bryden moves adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

**Mr. Speaker:** Before the adjournment of the House, I have been asked to draw to the attention of members the fine group of young men and women in both the west and the east galleries with their teachers from Unionville public school, Unionville.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, on Monday, we will proceed with the estimates of The Department of Lands and Forests, and I have earlier informed the House that they will be followed by the estimates of The Department of Labour.

Also, sir, I note that there are two of the smaller departments whose estimates are still outstanding, namely, those of the provincial auditor and of the Lieutenant-Governor, and I think that the Opposition should be prepared for those two items as well from Monday on.

I move the adjournment of the House.

**Mr. V. M. Singer** (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, before that motion is put, I wonder if the House leader could tell us two things: What day does he think will be the last day for the Throne speech debate; and when is it reasonable to expect that Bill No. 66, which is The Securities Act, will be called for second reading? Will it be a few days, a week, or ten days or when?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Let me deal with them in the reverse order. The securities bill was introduced just a day ago and I think it should be on the order paper so that everyone has an opportunity to study it before we—

**Mr. Singer:** I just want to know when we should be prepared for the debate.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There will be no delay about it. On the other hand, there will be no rush about it, so that everyone will have an opportunity to inform themselves about the comments they want to make when it comes up for debate.

**Mr. Singer:** Does sooner or later mean after next week?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It could be towards the end of next week. Let me say this with respect to the wind-up of the Throne speech debate, we will be in a position on Monday morning to inform the hon. member of that. But I think, with respect, the Speaker should be prepared for that early next week, in order that we may then proceed to the Budget debate.

I do not know whether the question of the Easter recess has been raised, but I think the hon. members should look forward to a proposed recess as of the Wednesday before Good Friday, which would be April 6. The House would be adjourned the week of Easter Monday and will resume the following week.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 12.50 o'clock, p.m.







# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Monday, March 21, 1966  
Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome, as guests, students from the following schools: In the Speaker's gallery, Principia college, Elsah, Illinois; and in the east gallery, Blythwood public school, Toronto; Kent senior public school, Toronto; Winona Drive public school, Toronto; and in the west gallery, West preparatory school, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

**Mr. G. A. Kerr (Halton):** Mr. Speaker, I rise on a matter of personal privilege. An article in today's Toronto *Daily Star* states that I advised members of the co-operative medical services federation of Ontario not to switch to OMSIP. My remarks were the result of a question put to me in Milton last Saturday, as to whether or not all people eligible for an old age pension would automatically be covered by OMSIP. In clarifying this point, I stressed that members of the Halton medical co-op should read the OMSIP pamphlet carefully and, before cancelling their existing insurance, should satisfy themselves that the Ontario plan is as good as the coverage provided by the co-op. I did not tell the co-op to shun OMSIP, or criticize the Ontario plan in any way. I was attempting to explain our plan and justify its need for certain people in the province.

Another statement attributed to me is to the effect that I do not want any part of a government that would put co-operatives out of business. What, in fact, I did say was that the Ontario government did not establish OMSIP with the idea of putting co-operatives out of business and, further, that there will continue to be a need for the medical co-op movement, particularly in the area of supplementary coverage.

Further, Mr. Speaker, I did not advocate that the Ontario government aid the co-

operatives with a \$100,000 promotion campaign. I suggested that it would be nice if that amount of money was available to co-ops to publish their medical insurance programme, as is done by PSI and other non-profit plans in Ontario.

Most of my remarks, Mr. Speaker, were made during a question-and-answer period involving other speakers and this is probably why the reporter misinterpreted my remarks.

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart), who obviously is not here; but perhaps he will take it as notice. Why is the full-time chairman of the Ontario securities commission acting as the chairman of the annual meetings of Commonwealth International Corporation Limited and Commonwealth International Leverage Sons Limited?

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Speaker, I have two questions. My first, to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree): Has the hon. Minister of Labour received representations from the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) concerning labour rates and conditions of labour conditions, that is—with Lowland Construction Company and Alexander park housing project? And does the hon. Minister agree that this matter falls within the jurisdiction of his department rather than The Department of Economics and Development? And, if so, when does he expect to have an answer for the building trades council?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, the answer to the first question—have I received representations from the hon. Minister of Economics and Development about this matter—is “Yes.”

Second, fair wage schedules on government projects have been introduced for all contracts let by The Department of Public Works, Ontario water resources commission, and the Ontario housing corporation. The administration and enforcement of these schedules are matters which fall under the jurisdiction of The Ontario Department of Labour. The rates are based on figures established by the federal government. In addition

to wages, the schedule also regulates hours of work. However, no attempt has ever been made to prescribe fringe benefits under our fair wage schedule.

With respect to the third part of the question, I understand that a representative of the building trades council was in touch with my department on Friday last and an arrangement was made to submit a brief, possibly jointly with the Toronto construction association, to our department setting out their views and recommendations. We have not yet received this brief for consideration.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, my second question is to the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile).

Was an investigation ever held into the standards of care at Twilight Haven in Petrolia, following the hon. Minister's assurance to this effect last August to the Lambton county committee for the protection of senior citizens at Twilight Haven? And second, when will the position of head nurse, vacant since March 10, be filled?

**Hon. L. P. Cecile** (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, in reply to question No. 1: The assistant director of our homes for the aged branch remained in Twilight Haven during a two-week period, starting Monday, August 23, last. This was at the request of the home committee during the absence of their superintendent of the home, who was away on vacation. The senior member of the staff had the opportunity of reviewing all operations of the home and, as a result, the staff ratio of employees to residents, of approximately 1:3 residents, was changed to 1:2.5 residents. I should add that I did not receive formal complaints in writing concerning the care and welfare of the residents of the home. The home committee itself was, of course, in a position to deal with personal complaints proposed by members of the staff.

In reply to question No. 2: The head nurse of this home gave notice of her resignation to take effect March 10, 1966. A registered nurse had been hired as a replacement on March 2. A second registered nurse was hired March 10, the same year, so that there has been no absence of qualified nursing staff at any time.

**Mr. S. Lewis** (Scarborough West): I had a question for the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis). I will put it on the record. Would the hon. Minister indicate which Ontario teachers colleges, other than Hamilton about which we now know, sanctioned the use of corporal punishment for school discipline purposes?

And, Mr. Speaker, I put questions before the orders of the day last Friday for the hon. Attorney General. I wonder if he can answer them?

**Hon. A. A. Wishart** (Attorney General): Yes, Mr. Speaker. I should like to refer to the question:

On what authority does Gordon Hachborn, a lawyer in the Attorney General's department, indicate that probation might be considered for Peter Lay, a patient presently in the London Ontario hospital, under "the suitable circumstances"?

Then the second question:

Is it customary for the Attorney General's department publicly to consider review of a mental patient's confinement when The Department of Health has apparently reached no conclusion?

The answer is that Peter Lay, a certified patient in the London Ontario hospital, through his counsel, made an application before the hon. Mr. Justice Stewart at Toronto on Wednesday, March 16, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Justice Stewart held that the material before him did not support an application for a discharge on *habeas corpus* but, rather than dismiss the application, he adjourned it *sine die* in order to give counsel for the applicant an opportunity to produce further evidence, or to make an application for release on probation in accordance with section 39 of The Mental Hospitals Act.

Mr. Hachborn was there, representing the Attorney General as counsel for the Crown, on application being made for *habeas corpus*. He conveyed to the court the advice—and I have the statement here, the newspaper clipping which I think the question refers to—the advice which had been given to him by the superintendent of the hospital, that the superintendent might consider release on probation—that would be pursuant to section 39—if a suitable member of the family or a friend assumed responsibility for his care.

I note that the article goes on to give the remarks of Mr. Justice Stewart with reference to the case and the concern that was expressed about getting someone to accept Mr. Lay if he were given release on probation. Section 39 is the section and I think Mr. Hachborn was perfectly within his rights—in fact it was his duty—to point out to the court the circumstances.

The second question: Is it customary for the Attorney General's department publicly to consider review of a mental patient's confinement when The Department of Health has apparently reached no conclusion?

I think that is not applicable at all because the Attorney General's department is not considering the matter of review. Mr. Hachborn, representing my department, simply pointed out to the judge that the superintendent had indicated he would be quite willing to consider the matter of probation under section 39, if he could find someone who was willing to accept Mr. Lay on his release. I have appended to my answer, so as to leave no doubt, a statement that the responsibility for confinement and treatment for a mentally ill person rests with The Department of Health, subject to review by the courts on an application for *habeas corpus*.

We were represented there simply as our duty, because this was an application in *habeas corpus*.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Speaker, there are certain supplementary questions that obviously should be directed to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) and he is not here today to answer those I put; but I have one supplementary question for the hon. Attorney General.

In view of the discussion which took place in this House last year over an analogous situation, does the hon. Attorney General feel that this review system for patients confined to mental hospitals, having to make a writ of *habeas corpus* to the supreme court, does he think that is a desirable method of appeal or review for those who are confined in Ontario hospitals?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, I well recall the discussion from last year and I remember the case. I think the hon. member's question is a general one as to the procedure for review. I think I am free to say that I favour the board of review idea which has been under consideration; and if my colleague the hon. Minister of Health were here, I think he might be able to give the hon. member some further information as to how that matter is being considered and the progress being made toward it.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I shall then address a further question after the hon. Minister of Health has answered my other questions. I am pleased to hear that the hon. Attorney General agrees to the change in policy.

**Hon. T. R. Connell** (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, during my absence last week a couple of questions were asked by the hon. member for Kent East (Mr. Spence) which I propose to answer at this time.

The question was:

1. Is the Minister aware that Toronto city council has turned down the proposal to purchase a bronze sculpture by Henry Moore? The answer is "yes."

2. If so, would the Minister indicate whether his department is considering the purchase of the piece for the Queen's Park project? The answer is "no."

There is another question here and it is: Is the Minister aware that the Toronto city council has approved a major streamlining of the operations section of the city works department; and if so, will the Minister advise this House whether he is considering undertaking such a streamlining in his department?

Mr. Speaker, this question comes in two parts, as I have mentioned, and the answer to the first part is, yes, I am aware that Toronto city council has approved a major streamlining of its works department.

The second part of the question asks whether I am considering such a streamlining for my department. My answer to this is that I have been considering and implementing such a policy since I was given this portfolio in December, 1958. When I took over this department there were more than 3,000 hourly-rated casual tradesmen employed throughout the province. There are now less than 760 in that category. This number will be further diminished but it will never be completely eliminated.

Our policy is to establish and maintain a sufficiently large staff of tradesmen who are permanent civil servants to handle routine maintenance and the type of work in our buildings which is difficult to put out to tender. Where we used to tackle new construction with our own day labour forces or act as our own general contractor in handling the dozens of subcontracts that are required for new construction we are now calling general trades tenders.

Some years ago I told this House that I was convinced we were saving about 30 cents on our construction dollar by doing this. This caused quite an argument in this House, but it still stands.

In recent weeks we have laid off a number of men who are casual, hourly-rated tradesmen working in the metropolitan area. Again I was criticized for this, just as the city officials are now being criticized for the same thing. We have not done this suddenly but gradually in order to cause the least hardship possible. We will continue to lay off men when they are no longer required and

we will continue to hire men if more work should become available.

However, we are not going to embark on a series of "make work" jobs during this period of high employment. Instead of asking whether I was aware of this new policy by the city of Toronto I would have thought that the Opposition would have complimented the government on setting this good example to them over the past seven years.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Riverdale asked a question before I was able to get into the House today, inquiring as to why the full-time chairman of the Ontario securities commission is acting as chairman of the annual meetings of the Commonwealth International Corporation Limited and the Commonwealth International Leverage Sons Limited.

In reply, I would inform the House that the chairman of the Ontario securities commission is acting as the chairman of the annual meetings of the Commonwealth International Corporation Limited and Commonwealth International Leverage Sons Limited as a result of an order of a justice of the supreme court of Prince Edward Island. An application was made in that court for an order for direction for time and place and method of an annual shareholders' meeting of those two associated corporations. It was ordered that the meeting should be held in Toronto and that a neutral chairman should be appointed to conduct the meetings.

I might enlarge upon that to say that Mr. Kimber, the chairman, was not looking for that office—his appointment as chairman—and actually indicated his reluctance, but said that if the court felt that he was the proper person that he would so act on the court's order. I understand that the order then named him as the chairman who was agreeable to counsel for both the corporations, whose shareholders were disputing some matters quite strongly.

Mr. Kimber has independent counsel and he was thought to be a very excellent person to act as chairman in the circumstances, but his authority comes from the order of the court—the supreme court of Prince Edward Island. I would like to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that it is important to remember that in this matter there are some 55,000 shareholders involved and it is thought important that their interests be protected.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The twenty-fourth order. House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

(continued)

On vote 1002:

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** Mr. Chairman, under this vote—I believe this is the vote—we discuss the fishing industry in the province of Ontario. I must say to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) I was really impressed, I wish to commend him for the action taken last spring to reimpose the eight-inch limit on perch harvested from Lake Erie.

I have an article here from the *London Free Press*. It says: Lake Erie perch catches almost doubled in 1965. Also in this article it says one fish company official attributed the increase directly to the reimposed limit, so I wish to commend the hon. Minister on his actions and the course he took. I also was talking to a number of the commercial fishermen along the shores of Lake Erie and they said they had as good a year as they ever did in fishing in Lake Erie.

So I commend the hon. Minister; when he notices a problem he will deal with it.

But, Mr. Minister, I wish to bring to your attention the fishing industry in Lake Erie at the present time. The price has dropped to six cents a pound, which is unusual, which is unreasonable, in these times when the cost of living has reached a very high point. Over the weekend I had a number of commercial fishermen call me and tell me that they could not exist or pay their help to fish in Lake Erie and that something would have to be done.

I came to Toronto this morning. I went to one of the markets and tried to buy a pound of perch filets. Unfortunately, I was unable to buy a pound; but I called another market, they said they had no perch filets today. I asked them what the price of perch filets was; they said they sell for \$1.10 to \$1.20 a pound.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this is fantastic, to think the producers of fish are selling their fish at six cents a pound and the consumers of this city of Toronto have to pay \$1.10 to \$1.20 a pound. I would say, Mr. Minister, this whole industry should have a total investigation. I think it is ridiculous that the consumer has to pay \$1.20 or \$1.10 and the

producers of fish receive only six cents a pound. I would like to hear from the hon. Minister on this problem.

**Hon. A. K. Roberts** (Minister of Lands and Forests): Well, Mr. Chairman, I thank the hon. member for Kent East for his kind comments. Perhaps I had better go down there again and see if I can straighten things out, as I did a year ago. I will be glad to see what I can do.

**Mr. D. A. Paterson** (Essex South): On this same topic, a great deal of representation was made to me this past weekend concerning the plight of the fishermen, who have only been out on the lake for approximately one week. Upon arriving here at the House, I contacted Mr. Roseborough, who is I believe out checking to get further details. I had hoped that the hon. Minister might be able to make a statement to us later, during these estimates, concerning the reason for this very low price for this season's perch.

Each of these fishermen has an investment of \$40,000 to \$50,000. They are having a great deal of problems obtaining crews to work their boats. They face a very high hourly rate of employment in the Windsor area, and now this additional burden of a very minimum price for perch is very discouraging to them.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I just heard about this in the last few hours. I would like to have time to have a thorough look at the situation.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): Mr. Chairman, on vote 1002, fish and wildlife—we had a rather thorough discussion, or at least an opening up of the issue, of wolves and the control of predatory animals on Thursday evening. There is one aspect of this that I want to explore further with the hon. Minister. Have the studies of his department confirmed that it is the wolf threat that has virtually destroyed the sheep industry in areas, for example, like Renfrew county?

Some impressive figures are given from the official statistics as to the number of sheep and lambs that were produced and shipped out of that area a few years ago, and it has dwindled to virtually nothing. As I indicated on Thursday, when I was speaking about this, last year we were in that area with the select committee on conservation and we had an opportunity to fly over it. It struck me that it was the kind of marginal farming area, with pockets of pasture up in the mountains, where conceivably the only thing that could be done in farming would be sheep farming.

Therefore this would be rather vitally important. What results have emerged from the research work that has been done as to the effect of wolves on sheep farming itself?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I can say that wherever this situation has broken out in a way that seems to be very serious, and we were notified, I think it is fair to say that we were able to control the situation fairly rapidly in that area, as well as elsewhere. While I know that there are two viewpoints down there about this, when you get into the marginal areas of sheep raising, and when you get New Zealand mutton coming into this country at a price that is attractive to the consumer, all these factors play a part in marginal areas in regard to that. I think I can only say that the answer I gave on Thursday, of the method of control and the application of that method, will, I am quite sure, take care of the factor with regard to the wolf end of it; at any rate, in a way that should certainly minimize any contribution that the wolf may be making to harm the farming in a material and permanent way in the area.

While I am on my feet—and I have been waiting to see if the hon. member for Parry Sound (Mr. A. Johnson) has come in yet, he has been active in regard to the subject of wolves too, and also the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Smith) and others—I would like to say that arrangements have been made to have a predator control officer, Mr. Cote, assigned to Powassan, *pro tem*, to work in Loring, in the immediate vicinity of North Bay, the northwest corner of Algonquin park, and so on. Consideration will be given to training the Powassan conservation officer as well, as soon as possible.

**Mr. A. V. Walker** (Oshawa): Mr. Chairman, last year in this House we discussed, if I may go back to fishing for a moment, the problem of the lamprey eel and the destruction which it was causing in the Great Lakes, and also the problem of the possibility of it getting into our inland lakes. Is there any improvement as far as the Great Lakes situation is concerned? Also, is there any indication that this lamprey eel is getting into our inland fishing areas?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I am glad to be able to say to the hon. member for Oshawa that I think the answer is "no." I think the control in Lake Superior is gradually asserting itself and becoming apparent now, from some of the indications we have had there. I think the return of the lake trout to the Lake Superior area is now being definitely established, from the checking that is going on.

And this is a very favourable sign regarding control of the lamprey. The attack on the lamprey is moving now to Lake Huron; and there has been no change, in our view, with regard to the canal system, the Trent system, and the French river system, that would permit escape of lamprey through canals. There has been no change, since last year, on that; and I take it that is what my hon. friend is thinking about in particular.

**Mr. B. Newman** (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, in the year ending March 31, 1965, the department has received close to \$500,000 from deer licences. Mr. Minister, could you tell us how much you spent on propagation of deer and conservation of deer? Approximate figures.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We do not propagate deer here. The deer population is propagated by the natural means.

**Mr. Newman:** If I may follow through then: The income from moose licences was \$366,000. Were any funds spent to conserve or propagate the moose?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Again, the moose population, by our count—of course, when we go out to do surveys, counts, and so forth, it costs something to do that and that is all part of the moose examination—but the moose population in Ontario last year was estimated between 140,000 and 150,000—

**Mr. Newman:** Is that up from the previous year?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, that is the largest population we have ever been able to count, I would say—notwithstanding the fact that the number of hunters has increased quite substantially, year by year from about 4,000, 15 or so years ago, to over 40,000 now—47,000 last year.

**Mr. Newman:** I have one other question and that is relating to fishing licences. The amount of money obtained from fishing licences was apparently a little over \$2.8 million. What amounts were spent to promote the fish industry, and promote fishing—including money spent for fish hatcheries? Has the hon. Minister any idea at all, approximately, Mr. Chairman?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, on the total of ordinary expenditure for fish and wildlife, I have the details here. I can give the details. They come under such headings as main office, fish and wildlife branch, a certain amount of junior ranger work, basic organiza-

tion and extra firefighting. They total up to \$4,957,901, to which has been added research and survey costs, \$501,971, and \$10,107, for a total of \$5,469,979, or 18 per cent of our budget.

**Mr. Newman:** Thank you.

**Mr. R. Whicher** (Bruce): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the hon. Minister about the opening of certain fishing seasons. For example, the speckled trout season.

I believe in the past it has been the policy of the department to open it up at 12 o'clock at night. As the hon. Minister knows, I have had various fishing clubs from my particular area of Ontario, who have strongly objected to this. They claim there is no reason at all why you should open at 12 o'clock at night. It would be far better to open, say, at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Their reason for stating this is quite obvious, that people who are not out fishing with the idea of obeying the law, go out along these trout streams with lights at 12 to 1 o'clock to 3 o'clock, or whatever time it may be, and they do not catch these fish legally. They claim the slaughter the first day or so is great. By having the season open early in the morning instead of late at night, it would be advantageous to the sporting element of our province.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We now have all openings on Saturday, and I understand that the setting of the hour is new, so I cannot tell the hon. member what has happened from the past on this. But if it looks as if something untoward happens as a result of setting it at the hour of midnight we should change it. Perhaps we ought to have a year to see what happens. This is the first time it has been set—I am sorry, may I correct myself—this is the first time this subject has been raised. I will be very glad to have a check made to see if there is any detrimental fact obvious from this early start.

I myself am a little surprised that fishermen as a whole would jump up at midnight to go out fishing, I did not think they were that keen, but maybe they are up in Bruce.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, just to emphasize this slightly, I think the hon. Minister knows that all fishermen who are real fishermen are keen. The point is they do go out at 12 o'clock at night. Along with the sporting element, which is probably 98 or 99 per cent of those who fish, there is that 1 per cent which are trying to disobey the law and by opening at 12 o'clock at night, when it is pitch dark, people can get into shallow

streams. They disobey the law and as a result the large fish are caught illegally.

I point out to the hon. Minister that we do not open the duck season in the middle of the night for very, very obvious reasons, that you cannot see to shoot. I suggest to him that you cannot see to fish any better at 12 o'clock. As sporting clubs in my area have pointed out, I think this should be changed.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** May I, at this point, be a little facetious. We spent a lot of money in putting fish in streams and so forth, and I think actually my fish and wildlife branch is happy to see them caught. They want to see the fisherman have a success.

**Mr. Whicher:** Yes; but not illegally.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, it is not illegal if the time is set. But if there is real reason to believe that this early start—which apparently I understand has been there for a long time—is really harmful, we will certainly take a look at it. But this is the first time it has been raised in the House.

**Mr. Whicher:** It has been raised in the hon. Minister's office, though.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Was it?

**Mr. Whicher:** Yes, to the hon. Minister.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Was it? Then I am sorry, I apologize.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, if I may ask of the hon. Minister, how close are we coming to matching dates in our fishing season with our American counterparts along Lake St. Clair, the St. Clair river and the Detroit river?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** What is the question?

**Mr. Newman:** Matching dates with our American friends.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Matching dates?

**Mr. Newman:** Well, may I state then that with Lake St. Clair and the Detroit river, December 15 is the date on which we must stop catching muskie in Ontario. In Michigan, the season ends on January 31.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** It is my understanding that the Americans are trying to match our dates. Their seasons are longer than our seasons and they are coming closer to our seasons. But we are not trying to match them. That would be an extension of the time.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I have a press release which states that the Michigan

conservation department proposes an extension to February 15 for muskie on Lake St. Clair and the Detroit river. That is contrary to what the hon. Minister has just said.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, that is an extension of time as far as they are concerned. We cannot control that. We do keep in touch with the Michigan people and other states, but, as I say, we think we have set times that are beneficial to the conservation of the fish and the benefit of the people concerned who are trying to catch the fish. If they have seasons longer than that, at the moment at least we do not feel that we would want to extend ours.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I wish the hon. Minister would press the case a little more vigorously because the Americans are apparently extending their dates rather than coming down to match our dates. If the dates were uniform on both sides of the international boundary, it would be that much more of an advantage to all fishermen concerned.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We will look at that. Actually, I quite understand that the international boundary is not a barrier to a fish, and I think there is something in what the hon. member says.

**Mr. N. Whitney (Prince Edward-Lennox):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few brief remarks following up the discussion we had on wolves on Thursday evening. I listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young), and I am not disputing the findings and the writings of some of these people who have studied the timber wolf. But I would point out that the wolves which have been plaguing us in southern Ontario are not of the timber wolf species, but brush wolves or coyotes. These particular wolves do kill indiscriminately, and only consume a very small part of the carcass. They kill repeatedly and they do a great deal of damage.

The hon. member for York South pointed out the situation in Renfrew county. I want to get this point across, Mr. Chairman: It is not only in rough land, but also in built up areas. I was aware of the damage done by wolves in the township of south Marysburgh in Prince Edward county during the last few years. I point out that this township is about 20 miles south of Picton and is one of the southernmost points on Lake Ontario. Obviously the wolves have

had to cross water to reach there. This is a very small township with an assessment of less than \$1 million—\$957,000 to be exact—and in the last four years they have paid \$2,825 for the damage done by wolves which in that particular township, I can assure you, is a severe burden on the people.

In 1964 alone, they paid \$1,721 and I do suggest as I did before, that instead of removing the bounty, it certainly should be increased. The idea that the damage takes place just in remote areas is entirely erroneous, and if these animals are not wiped out, they can do a great deal more damage.

I do appreciate the steps that the hon. Minister is taking but I still feel that as a part of this whole thing, considering the armed hunters who get out and concentrate and do all of this work the bounty they are paid is small recompense for the hours they spend.

In addition to the figures I quoted, there are not figures for the damage that is done to sheep. No amounts are given for the sums paid to sheep evaluators. It is indeed a great problem and I do hope the department will pursue the matter to the best of its ability.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister how many conservation officers there are from Wiarton north in the Bruce peninsula?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** There is one north of Wiarton, but they do operate, as the hon. member knows, on a nomad basis from time to time when required. They come in from headquarters of the district or from one district to another. They are a movable group.

I wonder if the hon. member would just let me correct—which is correct on this now? I am sorry, I thought there was some conflicting evidence on that midnight situation; but we will leave it the way he put it.

**Mr. Whicher:** I do not want it to be conflicting; if the hon. Minister can start at 6 o'clock in the morning, I am quite willing to withdraw my remarks.

**Mr. Chairman,** may I ask the hon. Minister how many convictions there were in the Bruce peninsula from Wiarton north by this conservation officer last year?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I will have to get that information; I do not have it at the moment.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, the reason I asked the question is somewhat rhetorical.

I do not think that there have been very many.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** As a matter of fact, the criterion of conviction is not really the objective of the department, it is good enforcement and good conduct. Some people think that the people of Bruce are extremely well behaved.

**Mr. Whicher:** As a matter of fact, I am in a position to know that they are, but unfortunately there are people from the city who come in and break our laws when it comes to hunting and fishing. Therefore I would appreciate it very much—I see the Deputy Minister smile, he knows exactly what I mean—I would appreciate it and the hunting and fishing clubs of that area would appreciate it, if the hon. Minister would realize that one conservation officer for that area where there are open hunting and fishing seasons throughout the year is not enough; we need more.

This has been brought to the hon. Minister's attention on numerous occasions. I realize that we in the Opposition sometimes criticize him for spending too much money, but I assure him that this would be one place where he would not be criticized. There is no doubt in the world that in the hunting and fishing seasons in the Bruce peninsula area the law is broken many times and on very few occasions is anybody ever caught. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister knows that when they are caught, it is extremely difficult to get a conviction.

Members of the sportsmen's clubs for the area have approached me and pointed this out. As I say 98 per cent or 99 per cent of the people, in my opinion, wish to obey the law; but there is that one per cent who try to get away with everything they can.

There are many fish taken out of season in the Bruce peninsula and many deer are shot out of season. The only way that these people can be apprehended is for the hon. Minister to open up his money sock and get some more conservation people in that area.

I know that he attempts to co-operate with the provincial police and I am all for it. I know that he has deputies sworn in, but these are not paid, I do not think, and if they are paid they are paid very little. What we need are several more conservation officers in that area. This is close to the city and there are thousands of fishermen and hunters who go into that area every year.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** When I told the hon. member that there was one conservation officer I meant that he was in the peninsula. There is also one stationed at Lion's Head, one at Southampton and one at Walkerton. We are asking for more this year and we will give consideration to the request of the hon. member.

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, as the hon. Minister knows that most of our fish harvested in the Great Lakes are sold in the United States, is there any promotional programme carried on by his fish and wildlife department to increase the sales of fish here in the province of Ontario?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** No, not by this department. I do not think that is one of our functions as a department. There may be some other areas in the government or at the federal level which would be particularly connected with that but we have never regarded that as this department's responsibility.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, Essex county has only 55,000 acres of marshland. Of the 55,000 acres 85 per cent of that is controlled by—even though it is Canadian-owned—85 per cent is controlled by our American friends. Is the department doing anything to obtain areas for public use in the county of Essex so that our own Canadians can have some place to do a little hunting and not have it all controlled by Americans?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Our land acquisition scheme is definitely on the move. I have two books here showing what we are doing in that field. Under land acquisition and parks we can give more detailed information. These would be the land and survey votes.

**Mr. Newman:** Has the department a survey of the marshland in Essex county?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes.

**Mr. Newman:** Are they doing anything about purchasing any of that marshland so that it could be used by the public rather than by private individuals?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** As the hon. member will appreciate, when areas are marked for possible acquisition they have to go through quite a series of operations until they are acquired. It would be against the public interest, I would say, to start pinpointing areas that have not actually been acquired as though they are going to be acquired, because it would have an adverse effect on

The Department of Public Works when they are negotiating prices.

**Mr. Newman:** Does the hon. Minister have some pinpointed in Essex county?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes we have, and all over the province as well.

**Mr. Newman:** Thank you.

**Mr. Chairman:** In connection with that, I might point out it properly comes under vote 1014.

**Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North):** Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Minister inform the House if there is any plan to help extend docking facilities for small fishing camps?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** At access points?

**Mr. Sargent:** Yes, sir.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, I can give more details when the land and survey schedule is before me here, but there definitely is. We have in the past established quite a large number and we are in the process of trying to get others. Has the hon. member anything particular in mind?

**Mr. Chairman:** I think this properly comes under vote 1004, does it not?

**Mr. R. Smith (Nipissing):** Mr. Chairman, the northwestern Ontario associated chamber of commerce presented a brief to the air transport board in regard to the entrance of private planes and non-scheduled commercial carriers into northwestern Ontario. Those in the planes fished on the lakes and left with their catch, and they also hunted without passing through The Department of Lands and Forests inspection. Would the hon. Minister comment on this with regard to the tightening up of the laws in this matter?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I have had quite a series of meetings with the federal people on this rather difficult problem, which I appreciate has a number of facets that are disturbing sometimes. I have quite a long letter here from Mr. Quirt, the director of operations branch of the air transport board, to the Deputy Minister. I think perhaps I will read it, because I think this topic is one that is of concern. I know the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden) and others have brought this up from time to time.

Thank you for your letter of February 11, 1966, referring to the minutes of the meeting held on December 13, 1965 in our board room attended by—

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, we cannot hear the hon. Minister at all on this side of the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** A little louder if you will, please, they cannot hear you.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** It is not usually my trouble, not being heard. I will go back and start again.

**Mr. Sargent:** It is not the hon. Minister's fault, it is the PA system.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** To begin again:

Thank you for your letter of February 11, 1966, referring to the minutes of the meeting held on December 13, 1965, in our board room attended by Messrs. Ringham, Clark and Walden of your department; and Mr. R. Coward of The Ontario Department of Tourism and Information, along with representatives of this board and other federal departments concerned.

Your desire to conduct an experimental test of a checkout for U.S. aircraft which might be made on the basis of The Game Export Act and perhaps applying only to aircraft entering certain parts of Ontario, the objective being primarily to get information, has been communicated to The Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, with the suggestion that that department contact you directly in this matter.

I believe there should be no difficulty in arranging for such a checkout, as Mr. Handry of The Department of National Revenue, at the meeting of December 13, stated that his department would consider taking action under The Game Export Act in co-operation with your department.

I have also advised The Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise of your suggestion that Northern Lights lake might be the area in which to conduct our proposed co-operative systematic check of the activities of U.S. aircraft in the bush in Ontario. I have asked that department to provide direct to you the names, addresses and telephone numbers as requested, of custom officers who would be in a position to identify and provide information about aircraft seen in the field in such an area.

For your information, I enclose copies of letters written pursuant to the said Minister—

And then there is a whole paragraph of different organizations to which letters have been sent.

With respect to the inspection which has been proposed in the northwestern Ontario region, it has been planned to take place June 15 to 30, and we have no objection to covering the Northern Lights lake area as you have suggested. I am passing this project to my licensing and inspection division and, if you have no objection, will follow up the arrangement with Mr. Ringham. The Immigration Department will be unable to provide a member for this inspection but their immigration officer in charge at Fort Frances, Mr. Bonner, will be available for meetings or consultations with the team and to supply any information from his records that may be needed.

While the RCMP inadvertently were not invited to attend the meeting December 13, I have provided to them all the documentation and have asked for their participation in connection with the proposed co-operative inspection.

That, as I have said, was signed by Mr. D. F. Quirt, director of the operations branch, Department of Transport, air transport board, and copies of this letter went to ten or twelve different officials. I think it is at that stage of negotiations—and research, I suppose, is the word for it—at the moment.

**Mr. Smith:** This going to be a test in one area; is that what I understand from that? A short period test in one area, to see if it can be worked out; is that it?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** That is right.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Mr. Chairman, down through the years the Indians have been aware of the fact that their hunting and fishing privileges on and off the reserve have been protected by some early treaties and agreements, using, I believe, the words: "as long as the winds blow and the grass grows"—that they will have access to the game of this province.

Naturally, over the years, this has come under some careful judicial examination. There have been actions brought by this department and, I believe, representatives of federal departments, against Indians for contravening federal and provincial statutes regulating hunting and fishing. Now, there have been a number of judgments handed down; and as far as my information is concerned, some very definitive judgments have been made known in the last few months.

I wonder if the hon. Minister would take this occasion to make a statement regarding just what the residual rights are that the Indians, on and off the reservations, have

with respect to the game and fish laws of this province and, if he would want to extend that, how this applies to the federal enactments as well?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. member really does not expect me to get up and give a dissertation on the law just at the moment. What he says, I think, is perhaps induced by this article appearing today: "Indians win three-year battle over fishing."

**Mr. Nixon:** No, sir, it was not induced by any newspaper article: it was induced by the fact that several of the people from the Six Nations have been charged by conservation officers from his department in the past, and there have been decisions handed down from magistrates' courts which have been appealed. The outcome has been hanging fire and I think it is time that someone, in a responsible position in the government, should make a dissertation on the law, if you wish to call it that, Mr. Chairman, so that the thing can be cleared up.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, I am not in a position to do it off the cuff. When I am asked for an opinion on law, I am usually careful about my research; but I will see what I can do about it.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, I probably may have missed the section to do with the removal of coarse fish from the Great Lakes. Did that come up before the hon. Minister?

**Mr. Chairman:** Anything in connection with the level of the Great Lakes—

**Mr. Sargent:** On coarse fish: Is there any firm programme along this line?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, perhaps if my hon. friend would indicate what he wants to know, I could determine—

**Mr. Sargent:** In the Georgian Bay area we are concerned about the restocking of lake trout; one of the reasons given by the department is that Georgian Bay is classed as international waters. Is this true?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, that is true.

**Mr. Sargent:** The people concerned in this area take opposition to this and we want to—basically we feel, Mr. Chairman, that this Department of Lands and Forests should pinpoint the problem by making a sub-department called Game and Fishery. Would the hon. Minister consider setting up a new de-

partment? There is going to be a deputation, tomorrow, from my area asking for that to pinpoint all their problems under one heading and put it under Game and Fishery.

**Mr. Chairman:** I hardly think this properly comes under this vote.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I would not mind answering the hon. member on that. At one time that was the case, years ago. Today I would say the basic—and this is not detracting from other branches, because we have several important branches—today I would say the basic organization of Lands and Forests is the timber branch on one hand and fish and wildlife on the other—from the standpoint of major personnel, major training, and major organization. Personally, I would think those two should be kept together in the same department no matter what happened to any other branch. That would be my view.

**Mr. Sargent:** I respect that, but at this point the best we can look forward to in the restocking of lake trout is 1967 and 1968. Would the hon. Minister tell us what programme there is on the lake trout restocking programme?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I would say that, starting with Lake Superior, of the Great Lakes, the restocking of Lake Superior with lake trout is, I think I can say, turning out successfully.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Minister, would this not properly come under 1010, under the regular basic organization?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The introduction of lake trout and splake has now passed the point where there are doubts about its efficacy, and I think we can go forward very boldly now with the confident expectation that that particular species can resist such predators as the sea lamprey, and will mean an ever-increasing restocking of the Great Lakes in the areas where they have been placed.

Now, we have been introducing Kokanee salmon, which is a very fine sport fish. There were some little fingerlings displayed down at the sportsmen's show; and, if any of the hon. gentlemen opposite went through The Department of Lands and Forests exhibit down there, I think they would have been interested in that particular display. I want to point out that those fingerlings have just been put in the lake. The first batch went in about a year ago and they would now be yearlings; it will be perhaps two, three, or four years yet before we get this particular

fish at the game fishing size, but if they survive, as we hope, there should be many millions of them in the Great Lakes.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, I want to return to the question that I asked just before this other topic intervened, because I really am not satisfied with the hon. Minister's answer to my questions concerning Indian hunting and fishing rights. Mr. Chairman, I am in no way trying to put the hon. Minister on the spot on the immediate problem, but there have been some judicial decisions arrived at in the past year that would surely give the hon. Minister an opportunity to make some sort of a definite decision.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think that is right, but I think there was some agreement—the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) mentioned here a few days back—in discussing a lot of these problems and what was going to be done in various departments with the co-operation of the federal authorities; and I will undertake, if we do not get it ahead of time, to see that that particular statement is available here for a question in the House when that discussion takes place.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, in this regard I would say that the Minister of the department seems to disregard the people in the area who are knowledgeable about their problems, and insofar as defining Georgian Bay as international waters, we have checked this with the local harbour masters and the upper lakes captains who all say it is classified as inland waters, the same as Lake Michigan. Who has the right to determine this, in your department, Mr. Minister, when the area wants it classed as inland waters?

Now even if the international angle were true, the international fishing commission would immediately sanction further lamprey control and stocking with lake trout, as has been done in Lake St. Clair, you referred to a minute ago. Stocking was due to start as soon as the prospective control of lamprey was observed. Georgian Bay was ready for stocking actually in 1964.

Also, this should have been a follow-up year for lamprey extermination. We feel the people who are responsible for stocking Georgian Bay, the Kokanee programme, I mean that was against the wishes of the people in our area. In the last two years, for instance, we have learned that the Kokanee salmon stocking was taken over entirely and would likely continue to do so for some years to come. But these things happen at the top level here in Queen's

Park, without the approval of the people concerned in the whole area.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I thought my hon. friend was asking a question, but he makes a pretty broad across-the-board statement and conclusion on his own. I would just add that these matters we have been talking about, where they are related to the international situation, are matters for Ottawa and Washington. There is a Department of Fisheries at Ottawa and Washington has its fisheries under one of its much fewer departments than we have in this country. It is at that level, and there is a special Great Lakes fisheries treaty under which these matters are worked. I hope my hon. friend does not think we are sitting up here, high and mighty people, and do not—

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Minister, with regard to the different levels of control, should there not be a liaison between the two levels of government in this very important industry?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** There is. There is all kinds of liaison.

**Mr. Sargent:** Should they not check these out with you before they do these things, or should you allow them to do these things, contrary to the public interest?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, if my hon. friend will specify something particular, I would be glad to give him an answer. I am sorry he was not present when I made my broad statement at the beginning of these estimates, because I covered that ground, I thought, fairly well at that time.

**Mr. Smith:** Mr. Chairman, in committee last Wednesday, the matter of the opening of the pickerel season in northern Ontario was covered and the date was to be either the third Saturday in May or May 15. Could the hon. Minister tell me if he intends to do a survey of all the areas of northern Ontario to find out which would be the most suitable date, or will it come only from the association that was present at the committee last Wednesday?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Which do you think is the most suitable date?

**Mr. Smith:** Well, it is not a question of which I think is the most suitable, it is a question, are you going to ask all the tourist operators in the area for their consensus as well as the hunters and anglers association?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think the survey my hon. friend is speaking about was made

some years back. The third Saturday was agreed to and that is to be confirmed. But when the pendulum swings to the far end of the week, it creates a problem sometimes and I think we got into that this year and you found out. You might tell the hon. member sitting to your left how amenable we were when we discovered that there was a feeling we should change that date and not hold to the extreme that the pendulum would have accounted for on a weekly basis, the third Saturday of the month.

**Mr. Smith:** Mr. Chairman, I think this year there was a problem in this, and that the date has been changed from what it had been the previous two years. Is this not correct?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** That is right. It is coming at the extreme end of the week—

**Mr. Smith:** Yes, it caused a lot of problems for tourist operators who had already set their booking and who had advertised certain dates. Myself, I think that the 15th is a better date, but I think that a good consensus of all those interested should be taken before the final date is set.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The weekend is important to a lot of fishermen and that was really why.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall 1002 carry?

**Mr. E. G. Freeman (Fort William):** Mr. Chairman, on this vote last week we had an opportunity to get a few brief statements from the hon. Minister with regard to some problems that we have up our way in northwestern Ontario, and one of them is in the Lac du Milac section. I wonder if the hon. Minister, or the people in his department, could tell us how many commercial fishing licences have been issued for the Lac du Milac area?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I will have to get that. I do not think I have got that.

**Mr. Freeman:** May I go further then, Mr. Chairman? I really do not know how many licences are in existence in this area, but I know there is at least one, and the people, particularly the fishermen, who use that area have been very disappointed in the last three or four years, the last three years in particular, with the catch and the type of catch they have been getting in their angling.

The tourist operators, of which there are I think ten, in that area, some have very

heavy investments. They have been finding, the last two years, that many of the people who had been coming to them for recreation from various parts of Ontario and from the United States, were not writing in to ask what the fishing situation was like, but was commercial fishing still permitted in this lake area? When the reply was returned to them in the affirmative, that commercial fishing was still going on in the area, that seemed to close the matter, as far as these inquiries were concerned.

The result, of course, has brought about a decrease in the people who visit these operators throughout the season, and it is having a very, very serious effect upon their income. If we are going to do something worthwhile with regard to tourism and recreation it would seem to me, Mr. Chairman, that this department should now seriously consider the idea of making a down-to-earth survey of the Lac du Milac area and decide once and for all whether or not commercial fishing is going to be permitted. If it is, they might just as well tell the tourist operators to close up shop and get out because that is just about how serious it is.

I know that the hon. Minister is a very able person in his department and that his people are very able in their work in his department. But I am constrained to think—I hope my opinion is wrong—but I feel somewhat—

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not want to interrupt the member, but I think it properly could come under your vote number 1010, since you missed the first vote.

**Mr. Freeman:** Well, I thought of 1010—

**Mr. Chairman:** For future use, you may want to make a note of it, it comes under 1010 for the issuance of the licences.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think my hon. friend will not repeat it.

**Mr. Freeman:** Pardon?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** He has brought up the subject here, and I would like to deal with it now. I am sure the hon. member is not going to repeat it later on.

But on the Lac du Milac situation, licences that do exist there are of long standing. There have not been any new licences granted.

I have not got the exact figure of how many there are, but my department has no evidence as of now that it has ever harmed the general fishery. I state that on the authority of the head of the department.

We do also note that some Americans are prejudiced against any kind of a commercial fishery, and perhaps their prejudice is not reasonable. I do not suppose any prejudice is reasonable in that sense, but I would say this: It was only last October that I flew at a pretty low range over that area and I was asking the pilot I was with why there were not more buildings and so forth on it. It seemed to me this tremendous beautiful lake was desolate for a lot of its shoreline. I do not know whether my hon. friend has been along it lately; but that was the impression I got, that on that tremendous big lake there ought to be room for quite a bit more development.

**Mr. Freeman:** Mr Chairman, I would say in reply to the hon. Minister's remarks that the very fact that there are not more establishments on the lake is an indication that the fish apparently are just not there. The residents in and around the lakehead area who used this location extensively over the past several years have shunned it like the plague for the last year or two for the very fact that they cannot get a reasonable catch, a decent catch.

I would be glad to leave that matter with the hon. Minister and I would hope that he would come up with something that would be worthwhile to these tourist operators and to the benefit of our people.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We will look into that and we will also look into the question of perhaps stocking to perhaps get a more favourable type of fish population. It may be that the type of fish there are not conducive to urging them to come in.

**Mr. Freeman:** Mr. Chairman, these people come in—these Americans and many of our own people too—they come in for pickerel, as we call them, or walleyes and northerns. I know that not too many weeks ago when a catch was taken out of Lac du Milac there were three northerns. This started a train of thinking and comment that may be difficult for the department and the senior people in the department to answer. They may have an answer for it—I would hope they do—but if they do not have a down-to-earth answer with regard to it I would seriously hope that the hon. Minister and his department consider the idea of cancelling or—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think we are both anxious to get the best out of the lake.

**Mr. Freeman:** Pardon?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We are both, you and I, anxious to get the best out of the lake and we will take a good look at it.

**Mr. Freeman:** Of course, I realize that.

Now the other problem, Mr. Chairman, if you would like me to deal with it here, is in the White Fish lake area where your department decided last year to issue an order stopping fishing during the duck hunting season. This apparently was done at the behest of a group of duck hunters in the lakehead area, but they say in this news report with regard to it—it seems to me a rather strange thing—that this order is going to continue until such time as your department changes its mind. That is, fishing will be stopped in the White Fish lake area from September 15 to November 15 each year; and that even exceeds the request of the people who made the request that the hunting should be stopped in the one season. Apparently you are carrying this on into perpetuity. I wonder if the hon. Minister could give us an explanation.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We will have another look at that. I met the delegates on both sides on that, about 18 months ago I think it was now, and maybe if there is any meeting of that sort again perhaps the hon. member will be notified to be there, too. We will try to get a solution of it. You cannot satisfy everybody on that one, though.

**Mr. Freeman:** No, I realize that, Mr. Chairman. The Minister is quite right that he cannot satisfy everybody. There are a couple of hundred duck hunters involved, but there are many thousands of anglers—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I saw the duck hunters and there seemed to be a lot more than a couple; the noise the duck hunters made when I saw them sounded like a lot more than a couple.

**Mr. Freeman:** Well, it could be. They make a lot of noise with their quacks.

Vote 1002 agreed to.

On vote 1003:

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Algoma-Manitoulin.

**Mr. S. Farquhar (Algoma-Manitoulin):** I have several concerns under this vote, Mr. Chairman. There are only three very small lines devoted to it, but it is a much more important question than that, I think.

My concern could fall under two general

headings and the first one, I think, would come under fire protection. I would like to generate some discussion on this using the general idea of fire protection; and of course the other kind of depredation, too, wilful destruction, the other kinds. The hon. Minister will be aware that we have an exploding recreational population, with more leisure. But on examination of the amount of money allotted to this, I would be concerned, Mr. Chairman, that there is such a slight increase from last year.

I recognize that last year would not be a year with a high incidence of fires compared to a normal year; but I see no increase at all under maintenance here. I wonder, for instance, if we had a normal year, a dry year, what would happen, in light of the fact that we have no more, that the hon. Minister is not asking for any more money than last year? He has \$1,000 extra for travelling and a little bit more for salaries, but nothing more for maintenance. I just think that the situation could not be handled at all under these circumstances.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I will give the hon. member the details again of the allocations under forest protection.

For instance, under main office there has been allocated \$524,378; under forest protection branch \$211,900; under forest rangers school \$22,471; under the junior ranger programme there is quite an amount this year, \$190,000 is allocated. Basic organization is \$7,601,183, and extra firefighting \$750,000; a total of \$9,300,828. To which is added, for research and survey costs to the main services, \$37,815; making a total of \$9,338,643, which represents, when you get all of those together, 31 per cent of our budget. Does that answer the hon. member?

**Mr. Farquhar:** It does, except that it does not seem to be—the forest protection or fire protection part of it—does not seem to be very much heavier in allocation than last year. I think the hon. Minister would likely agree there could not have been a high incidence of fires last year, and yet I expect the hon. Minister feels his budget is ample to take care of a really dry season.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** When we look at it right across the board; for instance, to some extent the changeover of our aircraft in getting more modern types and speedier types of aircraft and the water-dropping techniques that I mentioned earlier, that sort of thing. They are all tied in to fire protection and firefighting, as well as general forest protection.

Personally, I think that the 31 per cent of a budget of this size ought to be adequate. As a matter of fact, if it is not enough, we will be going into the red on it.

Then, of course, there is always provision for extra firefighting. If we run into a very bad situation in any one year we have to go to Treasury board, of course, for special effort. But we do have a vote for extra firefighting that can serve as a vote to draw on in emergencies, and that is vote 1011. As I say, if we run into a very bad period, as we did in 1961, we will have to get special funds beyond that again. But on the 10-year average of fires I think that we are quite safe on this vote.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Mr. Chairman, I cannot help to be concerned about this particular matter, and I am happy to hear the hon. Minister feels that the money is adequate for anything that can happen.

It seems to me that for two or three years now we have not had the kind of summer that we could have had—a real dry summer. In light of the fact that the higher percentage of recreational enthusiasts who have leisure time in the bush is bound to catch up with us one of these days, I am very happy that the hon. Minister feels he has taken care of this.

The other thing I would like to mention—I really do not know, not being a legal beagle—I am not sure, in connection with other kinds of depredation caused by recreational people—spoilage of the forests, for example—if there is some question if the penalties for this type of thing are adequate; and if people are being dealt with firmly and forcefully enough when they are apprehended for any type of depredation or destruction in the woods. Would the hon. Minister comment on this?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** There is the civil liability. If anybody causes a fire or allows a fire to escape and so forth, and if the cause in the first instance was due to negligence and that sort of thing, there is a liability. Actually, there is always a fair amount of money collected in that way each year. I think—I do not want to appear to be too tranquil about anything—but I think that we are all right on that score.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, the new modification on water scoops for firefighting, how many planes are going to be adapted to these?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Eight this season.

**Mr. Sargent:** Is the capital cost in this vote here? What is the capital cost involved in the adaptation?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** It will be under 1010.

**Mr. Sargent:** Someone has said that conservation is almost as important as motherhood today, but I think that under this vote, protection of our forests, as brought out by our critic here, is very important to me, because in this vanishing of the natural resources in our forests, it seems to me that it is a race with the loggers as to who will have the benefits of these great riches in the future. I would like to ask the hon. Minister how much virgin forest we have left in Ontario—uncut forest?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I have in my hand here the Forest Resources of Ontario, 1963, which the hon. member has had, I think. If he looks at page 7, survey highlights, he will get the answer. I do not think that he wants me to read that page to him, but he will get the answer in a general way as to what the position is.

**Mr. Sargent:** I do not have that; I am sorry.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I will read it, if the hon. member would like:

The total area of Ontario is 412,000 square miles, excluding areas under the administration of the federal government. The area covered by the report is 409,000 square miles. Land occupies 341,000 square miles—

I am just giving round figures here:

—or 83 per cent of the total area; water, 68,000 or 17 per cent; forested land covers 75 per cent of the province; productive forest land totalling 105 million acres occupies 40 per cent of Ontario. About 35 per cent is covered by non-productive forest land and eight per cent by non-forested land. Eighty-nine per cent of the total area and 90 per cent of the productive forest area is owned by the Crown. The productive forest area is classed as 46 per cent as coniferous; 33 per cent mixed wood; 13 per cent hardwood; and eight per cent reproducing forest.

The principal species in Ontario is black spruce. Four species make up 72 per cent of the total wood volume: black spruce, 29 per cent; poplar, 19 per cent; jack-pine, 13 per cent; and white birch, 11 per cent.

The total growing stock in Ontario is nearly 151 billion cubic feet gross total volume—

better get your pencil out and write that down:

—151 billion cubic feet gross total volume, of which 61 per cent is coniferous and 39 per cent, hardwood. The pulp-wood size class contains 62 per cent of the total volume; 72 per cent of the coniferous volume; and 47 per cent of the deciduous volume.

It is estimated that the forests of Ontario can sustain an annual allowable cut of 2.7 billion cubic feet—

there is another big one for the hon. member; write that one down, too:

—2.7 billion cubic feet, of which 85 per cent will be from Crown lands and 15 per cent from patented lands.

At present only 21 per cent of the allowable cut is harvested annually from Crown lands, while conifers form 55 per cent and hardwoods 45 per cent of the allowable cut on Crown lands. 91 per cent of the actual utilization is made up of conifers and nine per cent of hardwoods, but the actual annual cut of white and black spruce comprise 47 per cent, jackpine, 21 per cent, and red and white pine, 15 per cent.

That is an all-inclusive lot of figures, I think.

**Mr. Sargent:** I thank the hon. Minister.

The government could be caught in a crossfire between the conservation groups and the lumber men and I think I know what hat the hon. Minister wears, as far as conservation is concerned, but—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** A fireman's hat!

**Mr. Sargent:** I do not know that; and neither does this House know what hat the hon. Minister wears, whether he is for conservation or for the lumber people, or whether he is for the people of Ontario.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I am for the people of Ontario.

**Mr. Sargent:** We will not know that definitely—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** It has been known definitely for nearly 20 years now. If, at any time, I appear to be not for the people of Ontario, I hope that I do not get elected.

**Mr. Sargent:** The hon. Minister talks a good game, and so does the government, in this regard. But I think the hon. Minister, to prove his point, should submit to the House a map of the virgin, or the cutting, areas in forestry now—the lumber contracts; furnish a map of Ontario showing the areas that are being cut, what firms have the contracts, and the terms of the contracts.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We will be glad to do it.

**Mr. Sargent:** I think the hon. Minister would be doing this House a service because then we could look at the vote and see what the terms of the contracts are, what companies have the contracts, and what companies there are that cannot make a deal with the government in regard to getting timber tracts. We would be able to open this door and have a clean look at it, because there are a lot of persons smelling out the facts that their friends in the government have these timber contracts.

**Mr. Chairman:** I suggest to the member that that properly comes under vote 1007.

**Mr. Sargent:** I disagree with you, Mr. Chairman. We are talking about protection of our forests. I am talking about protection, too. You are talking about timber, I am talking about protection. I do not think we can intelligently talk about timber tracts, or anything, until we know who we are dealing with—the terms of the contract and all the many ramifications. So I would appreciate it if the hon. Minister would have that for the House before this vote is over.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, what about the protection of the elm tree from elm bark beetle? Would this be an appropriate place for some comments on that? The various conservation authorities across the province have been concerned with the death of the elm trees. The Department of Highways, in a recent release, indicated that they are cutting down hundreds of them along the highway rights-of-way before they become a hazard on the highways; and any of us who are travelling through the province can see that the days of the elm tree are numbered.

Considerable amount has been said about the possibility of chemical controls, specifically the chemical bidrin, which has to be applied to the elm tree professionally and with great care. It appears that some trees in very valuable situations can be saved by the yearly application of this chemical but, failing that, it has been said by a number of authorities that the elm tree is doomed and we are seeing, presently, the last of them as they

go into a decline and finally are removed and burned. No amount of sanitation, as the removal of the diseased trees is called, can possibly control this, since there are thousands upon thousands of them dotting the landscape, each one a source of further contamination.

I have been told by competent authorities that nothing can be done to save these trees. It has been said in this House before that money has been spent on research and evidently bidrin—which is an American development—is the best that we are capable of, and the best is obviously not good enough.

I believe that the government should have a wide-ranging plan to replace the elm tree across southern Ontario in the areas that are going to be left denuded of these beautiful shade trees. The best example would be one carried on by the Metro Toronto conservation authority where they have farms on which they grow deciduous types of trees to a fairly good size. These trees are then made available to landowners, chiefly farmers, so that they can be planted along the fence rows and will, in fact, be well established as the elm trees are being removed from the landscape. So we will have the characteristic beauty of the Ontario farmland and countryside that we have grown to love and which is, of course, of such great value in other ways.

I wonder if the hon. Minister might comment upon my belief that the elm tree in Ontario is doomed, and what possible replacement plans he might have?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, I would be glad to do that. Before I do that, if I might turn to a question that the hon. member for Fort William asked about the commercial licences at Lac du Milac.

There are two commercial fishing licences issued on Lac du Milac. These are long-standing licences, they are each on quotas as follows: 20,000 pounds whitefish, 6,000 pounds pike, 16,000 pounds walleye, and no quota on other species.

On the Dutch elm disease, first of all let me deal with it under legislation. Through The Plant Diseases Act, administered by The Ontario Department of Agriculture, municipalities may pass Dutch elm disease control bylaws. My hon. friend knows about that. The bylaw permits a municipality to appoint inspectors who have the power to declare private elm trees diseased and to order their removal. This work is done at the expense of the municipality. To date 12 municipalities have passed such bylaws and an additional three or four are pending.

**Mr. Nixon:** Does the hon. Minister feel that that is an adequate control measure, or is it just a clean-up measure?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** No, I do not, but I think it is one way of dealing with it at the local level.

Under the heading of financial aid, where a municipality has passed a Dutch elm disease bylaw and has undertaken a clean-up of dead and dying trees, the municipality may apply for a rebate of 75 per cent of the salaries of those workers so qualified under a winter works programme. However, in practice this programme has not been too helpful in initiating new projects because of the specialized nature of elm removal, including large investments in training and equipment.

Under utilization, elms growing in woodlots usually have a substantial commercial value, and department foresters stress the removal of elm in our tree-marking service. Now, that would be hard to take for some people, but if it has commercial value, is still alive, it certainly ought to be considered in the light of the experience of this awful pest.

This is good conservation practice because it utilizes good wood which—you might almost assume—and I do not like to be that much of a fatalist, but you might assume would die, and at the same time keeps other species in reserve for future use.

The prevention or control, the primary method of preventing or controlling the disease, is still a combination of prompt clean-up of diseased trees and the use of chemicals. The first recommendation on the use of chemicals is to spray with DDT or methoxychlor which is much less toxic to wildlife, but is more expensive and less persistent.

As an alternative to spraying, the chemical injection method has exciting possibilities.

To date, bidrin—I think it is a coined word, Mr. Chairman—is the only chemical showing a potential for being effective, but is currently the centre of considerable differences of opinion among the scientists. Shell Canada Limited is making bidrin available again in 1966 and the department will re-inject the trees treated last year. It may take another year or two before the effectiveness of bidrin can be clarified.

In the meantime, the department demonstrates its concern over the problem by continuing to test bidrin or any other chemical with a reasonable potential. The department is also giving assistance to a programme at

the University of Toronto, designed to prevent the disease by chemically sterilizing the disease-spreading beetles. This new approach to insect control has been effective in other provinces and should be an additional method of keeping the numbers of elm beetles at very low levels.

It may present some practical problems, a political problem—once the experts are convinced it will work—of somebody convincing the area where it is going to be tried out that it will work. It involves putting a lot more beetles already sterilized into operation, and the theory of it is that in three generations of beetles, it will exterminate all beetles in a given area if that is roped off enough for a proper test of this sort.

As the beetle generation, I understand, is about two months, six or eight months—if the thing were successful—it might in a given area exterminate the beetle. However, that is still in the stage of experiment, but the department has joined with the university unit to the extent of assisting in this continuing experiment.

The statement, however, I think has to be made that there is still no sure cure, and there certainly is no cure for diseased trees.

From our nurseries in 1965, we supplied by way of shade trees, Norway spruce, 217,460 trees; silver maple, 162,000—that is a very good tree, I believe, for replacement—red oak, 120,000, and white ash, 55,000, all in connection with replacing.

That certainly could be stepped up because this is a very terrible problem really, the destruction of trees, as everybody knows who travels around. I do hope that we will also be able to work together with others in planning a cleaning up of these trees. The Department of Highways has already undertaken that on highway property. But I am hoping a plan will be worked out—I can say that we have been working on it in my department in conjunction with other departments—perhaps with Indian Affairs, to get several teams going around and cleaning up dead elms.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, further to this same topic, I would like to say to the hon. Minister again, that the provision of these shade trees that he has mentioned, of course refers to very small trees indeed. I would suggest to him that his department might inaugurate a policy whereby these trees are provided at a much larger size, several years older, in fact, so that the tree that is planted is an established tree with some size and form to begin with.

I am not suggesting that these would be the type that would be taken down to Expo '67 on flatcars, but at least a tree that has significant size, and in fact is well along the way to reaching a size so that it can be seen on the landscape and provide the shade that is going to be lost.

I might also say that for all of the regulations and good intentions, as far as removing the dead trees is concerned, surely he would agree with me that 95 per cent of the elm trees will be left to rot and fall as they grow old, and they will be a continuing eyesore on the landscape. Speaking for the thousands of farmers who would have a good many of these trees, it is not practical to suggest that they would have to undertake the removal of these trees themselves, because the wood is useless after the tree is dead. The government perhaps should be considering some assistance for the removal of these trees, because the alternative is simply to see the skeletons stand there until they fall through their own rotting.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, I agree with that, and in this planning we are taking that into account, definitely, the cost of it.

One problem we have with trees is that, generally speaking, we do not like to get into competition with commercial nurseries and there are quite a lot of commercial nurseries in the province. However—

**Mr. Nixon:** Some of the conservation authorities are doing it now, though.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, but you were talking about the larger trees; and the larger you produce the more you get into that competitive field. However, I think the emergency is sufficient in size and proportion that perhaps we should look at it from all those angles, and I think perhaps we will. Of course, there is our new private land forestry Act, under which we hope to be able to expand, too.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Chairman, I was very interested in hearing the hon. Minister, and his discussion of the Dutch elm disease and treatment. I wondered whether the department itself does any spraying of the elm trees, or spraying of trees generally. I ask this question because of certain research that has been done by the University of Michigan and other places, pointing out that the spray programmes have had a very serious effect on bird life. According to the University of Michigan studies, the robins almost disappeared from the area; they simply were killed—as the spray fell to the ground, and the leaves were eaten by the worms, and the

worms were eaten by the robins. Bird life has been extinguished in large numbers in places where sprays have been used.

It seems to me that the method, which the hon. Minister outlined, of some sort of action on the beetles themselves, the natural war of one species on another, or the sterilization of the insects themselves, might be the direction we ought to look. I was wondering whether the department is still continuing any kind of spray programmes which may, in themselves, create a real threat to bird life of the province?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We are certainly not doing it with any thought of threat to the birds, I will tell you that. A few years ago we did a certain amount of experimenting at Nipigon on the use of certain insecticides, and we do not recommend them, speaking generally, at all.

For some time, there has been a committee which has been striving to establish a provincial laboratory for monitoring the levels of pesticides and various organisms and materials, which would give answers probably of a more definite and complete nature. The Ontario Department of Agriculture assumed responsibility for establishing a laboratory, and it is expected that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) will make a statement of progress during the session.

I have just had handed to me, re the pesticides meeting:

This is to confirm a meeting re pesticides in The Ontario Department of Agriculture board room, 4321 Whitney Block, Wednesday, March 23 at 4 p.m.

Two days hence.

As per telephone conversation, it is expected that all members will attend.

So that is the very latest on that.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, the federal authorities pay for 75 per cent of the removal of the dead elms. Does the department make any grants towards the provision of bidrin to municipalities?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, I mentioned the 75 per cent of the winter works programme. If you can get it under that, we share half of that with the federal authorities.

**Mr. Newman:** Does that include the cost of bidrin? Or does that refer to labour costs only?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think that would include—

**Mr. Newman:** It will include the cost of the chemical?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think so, yes.

**Mr. Newman:** Right. Thank you, Mr. Minister.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I had better correct my hon. friend on that because Mr. Whelan points out to me that the use of bidrin is in the springtime, and actually it does not get under that winter works programme on that account.

**Mr. Newman:** Then the municipality has to pay for the—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Up to now we have done a certain amount of the work departmentally, with a very limited amount for experimental purposes; yes, the municipality would have to pay as at present.

**Mr. Newman:** Is the department considering making a grant to municipalities? You see, my municipality had 9,000 Dutch elms. Today they are down to 4,000, and even the 4,000 are being eliminated at the rate of about 1,000 a year.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We are not considering it at the moment; though if this bidrin experiment proves itself, I do not see why we might not have a look, if there is a real problem that way, because it is a tremendous loss across the province.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, it is a real problem with us because it apparently had settled in our area before it did in other parts of the province; and the elm trees have gone to the extent where there is probably only 40 per cent left.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to follow up on what the hon. member for Yorkview has said in connection with this matter, the Dutch elm disease. It would seem to me that this is an extremely toxic insecticide. I believe it was used as a nerve gas during the war. At least this is what I am told. And it seems to me that we should be exploring to a greater degree the aspect of predatory control, rather than control through the use of this particular insecticide. The point made by the—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Are you referring to bidrin?

**Mr. Gaunt:** Yes, I am. It seems to me that the aspect of sterilization, or bringing predatory insects in to control this beetle,

would be worth exploring—perhaps to a greater degree than has been done up to this point. I think that evidence can be given to show that the United States has had a great deal of success with this, particularly in the deep south where they had to control the cotton weevil and a number of beetles that fed and actually destroyed, in some cases, the cotton crop. I know that there are a number of books to show that this has been very successful. They bring predatory insects in. This has been extremely successful and has not subjected the population, both in terms of bird population and human population, to the dangers of the overuse of insecticides.

I just plead with the hon. Minister to explore these two avenues more fully than I think he has.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I would say to my hon. friend that I appreciate his views. I would say that the Belleville plant of the federal government is doing research right now on predators of the nature he is speaking of, and we are keeping in touch with their work there as well. Bidrin was developed in Wisconsin; and Wisconsin authorities, over several years, have certain results which, I think I can say, they feel are definitely well beyond the experimental stage. I realize there is a bit of a controversy between the federal U.S. authority, and authority such as Wisconsin, but we have enough faith in this up to date to feel that it certainly should be pursued. The bidrin itself, and the method of injection and the way it goes through the trees, has not shown any danger to birdlife or anything of that sort according to my information.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, might I ask the hon. Minister if the department is still encouraging the use of sprays for control of the Dutch elm disease?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We are not encouraging—

**Mr. Young:** Are they discouraging it at the moment?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The pesticides committee is going to set up some guidelines. I had better leave it to those experts to do that; they are meeting two days hence.

Vote 1003 agreed to.

On vote 1004:

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for York South.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, there are a number of questions that I want to raise in this connection. The first one has to do with what the department's procedures are with regard to making land available, around lakes, for cottage purposes? I was in touch with his department last year with regard to one which has aroused considerable concern in a Rainy River riding. Certain miners in the Atikokan area had sought properties on a lake, West Clear Water lake and they were told that this land was not going to be made available for private purchase. Then suddenly they discovered later that these were being made available and in this instance they happened to be made available to none other than Messrs. Edmundston and Fotheringham, who are not without some influence and prestige in the community. What was not available to the general public suddenly becomes available to two prestigious persons of this nature. They are locations SH-182 and SH-183 on West Clear Water lake.

Well, for better or for worse that now has been decided. But what are the procedures by which the department indicates that land is available? And when the department changes its mind in a certain area, having denied it to one segment of the population, how does the public become informed that the policy has been changed and they now can make application?

**Mr. Chairman:** I wonder if the member would permit an interruption. Under 1012, you will notice there the construction of access roads for the development of summer cottage and summer resort subdivisions. Do you not think it properly would come under that vote? If the Minister would just as soon deal with it now—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Dealing first with the particular and then the general. The situation that the hon. member throws out as a bad example is not quite as bad as he makes out.

Actually that particular small lot of land has been used for many years under an arrangement with the company that holds the cutting licence in the area. There have been negotiations between the company and the two people concerned who had already erected certain camps on this property under arrangement under the lease with the licensee. After a considerable period of negotiating back and forth, all parties were agreed on the action that was taken in a limited way. But normally that particular lake would not be opened up in a general way be-

cause of the operations going on in that area, timbering and lumbering operations.

Going to the general position—

**Mr. MacDonald:** But before you go to the general position, I just do not understand what you are saying. You say that there had been some arrangement between these two individuals and a company that was doing some cutting there, and because of this arrangement—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** They have been there for quite a number of years. I would have to pull the file—

**Mr. MacDonald:** My information is that applications had been made for purchase of this property for building cottages by other individuals and they were told: "No, this is not up for private purchase." Then suddenly they discover that it had been made available for private purchase to Messrs. Fotheringham and Edmundston.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** No, that is not correct in this sense that these particular people had had long occupation by an arrangement with the licensee of the area where the cutting was going on. No one was put in the position, that I know of, of being refused something because already it had been occupied. Erection of buildings had occurred on it and had been there for some time. But under all the circumstances, this particular arrangement—where the company itself that was doing the cutting was willing that this little piece should continue to be used for that particular purpose—they had already agreed to it some time back and this was the end result.

That is the position and it does not affect the overall lake operation, because in that particular area under the proximity of cutting operations the lake was not open at the time for general use.

There are lots of lakes through that area. It is not a case of any problem of that sort, as I will show you in the answer to the general question.

Under summer resort lands, with decentralization of sales, with authority to sell at district level now operating satisfactorily, increased emphasis is being placed on lake planning. On well-developed lakes a close check is being kept on sales. Retention of at least 25 per cent of the shoreline for public use is being strictly observed as provided by The Public Lands Act.

New lakes being opened up to sale are now completely planned in advance, with due thought being given to access needs, public

reserves and possible commercial sites, and so on.

Close liaison is maintained with local municipalities, health units and various other agencies of government to ensure due consideration of various local interests and problems. It is felt that this preventative policy will go a long way towards eliminating costly remedial action in later years.

During the period April 1, 1965, to January 31, 1966, transactions completed were: Sales 724, cancellations 19, patents 787. Tied into this are summer cottage roads, and that was one of the problems in relation to what my hon. friend was asking about before. There have to be roads, there has to be access and all that sort of thing established if we open up a lake.

In this particular case, in relation to these two people, without all that sort of thing they were able to come to terms with the licensee, the cutting company in the area. It did not involve the general plan of opening up an area in the centre of an operation of that nature.

Coming now to summer cottage roads. As the demand for summer cottage sites continues to grow in the proximity of urban areas, the department's planning is endeavouring not only to keep pace, but to provide a reservoir of suitable locations for the future.

There are a considerable number of lakes in the province where the only obstacle to development is lack of access. District land supervisors are under instructions to continue to take a close interest in road developments in their district, with a view to making additional lakes available to the general public. There are often opportunities to make use of logging roads after an area has been cut over; or where a road has been constructed for a specific project, such as during construction of a hydro line. By making judicious use of this type of road, improving it or adding short extensions, numerous lakes have been opened to the itinerant fisherman. However, in the past this process has had undesirable by-products in the fields of road maintenance, piecemeal development and so forth.

Now that the department is embarking on a gradual transition to total lake planning prior to actual opening for sale the construction of summer cottages, roads will become an integral part of this plan. Previously, any kind of trail to a lake brought first the hunter or fisherman, then a demand for individual cottage sites, with small improvements being made by individuals to a sorely tried road which was not built to carry continuous traffic. As the lake developed the added traffic

brought the road into disrepair, and frequently overburdened municipalities were called upon to maintain roads for which, in view of their substandard nature, they could not obtain a grant from The Department of Highways.

With the new proposals now beginning to take effect, the roads will be constructed by The Department of Highways to not less than municipal standards, with the initial construction costs being borne by The Department of Lands and Forests. Thereafter, maintenance would be under the control of the local municipalities, statute labour boards, road commissioners, or by the formation of a local road boards area.

In order to ensure proper development, the districts conduct lake surveys to determine quality and quantity of lots which could be made available. An estimate of the total road construction cost, including parking areas, is secured from the district engineer, Department of Highways.

An assessment of the probability of demand for the lots is made and the determination of whether or not cost recovery is feasible. If it appears that road costs can be recovered through additional charges on cottage sites, the proposal is placed before the Treasury board for final approval.

That is our procedure as now established.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, may I say that I certainly congratulate the hon. Minister and his department for this new approach to the opening up of lakes. It seems to me that the kind of helter-skelter unplanned approach of earlier years led to a lot of difficulties that obviously the hon. Minister is trying to avoid by this planned approach.

I was curious at one point when he said that 25 per cent of the shoreline of a lake is retained for public purposes. Is this true? For example, let me take one that I happened to be interested in last year. Go Home lake was opened in recent years. Does the hon. Minister mean to say that 25 per cent of the shoreline of a lake like that is retained for public purposes? If so, what purposes?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think it is laid down in the Act, is it not? It is right in the statutes that we have to reserve 25 per cent of the shoreline and all new developments of lakes for the general public to have access. Not the cottage owner; he would have access, too; but for the travelling public or people coming in merely to stay a day or

to look around. That is the idea of this 25 per cent.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I got the impression that a lake like Go Home lake—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I do not know, specifically, whether Go Home was developed before this rule, I cannot say; but if it was open at the time, certainly it would be the same as any other lake.

**Mr. MacDonald:** However, Mr. Chairman, having commended the hon. Minister I want to go back to this other question. I am not satisfied with his answer with regard to this particular incident in Rainy River. He said there was no obligation on the part of the department to build roads, there was no plan to open up this lake as a whole. This area, in effect, is not being opened up and the reason, allegedly, is, because of some relationship between these two gentlemen and the licensee, they got the land.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** They would be allowed to move over the roads that are normally under the control of the licensee only, but if my hon. friend is not satisfied with what I have said I will have to draw the file and take a look at it.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Yes. My clear recollection is that the information given to me was that other people from the Atikokan area had made specific application with regard to buying these specific areas and they were told that there were none available. Then they came back and discovered that these areas were being disposed of. When it was drawn to my attention and I took it up with the hon. Minister's department, I found that the processing was virtually completed.

What the hon. Minister is saying, in effect, is that somebody who had a claim and who could fly in had access to these lakes. Other people, who presumably sought the purchase of these areas, were able to get in themselves—how, I am not certain—but they were denied. By whatever reasoning process the hon. Minister has elaborated, the two heads of the mining company were able to get this property.

This creates bad feeling in the community. If people have found an area they are attracted to, they seek to buy it. They are told by the department they cannot purchase it, and then suddenly later they discover that prestigious individuals in the community are in a position to buy it and the department goes along with them. This, to

me, seems to be a rather uneven application of the law; if indeed the hon. Minister is operating from the law.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** It would be an uneven application of the law if there had not been the situation I mentioned, where these people have been there and had put up their buildings years ago. That is the difference.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. Minister means that these two men got the property because of a special arrangement with the company?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** No, these two men—

**Mr. MacDonald:** I will have to go back and check my sources, but I do not think that this is the case.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I will check mine, too, and we will talk about it later.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 1004 carry?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, is this the section where we deal with the provincial land tax?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** No, that is under vote 1010.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, on the 25 per cent of a lake which is left to the public, I have had several complaints from people who start out on a camping trip and who understand there is some public access to a beach on a lake, but they can never find it. Are signs put up on these lakes saying that it has a public beach?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** They are marked to a certain extent, but some of them are more difficult to find than others. I would suggest to anybody who is going into the hinterland, where it is not opened up, that he check with the local district officer. I am sure that he will get information as to how to conduct himself and get to his destination.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Mr. Chairman, could I ask the hon. Minister to think back to a discussion we had the other day in connection with dams?

Once the department has been satisfied that there is no way to stop the flooding that is working to the detriment of farmers in a particular area, except to acquire the water rights over these particular dams, why did it take so long to instigate such a

procedure, and to get the thing wrapped up before more farmers are forced off the land?

For instance, in a budget of more than \$1 million is it necessary, as I have been told before, that such a programme has to be presented to Treasury—a matter of \$1,000 or \$1,500 or \$2,000—the department is satisfied that the rights must be acquired and that there is no other way to clear up the situation? Then we are stopped with the argument that it has to be taken to Treasury board.

Now, is this necessary or can we not get on with the job and get it cleaned up?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think in coming right down to the question of whether or not it has to go to Treasury board; it does have to go to Treasury board for approval as a specific operation.

I should point out that steps are being taken to acquire dam sites and water privileges so that the repairs and reconstruction of dams can be carried out. The department is presently dealing with some nine dams in this category, and all but two of them happen to be in the Tweed and Kemptville districts. I have here a memorandum of 11 projects which do not require the acquisition of property if water rights have been listed for reconstruction. I am not going to read those out, this is merely to show that there is a lot of activity in this field.

On the question of approval of dams, improvements will be instituted to speed up the handling of applications—I think this is what the hon. member wants—on approval of locations and plans for construction of dams.

The number of applications has increased greatly in the last five years, especially since the introduction of the Ontario government farm policy in 1964. The number of applications for approval of all dam structures under The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act, has reached a total of approximately 60 a year. It is proposed, also, to improve procedures for the inspection of proposed sites and to undertake final inspections of the complete structures.

Now, the hon. member, I take it, is complaining about the delay in getting that type of application completed? Am I right in this?

**Mr. Farquhar:** Not in this case. There is no question of the building of the structure. In the case that I am referring to—or one of them, at least—the project has been to the Treasury board once and it is being prepared for Treasury board again. And all that is in-

involved is the destruction of an existing dam, just the destruction of it, take it out and let the water run; that is all that is involved. But the water rights are being held by one particular person who says: "No, you are not going to do that until you pay me."

Now, the department is quite satisfied that his rights exist, he has gone into court and he has established these rights. Nothing remains to do now except to acquire those rights. At that point, a stick of dynamite and the job is over. This is all that is necessary to relieve five or six farms and get a lot of farm land back under cultivation.

This seems to me to be a bit ridiculous, to think that five, ten, 15 or 30 years would be involved to get this kind of approval, to get this kind of action. Now, of course, it has to go to Treasury board again for the approval of something like \$1,000.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Has the hon. member any special case in mind?

**Mr. Farquhar:** Yes, I certainly have, I have two in mind.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** If he would give us the names, I would certainly take a look at it.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Well, the one is Suddaby dam in Suddaby township.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Did I not give an answer on that the other day?

**Mr. Farquhar:** The hon. Minister told me it was going to Treasury board again, and I was told that last year.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, that is not a very satisfactory answer two years in succession.

**Mr. Farquhar:** And there is another one, Basswood dam on Pike lake on Manitoulin Island. There are those two and they are almost identical. They are being held up and the land is being flooded because the private individual claims—and I am not too sure whether he does or not—claims that he has water rights over them. If so they are going to have to be acquired by the department.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** There are other problems that can be involved: for example, who owns the water rights? And there may even be problems of control and water levels and upstream owners and all the rest of it, in some cases, so that I do not think I can answer that just simply. But, in the particular case the hon. member has mentioned, I will be glad to see if we can expedite that if the fact is that it is before the Treasury board at the present time.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Mr. Chairman, I do not want to repeat this with the hon. Minister, because I have been on my feet over this so often, but I would appreciate it if he would have a specific look at these two in particular. He will find that his surveyor general and I have cleared the details in connection with it and we have decided that there is nothing to do but acquire them. Very obviously, certainly in many cases, there are all kinds of technicalities with other people involved and so on. In both these cases, the ground work has been done. I would like the hon. Minister to give me—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** If that is the case, if it has been through the department, there is no reason why it should not get to the Treasury board and get an answer. If there is any delay—

**Mr. Farquhar:** Well, there seems to be some delay.

Vote 1004 agreed to.

On vote 1005:

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, if I may ask the hon. Minister: During the past year the fees have been increased from 50 cents to \$1 a day; what effect has this had on park attendance throughout the province?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Does the hon. member want the overall picture?

**Mr. Newman:** No specific part at all, Mr. Chairman.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, the operating season for 1965, as compared with 1964; I think that would answer the hon. member's question.

**Mr. Newman:** I do not want the fees collected; I want the attendance figures.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, all right. The hon. member might as well have the fees, too, while he is at it.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, the hon. Minister can give them both. I was interested in the attendance only.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The campers for 1965 were 902,472 and, in 1964, 916,281. The hon. member knows what the weather problems were last year as compared to the previous year. Visitors for 1965 were 8,860,641, which is down some 280,000 from the previous year. The revenue in 1965 was \$1,877,740, which was up from \$1,335,468. The operating expenditures were \$2,010,969 in 1965, which was up from \$1,920,515; but the deduction,

I would draw attention to, is that even in an adverse year we are getting somewhere near the balance for operating costs, operating expenditures, and actual receipts.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I think the increase last year was a little too great. You may come along and say we have had adverse weather over the past year, and that may have been the reason for the drop in attendance, but let me bring you to the fact that, in 1963, Holiday Beach in Essex county had 220,000 visitors; in 1964, it dropped down to 200,000; in 1965 it was down to 182,000, whereas Point Pelee national park went up to 742,000—an increase of 84,000. Holiday Beach dropped 11 per cent over the past year, Point Pelee national park picked up 11 per cent. And the significant thing was the increase in fees to enter the parks. The people in Essex county found it was much cheaper to be going and paying 25 cents admission to Point Pelee national park—or \$1 per year permit—than \$1 per day permit, and \$5 for an annual permit, to Holiday Beach. The fees are a little too high to really attract the numbers that they should be attracting into the parks.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** All I can say there is that, dealing with Holiday Beach by itself, and we hope to have some expansion in that area, the operating expenditures for 1965 were \$28,342 and the revenue was \$28,974, so we just broke even.

**Mr. Newman:** I have no criticism of the operation of the park.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** If you cannot break even with a place like Holiday Beach, right on the international border, you are going to lose an awful lot of money in the interior.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, we have no criticism of the park, Holiday Beach, on its operation, but when you check the attendance at it in comparison to Point Pelee national park, there is only one answer why it was not as popular last year as it has been in the past and that is because the fees were just too high. The average family back a year ago, found it a little difficult to be paying \$1 a day, or even \$5 for the season to go there, when they could have attended Point Pelee national park for only 25 cents a day or \$1 for the year.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, there are different functions altogether in connection with the two parks.

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, I must add to what my hon. colleague has already said.

We find a lot of our local citizens stopped making use of the park. They seem to complain that the increased admission fee for last year was too great. And I think, Mr. Chairman, this is where the people should be. I would ask that the hon. Minister give consideration to lowering it. Perhaps by lowering it, we would have more people in the parks.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, following the blue book, under parks branch, 1005, we have a total budget for \$201,000; and, following the public accounts on J-10, we have a total budget in this parks branch of \$1,007,000, but there is no reference made to it in the estimates. Would the hon. Minister clarify me on this, please? If you have a blue book there, it is J-10.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The public accounts book?

**Mr. Sargent:** Yes, the public accounts, J-10. We have the parks improvements, construction, etc., a total budget of \$1,007,000, and all that is given in the estimates is a total budget of \$201,000.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I am not quite clear what the hon. member is trying to get at, but if he will try to make it clear—

**Mr. Sargent:** I do not blame anyone for being mixed up because I certainly am.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** If the hon. member will let me—I gave him it on fish and wildlife, or I gave the details to one of the hon. members—I think perhaps the best way of getting a look at this is to look at the whole picture of parks; that is what he is after, I take it. All right. Well now, under different items here, in this column under parks, \$328,252 is spent; and this appears rather as expenditures which we are asking for. It appears in the main office item, vote 1001. Then, in vote 1005, the parks branch—and that is the amount my hon. friend has picked out, is it not?—\$177,800. Then, under vote 1009, the junior ranger vote—

**Mr. Sargent:** I am not talking about that at all.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, let me just get this on the record for the moment; then, from that you can move to more detail if you want.

The \$380,972, under the parks vote, in relation to the work we are doing under junior rangers; then, under basic organization, there is \$2,778,880; and there is, under research and survey costs, main services, \$6,768

and \$50,538—for a total of \$3,723,207, which represents 13 per cent of the budget of the department under parks in some form or other. With that, 13 per cent of our budget is allocated to parks in some form or other.

**Mr. Sargent:** I appreciate the hon. Minister trying to iron this out; but if you will try to follow the public accounts book and then correlate it with the estimates, I suggest to you that even the best accountant in the world could not go through a budget like this; because there is no follow-up. We have an item of \$1.7 million, and there is no relation to it in the estimates.

I wish the Chairman would look at page J-10 in the public accounts book.

**Mr. Chairman:** If the member for Grey North would tell us exactly what information he wants, if he will ask the question, I will try to direct it.

**Mr. Sargent:** Well, we are voting on 1005.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** If my hon. friend will look at vote 1014, he will find some of it, but—

**Mr. Sargent:** And under parks we have a total budget of \$201,000 in the estimates, and in the public accounts you had \$1,700,000, so you are only out about a million-and-a-half dollars.

**Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West):** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, I have yelled this out now three times in the last five minutes. If he will look at page J, he will find that what is shown on those pages is divided between an ordinary vote and a capital vote, so that you are talking about vote 1005 and vote 1014 combined in the public accounts.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, it came over the air the other night, that New York state had lopped \$96 million off their budget. At no time in the history of this House has this House ever taken any money off the estimates set.

**Mr. Chairman:** One moment, please, on the point of order—

**Mr. Sargent:** What are we sitting here for?

**Mr. Chairman:** One moment, please. On the point of order that was raised by the member for Kent West.

**Mr. Sargent:** He is so wrong.

**Mr. Chairman:** Well, let the chair rule on that if you will, please. I would suggest that

there is some merit in what the member has said, in as much as parks are divided under several branches, number 1005, under research, and under number 1014. Now, whatever information you want about the parks, I repeat again, we will get the information for you, as long as you try to keep it within the vote.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, most respectfully I submit that this is no way to set a budget. No one knows what is going on. Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister cannot explain it to us, he calls on the front row over here to help him out, and they are wrong, and the chair is wrong, who is right? With all respect to the hon. Prime Minister, I am right. I think you know I am right and you will not admit it.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Grey North has the floor.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister at this point, is there any precedent that this House has ever reduced the budget submitted, any time in history? If not, what are we here for?

**Mr. Chairman:** This is not before us under vote 1005.

**Mr. Sargent:** In every vote we have to face the fact that we are here to try to cut expenses. We have 30 people, representing 54 per cent of the electorate in Ontario that say you should not be there. We are trying to find out the answers to questions, and we cannot find them out through this submission of the estimates. Will you answer my question, can we lop off this budget, or what are we here for?

**Hon. J. P. Roberts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. member was here in the House when an attempt was made the other night to reduce an amount in one of the estimates, and a motion was made that an item be reduced, and that motion was dealt with by the House. I would suggest that the hon. member ask his question as to what he wants to know, and we will do our best. I think we are quite capable on this side of answering it.

**Mr. Sargent:** I would like to know, is there a target amount set in the budget for this year, and how much are you planning to try to reduce this?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Chairman the government has brought in the estimates of these

departments, and the government has decided these are the amounts that will be necessary and these are the amounts that are being discussed. So if you speak of a target, a target is the amount contained in the estimates that the government is submitting to the House. That is the target, that is what the government has decided is necessary to operate the departments of the government in the next fiscal year. So that is exactly what is in front of the House at this moment.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, I must thank the hon. Prime Minister for his remarks, but this is my third or fourth session here and I have never yet seen an Opposition measure to reduce a vote pass in this House. If it passed the other night, it is news to me.

**Mr. Chairman:** It was before the House last week; your leader (Mr. Thompson) introduced a motion before this House.

Is vote 1005 carried?

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, under this subsection I would like to ask a question of the hon. Minister, regarding making grants in lieu of taxes to the municipalities in which provincial parks are located. I am sure the residents of the area are most appreciative of these parks, but the usage is by people out of the area and they feel that taking away these lands and assessments is a hardship on some of them. In my particular county, possibly my smallest township municipality, with a fairly low assessment, has the only provincial park and they are continually making representations on this behalf.

Now, I understand parks controlled by the conservation authorities do either pay taxes or make grants, and I would like some expression of the hon. Minister in this regard.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, at the present time, provincial parks are separated from organized municipalities when they are declared provincial parks and they are not subject to municipal taxation. The subject is under review by the Ontario committee on taxation, which Mr. Lancelot Smith heads and he may come up with some recommendations. I know this is a problem, but some of the services that are provided by the parks in relation to the immediate area roundabout may be worth as much in dollars as some tax that is lost by the municipality. But it is ground for a good examination, and a case has been submitted to the taxation committee. We hope they will come up with some concrete suggestions about these sort of problems.

**Mr. Paterson:** Does the hon. Minister have any indication when this report will be completed?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I would hope pretty soon.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, if I may ask the hon. Minister, is he aware of the *16th Annual Survey on Parks and Beaches* put out by the Essex county Ontario tourist association? Are you aware of this booklet at all, Mr. Minister?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I am not aware of it, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, they are making some suggestions to you concerning Holiday Beach that is deserving of merit. Some suggestions from the Red Cross water safety report are that marker buoys be larger and painted yellow, and that lifeguard chairs be set closer to the water. They are highly commendable concerning Holiday Beach, but they found these two sort of suggestions merited support. I will send this over to the hon. Minister.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I understand the parks branch have seen that and looked it over. I am told the buoys have to be white to meet the federal government's requirements in relation to navigation, something of that sort.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, Mr. Minister, the Red Cross water safety programme suggested the colour as indicated in here, and I imagine that they would not have suggested this if it had not been the better suggestion.

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring to the hon. Minister's attention, the weed problem in Rondeau bay. This has been an old pet subject of mine over a number of years back and your predecessor was carrying out a research programme to find some chemical that would control these weeds. Your department is giving a good grant towards cutting these weeds—

**Mr. Chairman:** Are you speaking about some research in the next vote, 1006?

**Mr. Spence:** This is in the park—Rondeau bay. I wonder if the hon. Minister was carrying out a research programme to control these weeds? This is of concern to the people, and we know that you are giving a considerable grant to cut a large amount of them, but this is not a real solution.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think this would properly come under basic organization and field services—1010.

Vote 1005 agreed to.

On vote 1006:

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to put some questions to the hon. Minister with regard to 1006 in reference to his tubed seedling development, and I do it in the context of this vote on research. In fact my first question—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** May I ask the hon. member—I seem to have run into difficulties for a minute. What is the page number?

**Mr. Chairman:** This is vote 1006.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I was not sure whether it was there or timber.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for York South has the floor.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Last year when we were discussing the problem of regeneration, I drew to the attention of the hon. Minister a quotation from a news story of a meeting of foresters in Montreal. It happened to come out in the morning paper of the very day on which the estimates were before the House.

In that news story, it quoted a federal forestry expert by the name of I. C. N. Place to this effect:

Mr. Place said that the Ontario lands and forests department now is mass-producing red pine seedlings in plastic tubes. The final trial, with about 100,000 seedlings, will be made this summer before the technique is turned over to the Ontario management bureau for operational use.

If I might just digress for about 30 seconds, what makes us a little skeptical of the hon. Minister's extremely enthusiastic and optimistic comments the other day, with regard to this being the answer to all the problems of regeneration, is that when I drew that to his attention last year the hon. Minister did not respond at all. Either he was not aware of its existence—certainly, he did not say anything in the House.

Now he comes to the House and tells us that this is a project which is perhaps going to revolutionize the whole problem of regeneration. I judge, from what he said, that it perhaps even raises the prospect that the business of nurseries and the growing

of trees perhaps will become unnecessary. That you will handle your needs, and the potential will be great as what we have to fill; in other words there will be no limitations at all on the amount of regeneration or reforestation that can be attempted.

The first question I would like to ask the hon. Minister is: Is it accurate to state that you have moved from the research stage, from the experimental stage, into operation? I assume then that last summer was the last experimental period, and you are now into the operational? If that is the case, I wonder if the Minister is in a position to indicate: (a) to what extent we did get into the tube seedling approach to regeneration or reforestation last year? And second, what has emerged as an indication of costs?

I raise that in the context of what I myself was a little bit taken by, and that is the costs that the Minister spelled out last year in the House, on March 18, to be found on page 1432 of *Hansard*, where he said that the costs of planting and regeneration are by no means insignificant. He pointed out that the federal government is paying \$15 per thousand; that the companies, presumably in these contractual arrangements you are now developing, are paying \$15 per 1,000; and that the province of Ontario is contributing \$25 per 1,000—so that the total is \$55 per thousand.

In some earlier studying and reading I did on this, I have a recollection that the figure of 1,000 for complete artificial regeneration is what is required for a single acre.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think there is a little confusion between the cost of 1,000 and an acre.

**Mr. MacDonald:** If it is \$55 for every 1,000 trees, and if I am correct that 1,000 trees is an average number required for reforestation of an acre, this is \$55 per acre. It seems to me that this is a pretty high cost when one takes into account the vast numbers of acres of wasteland that conceivably could be put back into productive use.

But, against that background—whether or not that is right, I would certainly like some confirmation from the hon. Minister—what appears to be the cost of the tube seedling approach to reforestation? Have we proceeded far enough for you to indicate that?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, I would like to say something about tube seedlings again. I did

say a bit about it earlier, but I think this is of such importance that it does warrant more explanation. I am bringing in the timber chief now, because I was under the impression that my notes were under timber and they actually were on this subject, but we will stick to the research.

I would like to make this statement on tube seedlings. Ball planting, in which stock is lifted, transported and planted with a ball of soil attached to the roots has been used throughout the world for a number of years. Because of its relatively high cost, due to the large size of the stock, this procedure has had only limited use as a reforestation method in North America. Investigations carried out by the research branch of The Department of Lands and Forests have modified this procedure so that a small tubed seedling can be grown and planted at a low unit cost. The seedling is germinated, raised, and planted while contained in a small, open-ended plastic tube filled with soil.

Those members who were in the House last Tuesday, I think it was, or Wednesday, will remember I had the material right here and demonstrated the growth of a four-year bit of seedling as compared with a transplant of four years. The seedling is germinated, raised and planted while contained in a small open-ended plastic tube filled with soil. Trees are grown on or near the planting site in portable greenhouses, and would normally be planted five to eight weeks after seeding.

A study of this technique was initiated by the research branch in 1957. Work proceeded for a number of years to determine the most suitable container and to evaluate the survival of planted stock. By 1964 sufficient progress was made so that prototype equipment for loading and seeding the tubes, and planting the stock was designed and tested. Seedlings are now grown and planted in an open-ended, slip-plastic tube of high-impact polystyrene that is 3 inches long, 0.5 inch in diameter, with a wall thickness of 0.015 of an inch. Field plantings of 25,000, 75,000, and 130,000, were made between 1963 and 1965 to test the prototype equipment. It is now proposed to have this made on a commercial basis and to undertake a large-scale planting of tubed seedlings in 1966. The target will be 27 million trees to regenerate some 22,500 acres with the emphasis on white and black spruce and red pine.

Attractive features of tubed seedlings are: (a) the method is flexible as the number produced can be rapidly adjusted to meet the demand; (b) in the long run it lends itself to

mechanization with the advantages of reduced costs; (c) it permits a high planting rate and thus lower costs; (d) it extends the planting season throughout the frost-free period permitting the use of a semi-trained planting crew; (e) a variety of treatments can be used to promote growth and survival, and finally (f) since the seedling soil environment goes with it, this results in increased survival and juvenile growth.

The estimated cost of planting these 27 million trees—that is what my hon. friend was talking about—is: 1. Capital equipment to grow and plant seedlings, \$58,000; 2. To prepare the site, \$47,000; 3. Maintenance and operating, \$264,000; 4. Travel, \$16,000; 5. Salaries, \$439,500; for a total of \$824,500.

If this cost is, in practice, actually established, then the cost would be \$30.56 per thousand trees.

**Mr. MacDonald:** And that is a comparable figure to the \$55?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, that is what I understand—it is comparable to the \$55. The unit cost per thousand trees, under the tubed seedlings, is \$30.56; and I understand that to be comparable to the \$55 figure we were talking about, for the same quantity of hand-planted nursery stock.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I just want to make a brief comment. The hon. Minister, for once, may conceivably be justified in his optimistic references the other day. At this stage—which is a very preliminary stage—he can virtually cut his costs in half, from \$55 down to \$30. I hope on second thoughts, and in looking at books and in conferring over there, we find that those figures are comparable ones. If, when just out of the experimental stage, he can cut his costs in half, and if, through mechanization, they can be reduced still more—the prospects are bright. As I recall, out of that vote of \$800,000, a very significant proportion was salaries. With mechanization, then, presumably that figure will go away down.

However, the thing that I find exciting about this is that quite frankly I had given up on this government doing an adequate job on regeneration, either because it did not want to or it could not produce trees on the old, artificial reforestation basis in adequate numbers. I notice in the annual report the hon. Minister referred to some 62 million trees as his objective for last year.

The fact of the matter is that we came out with about 49 million and some of that 49 million is because he is now working in

closer co-operation with some of the companies—they are doing their own and the hon. Minister is doing his own. It is a co-operative venture. In other words, for year after year, we simply have not made the breakthrough in terms of production. We have heard stories that there was difficulty in getting the seeds—we have heard all manner of excuses.

The fact of the matter is that we have not increased our capacity to produce trees in nurseries anything like what was necessary to be able to put back into economic production the great acreage of wasteland, as well as the new cut that had to be regenerated. I repeat that I had come to the conclusion that we were going to get all manner of excuses every year, but we were never going to get down to the job.

Maybe there were difficulties in there. Maybe the hon. Minister and his predecessors were not frank as to what the difficulties were. But now he comes in and raises the prospect that these difficulties are, in effect, going to be superseded, with the possibility of lowering costs, so that we can really get a significant number of trees. In fact, the hon. Minister is now talking about 27 million trees in the first year in which he gets into operational use with the tubed seedlings. Twenty seven million trees is almost as many as he put on all Crown lands last year. I think the figure was 36 million on all Crown lands, and the remaining 12 million or 13 million, if I recall correctly, were on private lands. So in one year the hon. Minister matches what we have been doing on Crown lands.

Now, if I go back to the kind of figures that were talked about—and perhaps I will refer to them because we are getting into the next estimate—if I go back to the Kennedy report, he referred to 2.5 million acres, and then he put a sentence in brackets, which reads:

It is probably actually much higher with estimates of various authorities up to 5,100,000 acres of Crown waste land waiting for regeneration.

All I can say is that the hon. Minister has opened up the prospect with this kind of a development for really seriously attacking the problem. The tragedy is that we are now talking 20 years after Kennedy pointed to this, and we have never worked out the techniques in that intervening 20 years to tackle the job seriously.

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to pass a comment on the new fisheries research station built at Wheatley, Ontario, and to thank the hon. Minister on behalf

of the commercial fishermen of Lake Erie and, more particularly, on behalf of myself as an Opposition member. I might tell him that this is the first provincial building of any consequence that has been built in the riding of Essex South, and we are certainly most appreciative about this.

I would like to ask the—

**Mr. Newman:** That is because they have a good member there.

**Mr. Paterson:** That is the reason, is it?

I would like to ask the hon. Minister if it was his department that initiated the studies in regard to crow research and the damage they were doing concerning corn—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** That is The Department of Agriculture.

**Mr. Paterson:** This department, then, has no involvement in this particular matter?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We would co-operate, of course.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the co-operation with the federal department on research? Is there a co-ordinator who is in touch with the projects on which they are doing research so that there is no duplication?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We have a Dominion-provincial research agreement.

**Mr. Thompson:** Does that imply that if the federal government is going into some area of research, they notify the hon. Minister so that they can work together on it?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I am referring now to forest research. There is also some fisheries research. They are in different sections. At Maple, there is a federal forestry research unit. We provide the buildings and maintain them. They operate there as a federal unit. Actually, that is the one that may be moving to Sault Ste Marie, but it is, at the moment, at Maple. Our district headquarters are at Maple as well as our research headquarters, so that they are within 100 yards of each other and are working together on various projects, both in the field of fish and wildlife and in the field of timber.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, just to follow through on this: I was visiting a fish laboratory on the east coast last summer—a federal fish laboratory. I am interested in knowing if the federal government, which I think spends more money than the On-

tario government on research, when they start a new project do they inform the department of the hon. Minister? If so, through whom do they inform the department of research projects that they are doing?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We have a pretty good liaison with them, so far as anything pertaining to our department is concerned.

**Mr. Thompson:** How is that maintained? Is there a co-ordinator?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, there is a co-ordinating committee between the two departments.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, dealing with research and going back to the forestry aspects of it, I raised a question last year, and as I look at the *Hansard* report on page 1433, there is no real clarification of it.

I raised it in the context of the fact that there had just been articles carried in the paper reporting the federal forestry Minister, Mr. Sauve, as suggesting that the federal forestry department was going to intensify its research on: "Markets, investments, taxation, plant location and the problems of competition between provinces for new industry."

In other words, they were going to tend to concentrate their research on what might be described as the economic side of the development of the industry, and presumably then were leaving what might be described as the biological research to the provincial departments. Is this accurate?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I do not think that would be correct entirely because at Pointe Claire there is a big research organization which is operated by the industry, by the pulp and paper association. But they get assistance from the federal authority, and to that extent they are operating in a dual field, partly production, partly marketing. Then they have the forest insects and forest diseases research at Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. Sauve is an active young man, and he met with them down in Quebec not very long ago when all this sort of thing was on the table, looking particularly to very broad markets in the future for the whole woods industry across Canada and the contributions that would be required and that sort of thing. I imagine what he did at Montebello is probably a logical step in what he had stated in previous years he was out to do.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Then it would be accurate to state that both governments share

in what might be described as the biological research, and there is an additional emphasis by the federal government on the economic research?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think that would be correct.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I noticed last year that, under research, this department gave a grant to the Great Lakes institute. The hon. Minister was very adamant about how much that grant would be and made certain remarks about it, and it is not in here this term. The grant was lowered last year and this time it is just washed out. Could the hon. Minister explain why he has done that?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** It will be found under water resources this year.

**Mr. Thompson:** Why is that?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, it is getting it under one—that is the best place to have it,

for the overall research work of the nature that is being done. We think that it is an advance move to put it over there.

**Mr. Paterson:** One brief question of the hon. Minister. The dialogue that concerned the relationship between the federal and provincial authorities and, I understand, the federal fish laboratory at London is being transferred out to Winnipeg. I just wonder in what area this lab had worked on the Great Lakes—I assume it was on the Great Lakes—and if this work is going to be dropped; or whether the department is going to pick up the area—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** That was actually an economic research venture at London, I understand. The research out of Wheatley there, in that section of the country, I think, is the one we are depending on; that particular locale.

Vote 1006 agreed to.

The House took recess at 6 o'clock, p.m.







ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Monday, March 21, 1966  
Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

(continued)

On vote 1007:

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): I am afraid we cannot let this vote go by without a few comments, Mr. Chairman. On page 262 of the annual report, there is a section dealing with the forestry study unit, the first paragraph of which sets out the terms of reference.

**Hon. A. K. Roberts** (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Chairman, if I might be allowed to complete some material here that we talked about earlier today?

**Mr. Chairman:** Would you care to yield the floor to the Minister?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I have some material here that I think the hon. member for Grey North (Mr. Sargent) requested to be tabled and I will be glad to place it with the Clerk here now.

**Mr. MacDonald:** On page 262 of the annual report, there is a paragraph which reads as follows:

The Honourable Kelso A. Roberts, Minister of Lands and Forests announced on August 31, 1964 the formation of a forestry study unit to examine into the existing forestry resources of the province of Ontario to assure continued progress in utilization with a view to their fullest development.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I assume that the main purpose of this study, to which the hon. Minister made passing reference last year as being a very fruitful one in terms of future policy, is to see if we cannot improve our utilization. I am always a bit puzzled as to how we are going to really solve this problem in our present piecemeal fashion.

As we travelled throughout northern Ontario, we have come across the odd instance of new mills which give some indication of

fuller utilization, but the great majority of mills that are now in operation are operating on the basis of past practices—which represents only a partial utilization. If the hon. members of the House would just for a moment bear with me, I want to go back to that period, almost 20 years ago, when it began; when the Kennedy report came in. Because the Kennedy report was one of the most serious studies that was made of the use or abuse and destruction of our forest resources.

It is interesting to note that, when Major-General Kennedy made his report, he came up with a pretty radical departure from the *status quo*. He, I think, came to the conclusion, which I have always tended to share, that if a timber limit is given to one company—whose needs may be for a certain species and whose interest in other species is such that they may be more of a nuisance value than anything else; and inevitably you are going to have a low utilization. Therefore his proposal was to the effect that all limits should be reclaimed by the Crown, and that you should establish a joint cutting unit within each area.

His specific proposal was that it should be something of a joint stock company, involving all of the licensees that were in that particular area. The CCF party of the day accepted that basic proposal with the revision that if you were going to have a joint cutting company that would cut all that was needed in the area, and supply each industry that was operating in the area, this might more appropriately be handled as a publicly owned cutting unit.

But if you had this kind of a joint approach, whether it was on a joint stock basis with all those involved or whether it was through a Crown agency, then you would be able to cut the timber off. You would be able to supply each of the existing mills with the guarantee that they would have all of the raw material that they required. You would have separated out from that whatever other species were not being used effectively; and they in turn could be directed to new secondary industry which could be developed.

This is an extremely relevant point because there have been many occasions in the past where secondary industry was interested in going into a particular area but all of the timber within economically accessible distance was already licensed; and the existing licence holders were not particularly interested in sorting out the particular species that were needed for this new secondary industry.

A few years ago, the former Prime Minister used to have to report quite regularly the difficulties he was having in approaches from some of the secondary industries at the lakehead because of their problems in getting an assurance of a supply of raw material.

If I may just quote to sum up this approach in the Kennedy report, I think it is a significant one to look at to see how it could be applied today. He said:

I am convinced that the present unbalanced and wasteful system of exploitation will cause a continuous and progressive deterioration of forest resources. Only a major reversal of existing policies can supply a remedy. I consider that any attempt to provide a solution by applying new regulations to the infinite number of conflicting conditions in present agreements is doomed to failure. No partial solution can meet the needs of the situation, half measures can only postpone the evil day. I, therefore, offer none.

And his proposal was, therefore, as follows:

All licences, agreements, permission and permits should be suspended for a period of not less than ten years. In return, the government will assure to the present limit holders a supply of wood in perpetuity up to the present capacity of the domestic mills by a pooling of all the resources of all present Crown lands, and by establishment of a policy which will allow further expansion only when it has been established beyond question that wood is available without possibility of interference with domestic enterprises.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this kind of an approach, however you achieve it, would make it possible for a more rational approach to cutting and supplying of all existing needs, the fullest possible development of potential new industry, instead of this rather dog-in-the-manger approach that you have at the present time of companies that are sitting on limits far beyond their capacity. They have been sitting on them in some instances for a

generation or two, with no cut going on at all, and thereby depriving potential new industry from being able to get access to resources.

The hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Farquhar), in the course of his introductory speech, made reference to the E. B. Eddy limits. I have referred to them, I think, every year on the year for the last two or three years, because I recall quite distinctly getting a first-hand story and account of the handling of the Eddy limits during the last provincial election campaign when I happened to go into the Matawatchan area.

Here you have a town that used to be a thriving lumber centre. Today it is languishing, it has lapsed back into an unorganized territory again. It is on the edge of a great timber limit now held by the E. B. Eddy company and on which I was told then that there had not been a single stick of timber cut by the licence holder in the last 25 years.

Indeed, what the licence holder is doing is sub-letting, in effect, to people who will go in and cut for a year or two. In effect, he is trafficking in the cutting licences and taking his cut, in addition to the stumpage dues that must come to the provincial government.

The net result there, as we discovered down in Renfrew county, too, is that in many instances you have an endless succession of people who attempt, on a sub-let of these licences to operate and they go bankrupt. Somebody else follows them in two or three years and he goes bankrupt, so that you do not have a rational and sensible development of our forest resources.

This past year my attention was drawn to a speech made by the hon. Minister. It was reproduced in one of the releases from the department. He was speaking in Cochrane, and in the course of his speech he is reported as stating this as an indication of the great forest potential of the province's northland:

There is room in northeastern Ontario for at least three more pulp mills, and a possibility for expansion of the wood-consuming industry by two-and-a-half times the present consumption.

The question is, how are we going to get that kind of a development? If you have got a bullish market today with a greater need for paper, if all of the existing plants are expanding their facilities, how are you going to get these new facilities into the picture if you leave all of your present limits held

by present companies even when they are far beyond their existing capacity?

If I may illustrate my point in another way. I remember a number of years ago—I think I have mentioned this in the House already on some occasions—visiting the limits north of Kenora and Dryden and discovering that you have got five or six, perhaps seven or eight, compartments, each one of which would be large enough to operate on a sustained yield basis. All had been held as a licence since 1921 and the majority, as of some four or five years ago, had not had a single stick cut in the years since 1921. Indeed those who were familiar with the area claimed that much of it had now become lost because of overmaturity and infestation by budworm and other diseases.

In short, Mr. Chairman, I think the time has come for the government to reassess limits that have now been granted to these companies. I do not want to see these companies given a sense of insecurity that they are not going to have enough raw material to run their plants, but I do not see why they should have the right to sit on a timber limit far beyond the capacity of their existing plant or their planned expansion. Those limits should be reclaimed to the Crown, if not immediately certainly at the end of the time when the licence is reviewed, and made available for others.

For example, let me put it in specific terms. Where does the hon. Minister think he is going to get the two-and-a-half more pulp mills in northeastern Ontario? Where are there limits that are free? Is he talking about expansion of existing companies or is he talking about the possibility of new companies coming in and establishing, whether they are pulp and paper mills or whether they are the range of secondary industries that may be built around them?

I have raised a number of problems. I would appreciate the hon. Minister's comments on them because I think only by reassessment of our present picture, conceivably along the general lines as indicated by the Kennedy report some 20 years ago, are we going to get the full potential of our resources in terms of industrial development in this province.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Chairman, I am glad to comment on this.

First of all, it is now 20 years since the last comprehensive review of forestry in Ontario was made with the report of the Ontario Royal commission on forestry published in 1947, the Kennedy report. Twenty years

is quite a period of time; and there was quite a period of time before I had the honour to become Minister of this department.

General Kennedy, working with the department, was a member of the department's statutory advisory committee from the time it was set up until his age and health forced him to resign about 12 months ago. We have had the benefit of his advice on that committee. That committee has discussed these types of problems and many others relating to timber.

I gave the personnel of it the other day here, in the House. In those days—20 years ago—we had a very limited number of foresters, about half a dozen foresters; today we have 200-odd foresters. We have gone ahead tremendously in the expansion of this whole problem in that interval. How we have done it may be open to question. Often there are two or three solutions to a problem; but the way we have moved towards solving it in all the circumstances, we think, has been satisfactory. I think we are girding ourselves for the next big move in a sensible way.

My hon. friend referred to my speech at Cochrane—which I was very pleased to give to the northeast chamber up there—where I pointed out that there was the equivalent of two-and-a-half, I think it was, new pulp and paper mills in northeastern Ontario. There is that equivalent, at least, in the economic area now established. We are negotiating, at the present time, with people who are interested in enough of those areas to bring that sort of thing about, provided they come to terms.

But let me say this: In this great expansion that has taken place over the last few years, and with the British Columbia people coming into their own, so to speak, recently, and our sister provinces also developing, we have held our own in expansion. The great advantage is that we are in a splendid position for the take-off, when the next big move comes. Just picture our position in this province, compared to the Scandinavian countries who are now very close to the limit of their possible production. We have, ahead, a tremendous space for expansion in Canada as a whole; and Ontario, in relation to Canadian expansion, is holding its own position.

The Blind river area, the Michipicoten area, the Elk lake section through there, my hon. friend was talking about, those are all places where it would be possible, as the proper demand comes to warrant a long-term investment that would be required in any one of those areas for additional pulp and paper mills. I can tell my hon. friend that if in any one of those areas we get a competent group,

ready to go firm, ready to undertake to do the things necessary to bring those things about, we will have no hesitation at this end of terminating anything that exists in relation to people who are holding on who have not, or are not ready to match that sort of a situation, and that applies particularly in relation to the Eddy limits.

Any other group which comes along and undertakes to commit, we will certainly—and we have under our arrangement at the moment with the Eddy company, the right to do that, on 60 days notice—cut them off.

In the meantime, their arrangement is that a sulphate pulp mill, utilizing at least 100,000 cords annually, should be built by March 31, 1973. If, in the meantime, any other company goes firm for such a pulp mill in that area before that date, the licensee is to be given a 60-day notice to decide whether or not it wishes to go ahead on the basis of what I have just mentioned, 100,000 cords. If not, then the area goes open for the construction of a mill by the people who are prepared to go ahead and do it.

If that 60-day notice is given, they not only have to say they are going on, but they have got to commence construction of a mill within the 12-month period following.

I understand that the Eddy company is currently investigating the possibility of building such a mill in this area, and also there are other companies expressing interest at the present time. The same applies to the Michipicoten area. One of the big companies there, I may say—and I say it publicly here now—hopes to make the necessary arrangements. But if there is a big organization ready to come in the Michipicoten area and there is land there not being utilized by any other licensee, we will certainly take steps to see that there is the proper adjustment so that mill can come in.

On the forestry study unit itself, I would refer my hon. friend to page 262 of the annual report, March 31, 1965. I can elaborate a little on that and tell the hon. member that recently we added to this study unit the services—for the logging industry studies—of Mr. D. W. Milne, to assist in the sawmilling studies.

Mr. Brodie and Mr. Milne and the rest of the staff there have been holding public meetings, consultations with forest-based industries of the province, board of trade and other organizations interested in forestry in Ontario. Public meetings and consultations have been held at Port Arthur, Fort Frances, Kenora, Dryden, Sioux Lookout, North Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste Marie. Others have

been held during the present month at Swastika, Cochrane, Kapuskasing and Hearst. Further public meetings will be held in April at Pembroke, Tweed and, possibly, Parry Sound. Public meetings have been generally well attended and briefs, as well as wide discussion of problems, and oral presentations have featured meetings. Public meetings, the admission of briefs and the basic studies of the unit are scheduled for completion by June 1, 1966 and it is hoped that the final report will come in before the end of this year.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a brief comment again. I am interested to hear the hon. Minister say that they now have a 60-day clause on a limit, such as the E. B. Eddy limit, so that if there is a firm offer for the development of a new project there, they will be able to move in.

The hon. Minister sounds as though he is talking tough, but you see they have not cut a stick of timber for the last 25 years and they now have another seven years before they have to put a mill in. This is really speedy! If they have done nothing for 25 years and they are given another seven years to sit on the limits without any firm commitment, it is only at the end of that period that they must be in to operation. This is the kind of thing that I have been complaining about.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** There has been a fair amount of cutting on it by third party agreement.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I agree—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Since I have been in this office I have made certain that third party agreements do not result in profit to the E. B. Eddy Company.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Do they not?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** They do not.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Is this the new rule, then?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** This is a rule that I put in very quickly, not only with the Eddy company but with every other company. As far as we are concerned here, there is not going to be any trafficking in Crown timber in the province by anybody!

**Mr. MacDonald:** I congratulate the hon. Minister once again because we have been shouting from this side of the House for a long, long time about this. I would think that this would be one thing that would have been rather interesting to have told the

House. I remember during the time of the famous Renfrew byelection, one of the stories one heard up there constantly was of the endless succession of people who had attempted to operate on a small subplot and with just enough taken off beyond the regular stumpage that had to come in to the government. Inevitably they went bankrupt. So there was a succession of bankruptcies. If the hon. Minister has eliminated that now, so—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I presume we have, and I am sitting facing the head of that branch and he knows perfectly well that no matter what type of agreement is presented, it is not to permit profiteering at the expense of our resources by any individual or company.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Very fine, very good. I wish it had been taken many years ago so that perhaps we would have had more development.

As a matter of fact, may I make a brief comment, Mr. Chairman? It is so typical of this government. It took us 25 years to achieve it, and meanwhile they permitted the trafficking to go on. Then they quietly changed it without announcement. I do not know why they did not proclaim this announcement.

However, let me get back to another phase of this. I want to query the hon. Minister. Last year, when we had our annual discussion as to the proportions of the regenerative programme that this government was responsible for, the hon. Minister explained to us that the government had departed from the old policy of attempting to get companies to do regeneration on their own limits through their own reforestation programmes, and that now, in effect, it was not encouraging them to do that, but has contracts with them and works co-operatively with them for any artificial or natural regeneration. In the course of the hon. Minister's remarks, found on page 1432 of *Hansard*, he indicated that in the year 1964-65, the total acreage in artificial and natural regeneration was 139,000. What was the figure that was covered in the year 1965-66?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Let us deal with 1966-67; that is what these estimates concern, and I think these will be figures even better than the previous ones. Average of annual cut for the year 1966-67, estimated regeneration requirements on Crown land—I come around to give my answer in that form. The area of annual cut is 360,000 acres; the portion of this regeneration that regenerates satisfactorily is, two-thirds, or 230,000 acres.

Area of annual cut requiring treatment is 130,000 acres.

From areas to be treated in 1966-67, by planting to start with, we will have available 60 million trees from our nurseries, of which five million will go to our county forests, 12 million to the private land planting, and part of them under this new improvement Act that we hope will get off to an auspicious start this year.

This means that 43 million trees will be planted on Crown lands and should cover the equivalent of 86,000 acres. Then the aerial and ground seeding will take care of 9,000 acres and the natural regeneration treatments—that is, the scarification and that type of thing—30,110 acres. Planting by seed tubing methods will take 22,500 acres, for a total of 147,610 acres or some 17,610 acres more than the average area of annual cut requiring treatment.

That is our schedule for this year and we feel that it represents a real forward move.

Our experience in recent years has been, as I said earlier today, that our allowable cut is rarely reached and in many cases the actual cut is considerably below the allowable. It is with this in mind and also what I have already said in my lead-off remarks concerning the future, that I can say with confidence the programme as now established, if continued, will meet all the requirements in relation to reforestation for existing capacity of our industry and with some reserves for the future.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I thank the hon. Minister. He has really given me the framework within which I would like to operate. Last year it was 139,000. The hon. Minister himself said that for this year—I wanted to ask him, and now I will tell him that he told me what it was going to be—there was going to be 156,000. He did not meet his target. His target, he has told us, is 147,000, and that 147,000 is—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We are talking about the cut now.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I know precisely what we are talking about. Your cut was 360,000 acres; 23,000 will in effect regenerate itself, so that you have 130,000 that will require artificial regeneration. Okay, 130,000. Then the hon. Minister spelled out the planting—the aerial, the natural regeneration and the tube seedlings. All I would say is if the hon. Minister did not have the tube seedlings in the picture this year, he would be away

down below that target. In fact, he is missing his objective—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Fortunately we have a bag of tricks to work from. At any rate, that is the figure.

**Mr. MacDonald:** What we have been working with is a bag of tricks that has not been planting trees for many, many years, and that is my complaint, Mr. Chairman, through you to the hon. Minister. The fact of the matter is that the hon. Minister has himself said that for the coming year he is planning to cut into the millions of acres of wasteland that need to be regenerated to the measly extent of 17,000 acres, because he is planting 147,000 acres and 130,000 of that is this year's cut-over. So there is only 17,000 acres that is cutting into the backlog—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** My hon. friend, I am not going to get dragged into this. You have several times given your version; I have given mine several times and my version is this: With the difference between actual cut and allowable cut, with the methods that we have in hand now, and with the flexibility of expansion with these methods, particularly in the tube seedling yield, I have not the slightest fear that if we go ahead as we are now aiming we will meet all the foreseeable requirements, both for a target of 1967 and for a target of the year 2000. I do not expect many of us will be concerned beyond that.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I am quite interested in discovering what the hon. Minister is talking about when he refers to the difference between the actual cut and the allowable cut. Is he doing a calculation on the basis of the whole forest area that can be cut, much of which is at the present time economically inaccessible altogether?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** No, no; not in the allowable and the actual cut part. The allowable cut and the actual cut is based on the productive forest, not the unproductive part of the forest from the economic standpoint.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Now I know what the hon. Minister said but I cannot see what its relevance is. Suppose you have a company, at the moment, which has a large limit and it is only cutting in the southern part of the limit, it has never gotten into the northern part of the limit. When the hon. Minister comes up with these airy-fairy calculations, he is talking about this northern part of the limit that they have never gone into and they have no immediate intention of going into.

It is like the calculations we get from

Hydro on occasion that there is another six million or seven million kilowatts of power that we can produce. Sure, there may be six million or seven million kilowatts of power—some of it away up in northern Ontario, so far away that you can never produce it economically and bring it down to the market!

So this calculation which the hon. Minister is making is an idle calculation, unless you are going to force these companies to get in and start cutting on the back portions of their limits which they have never cut on and they have no immediate—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Again without prolonging this because my hon. friend is entitled to argue the way he has in the past and the way he wants to argue. He is arguing from a certain base and I do not think it is correct. When we talk about allowable cut in this province in relation to these licences that are outstanding, if we could wave a wand and get the market and get the plants necessary to cut all that allowable cut right across the province—all the allowable cut being within what we recognize as the economic limits of our timber—we could have at least five more big pulp and paper mills across this province overnight, if they could be put in in that way and if the market was there for them.

That is why I say we are in a remarkably good position for the future in relation to this programme and in relation to what we have on the ground. Frankly, after looking at this for four years I do not think it is anything but a bit of theory, it is not worth talking about—that lost section of the last 10 or 15 years away back in the time of the Kennedy report of land that was not replaced at that time—because in the 20-year period that has gone since then, the growth, the overbrush and everything else that has occurred has changed the whole situation.

The only thing you could do in that area anyway would be to improve the stand and to a certain extent we are doing that. I am not worried about that loss. I say that we have plenty of timber ahead for the future on the basis that I have just outlined.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, I suppose we get into the argument every year. I attempt to establish a common ground on which the hon. Minister and I may dispute our differences and I let him establish the common ground. He established it, namely, that there is 130,000 acres of this year's cut which will have to be artificially regenerated—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** It will be.

**Mr. MacDonald:** —and will be. Then he tells me that the total amount that their programme covers is 147,000 so that he is only going to cover this year's cut, plus a measly 17,000 acres. It is all very well for the hon. Minister to suddenly wipe out this great tract of 2.5 million to five million acres which are today an economic wasteland. Sure they may have to be burned over so that you can start to put them back into production but today they are an economic wasteland.

Through its neglect of the past, the government has not made it possible to put that back into production. It is all very fine for the hon. Minister sitting in a position where we have more resources than we can use at the moment to say: There is no problem for the future. But what about his successor ten times on, when we might have still another development—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** If my successor does as well as—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, that was a rhetorical question.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order! The member for York South has the floor.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Right. All I am saying, Mr. Chairman, is that the hon. Minister is in the fortunate position to say at the moment that we have resources that we are not using now and therefore I do not need to be worried. But he is playing with a resource that should be for our children, and our children's children for generations to come. And he has not taken the steps—and his government has not taken the necessary steps—to regenerate that which cannot be cut for another 75 or 100 years, if you get it regenerated.

All I can say is that if the hon. Minister did not have his tube seedling programme into the picture today, with some 27,000,000 trees, then his programme under the normal pattern of reforestation, including scarification and all of the other procedures, would have been away below what it has been in the past. His tube seedling approach has only just maintained what he has been doing in past years. I hope it becomes much more productive because if it is not we certainly will not be able to make the gains we need.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I have got a little extra to talk about here. We are also doing 30,000 acres a year of stand improvement, so add that to the total. May I also say that on the basis of good practices we do have an

independent consultant, who is called in from time to time, to examine practices where there is any suggestion of something wrong with the practice and that something ought to be done. He actually was brought into the Pembroke area not so very long ago and has had a good look at that situation.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Algoma-Manitoulin.

**Mr. S. Farquhar (Algoma-Manitoulin):** Mr. Chairman, I think I should get into this just a little bit. I want to go back once more to the E. B. Eddy Company and in spite of what the hon. Minister and the hon. member for York South have said, is it not correct that cutters on the E. B. Eddy limits still have to pay cutting rights to the E. B. Eddy Company?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Oh yes, but they are not allowed to make a profit. They have to establish exactly what the actual costs are in relation to that. It has to do with various items of cutting and they are not allowed to make a profit. In other words, it is the same sort of a contract they would have with us.

**Mr. Farquhar:** The result of this, of course, is that the E. B. Eddy Company actually is operating in the role of a broker and swapping rough spruce supply with Canadian International Paper for the Timiskaming mill and for Eddy's Hull mill. Does the hon. Minister feel that this is part of a project that is all right with them?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I am satisfied from my examination last year of the Eddy picture that they are not in their contracts and if the hon. member has any particular contract where he thinks they are, send it in to me and we will look it over. If they are, I will tell you they will stop it pretty fast.

**Mr. Farquhar:** All right. The other thing further is that the hon. Minister said last year, and seems to be implying again this year, in connection with these unused limits, that if the member finds somebody in some bona-fide company who is interested in coming in and doing a job establishing mills, the government is ready to do business with them. I do not think that is good enough.

Like the hon. member for York South, I feel the potential ten years from now is going to find us in a position where, as he says, we will have the potential, we will have the product and we will establish a

mill overnight and take off. But you do not establish mills overnight like this. I think that something has to be done to find these potential people. Go out and get these industrialists and have the mills established before that, or I think we will miss the boat in ten years from now when this potential looms on the horizon and other milling people are already established and in the business of supplying the product.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 1007 carry?

**Mr. R. Smith (Nipissing):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he could tell me if in his department's opinion the Howard Smith Paper Mills licence D-1512, part of Cameron township, and also the Consolidated Paper Corporation's D-1600 are being fully utilized at the present time or to the extent that the department wants them utilized?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I do not think the chief of the branch caught just exactly what you wanted. Would you repeat your question? We would have to get that for you.

**Mr. Smith:** There is Howard Smith Paper Mills and their licence D-1512, and the Consolidated Paper Corporation and their licence D-1600. Are these limits both being used to the capacity that the department would want them to be used at the present time?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We will get an answer on that.

**Mr. Chairman:** We will make sure the information comes back to you later.

**Mr. Smith:** Mr. Chairman, when the information comes back, can I ask another question?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, I hope to have it in a few moments.

**Mr. Chairman:** Do you want to ask your question now, before we leave that vote? You have an additional question?

**Mr. Smith:** It depends on the information.

**Mr. Chairman:** If there is some more information on this particular vote, I would rather hold it.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** All right, if you want to hold it a moment, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would rather hold it and then pass the vote.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The statement in front of me for licence D-1600 says 270 square

miles. The allowable annual cut for various species shown here, totalling 35,565 cords; and the actual cut, in 1964-65, was 20,551 cords. Now, the hon. member's question was as to whether we were satisfied—was that the way he put it—with the productivity and the actual cutting operations under that licence?

**Mr. Smith:** Well, the allowable cut, seemingly, is almost double what the cut actually was; is this not the case?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** It is 20 to 35.

**Mr. Smith:** The question I have is: I imagine the Howard Smith one would be a similar situation.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** A lot of species are not in those totals, and are not particularly desirable; that is part of the explanation for the difference. My experts tell me that that percentage is not one they would be disturbed about in this particular situation.

**Mr. Smith:** And the Howard Smith, is that—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I have got the Howard Smith one. In the Howard Smith one, the area is 281 square miles, licence D-1512. In this particular case the allowable cut totals 34,030 and it is made up of conifers, 16,330, and hardwoods, 17,700. The actual cut for 1964-65 was, for conifers, 7,121, hardwoods, 7,696, for a total of 14,816. Apparently certain species were cut to a very small quantity. Red and white pine, for example, was 8,500 allowable, 5,300 cut. Cedar and tamarack was 1,410 allowable and there was nothing cut of that. It is that kind of thing that causes the variation. It is certainly not being overcut.

**Mr. Smith:** I am not worried about it being overcut. Mr. Chairman, could I ask if some of the species that are not being cut, and will make up the difference, could be used in the production of the Weyerhaeuser plant at Mattawa?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Some of this cut, Mr. Morrison tells me, is being utilized by the Weyerhaeuser people. Certainly, if there was any there they wanted, I should think it could be worked out if these people are not taking it.

**Mr. Smith:** The problem there, Mr. Minister, is the fact that the Weyerhaeuser corporation, I understand, will not operate this mill for too much longer unless they can obtain some rights in this area; and the rights are held, south of the town, by Howard Smith and north of it by Consolidated Paper.

The Weyerhaeuser people are seemingly going to be squeezed out of the area. This town depends on this one industry to employ a good percentage of their people.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Keep them going as far as material is concerned.

**Mr. Smith:** But if they do not own the licence. I do not know how they can keep up, unless these other two companies are willing to give them the produce.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, we are very much aware of that problem there and we will certainly do our best to see that the wood is available to the extent that it can be available in the economic area of that mill.

Vote 1007 agreed to.

Vote 1008 agreed to.

On vote 1009:

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** Mr. Chairman, may I ask of the hon. Minister how an instructor gets employment at one of the junior forest ranger camps?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** You are not referring to the junior ranger, you are referring to somebody working in the camp?

**Mr. Newman:** The fellow that would be in charge of the junior forest ranger camps.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, the basis would be to send an application into our personnel department; or, if you have somebody you are interested in, you might talk to our personnel department. If he would put in his application, set out his qualifications, they would certainly be looked at. I do not know what the picture is at the moment there.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, Mr. Minister, the individual involved—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I would point out to you that the Deputy says we do use existing staff to a very—

**Mr. Newman:** That is understandable, sir. But the individual I have in mind did exactly that. He was told to apply to the district forester. Now it is too close—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, that is a different thing. That is not the junior ranger work necessarily. That would be for anything that might be available up to the district forester level.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, the individual was interested in the junior forest ranger programme only and was advised as such.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Is he still interested in it?

**Mr. Newman:** Yes, he is, Mr. Minister.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Send me over his name and I will look into it.

**Mr. Newman:** I will do that.

**Mr. Farquhar:** You are just too fast for me, Mr. Chairman. I wanted to ask the hon. Minister a question or two about the forest ranger school at Dorset. Now, have we missed this area, or are you going to let me get back into it?

**Mr. Chairman:** I have initialled it, but if the members of the House want to reopen the vote, I certainly will be glad to do so. I would be glad to do so with the concurrence of the House.

**Mr. Farquhar:** I would like to ask the hon. Minister a few questions about the new school at Dorset. I would like to know, first of all, if the new dormitory is completed.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The new dormitory is completed, yes.

**Mr. Farquhar:** How many people do you expect in that school in the first year?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** One hundred and sixty for the whole registration.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** Mr. Chairman, as a matter of interest, I would just like to follow up on this. I was up at Dorset and we toured the ranger school while on the select committee on youth and I was extremely interested in the work that is being carried out there. I just wonder how much of the actual course is practical, in terms of a young person going out and becoming a forest ranger and how much of it is theory in the academic sense.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The work is set pretty well by the university people and the requirement is now grade 12. I would say that our basic thinking is that anybody who wants to go in for forestry and become a forester, and get along in the department or in industry in that field, must have a least that type of a course as part of his education.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Did the hon. Minister say that he had a capacity for 162 or that he actually had an enrolment of 162?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** An enrolment of 162 and a capacity of 162.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Then capacity was reached in the first year?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The enrolment figure is 140; the capacity is 160. I am sorry; the capacity is 140. I stand corrected, but they try to enrol 160. I do not know what is meant by that unless there is a fallout or something. That is to take care of certain dropouts that occur and, as the Deputy Minister said, we crowd them in.

I want to correct that, so that there will be no misunderstanding. The actual capacity is 140.

**Mr. Farquhar:** I am more confused than ever. The actual capacity is 140 and there are 160 enrolled? So they are over capacity now. Are there any plans for expansion of this facility?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I suppose there are always a certain number of people who do not go on; they apply for several things at once. But the actual capacity is 140 and that, we think at the moment, is probably the correct figure for the number that can be absorbed after they get through. That is the position at the moment.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Mr. Chairman, in this programme, in which I think we are all interested, I would like to have an idea—and I know of some of the people that this happens to—but I would like to know how many juniors leave the programme during the middle of the season? In other words, they get homesick and do not stay for the season.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Very few. We find that there is a certain percentage that never come. They have applied, and all the rest of it, but there is always a certain number who do not arrive; but, once they get there, the number that does not stay is really negligible.

**Mr. Farquhar:** The hon. Minister will probably have an idea now as to how many there is room for during the upcoming year; and are the requirements likely to be filled?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I can say this: Having checked on the actual number that applied to date, we can take care of all applications that we have on hand this year.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Applications that are on hand at the moment?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, and we have a little surplus because of that drop-off of acceptances that I mentioned.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Mr. Chairman, I want to say to the hon. Minister that the

boys from my constituency who have been able to take part in this programme have been very satisfied with it, indeed, except for one thing. There does not seem to be a part of the programme that will allow them to continue beyond one year. Does the hon. Minister have any plans whereby he can use the enthusiasm that has been generated in, I would think, a considerable percentage of these young people so that eventually they can lead into the government service through this method of summer service—where they have a chance to work and to get money that will help them, not only in their education but in their growing-up process?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Thankfully, if there are any of these young men who want to go on and they apply for some other job—and some of them do—they go into the parks on some job, or some other summer job that is available in the department somewhere. I think that all of that tends to move them along if they are really interested in forestry. I think there are a great many people in senior positions in the department who take an interest in these young people and would certainly help to guide them along if they show any sign of interest in making this a career.

Vote 1009 agreed to.

On vote 1010:

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I think that this is where we can bring up parks, and the acquisition of new parks, or would you prefer to discuss this under vote 1014?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think under 1014.

**Mr. Newman:** Thank you.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, during the tour last spring, under the direction of the hon. Minister's department, we had an opportunity to ride in and appreciate the airplanes that have been in service for some years. I believe the phasing in of the turbo Beavers and the new Otters was just beginning at that time. I know that the hon. Minister has already mentioned some statistics associated with this, but I believe that vote 1010 carries with it the money that is to be spent on this new equipment. I wonder if he would say something specific about when the fleet is going to be entirely converted and what he expects the total cost will be?

Further to this, during the tour we had an opportunity to talk to a number of the members of his staff who, of course, shall remain nameless, and had a chance to get their views

on the salaries that they are paid. I know that in the past this has been referred to The Department of the Provincial Treasurer for discussion, sir, but surely the hon. Minister is himself aware of certain satisfactions and dissatisfactions in the department in this connection. Directly from this, is he able to get sufficient pilots to man the new airplanes as they come in? Is there a waiting list for this type of employment? Does he find that he is able to compete with private enterprise in this matter of maintaining a complex, expensive and modern fleet of aircraft, not only from the standpoint of those flying the airplanes, but also with regard to the large staff that must maintain them all through the north?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Actually we have no problem of employment, that is, from qualified people. Among the classes under arbitration in the department are both pilots and air engineers, and my own hope is that they would both succeed in getting somewhat better allowances than at the present.

**Mr. Chairman:** I was going to suggest to the Minister that anything from the standpoint of salaries should not be discussed at this time, except in a general way, because salaries are under arbitration.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I agree with you, except that I do not suppose, in the light of the drawing-out question there, that there was any objection to my indicating a personal desire in the matter; but I will agree with you.

The Treasury board has approved some nine turbo Beavers for replacement in the 1966-67 estimates, and the figure is \$105,000 each; and one twin Otter, which is \$295,000; for a total of \$1,240,000. Against this, the sales of nine Beavers and one Otter should net us \$355,000, leaving a net cost of \$885,000.

**Mr. Nixon:** Excuse me. Are those planes sold as a trade to the de Havilland company or are they sold to an agency or by tender?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** They are sold by public auction.

**Mr. Farquhar:** On this vote I understand, Mr. Chairman, you were going to let me discuss provincial land tax for a few moments. In connection with this matter, I had a few words with the hon. Minister but did not get the answer I hoped to get on provincial land tax. I think he will remember what I was referring to, and that was provincial land tax charged to farmers, non-active farmers, in the

unorganized townships. I wonder if he can give me, at this point, any figures on the amount of provincial land tax that is collected from this particular group, the non-active farmers to which the tax applies?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think the hon. member knows that bona-fide farmers living on their property do not pay taxes. He is aware of that; he is not going to ask me that question?

**Mr. Farquhar:** I said the non-active farmers.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The non-active farmer. The total amount of the tax is about \$1.5 million by way of annual revenue from all sources under the provincial land tax. I have not got it in classifications of that nature.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Well, I could not find it either, Mr. Chairman. I tried to see if I could not find it somehow so I could break this revenue down as it would apply to non-active farmers in unorganized areas.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Of course, non-active farmer is sort of a coined term. When it comes to being assessed, the person is not assessed as a non-active farmer, he is assessed as the owner of the property. The total of all the taxes is \$1.5 million. If you had an area, and you wanted some kind of a breakdown for a particular area, we could probably get that for the hon. member in due course; but not tonight.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Well, what I would like to have then, Mr. Chairman, is a figure that would represent the taxes actually collected from the class of farm resident who is subject to this particular tax. Maybe I am getting a little plainer.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We do not list the occupation, I am told.

**Mr. Farquhar:** In other words, commercial people in unorganized townships would be all in that same figure. I would have to say I am forced to the opinion then, Mr. Chairman, that my request to have this provincial land tax taken away from this type of farmer it applies to was a fairly valid request. I would like to suggest that the collection of this particular tax, and the exercising of all the problems that are associated with this collection, is a complete exercise—and that it is not worth anything at all. Now, I may be wrong—I cannot find the figures that apply to these particular people—but I suggest that it is possible that we are going through a complete exercise in futility that

does not react in any way except to the detriment of these people. I am going to ask the hon. Minister again if he would not give consideration to cancelling this provincial land tax, the whole procedure, on farmers in unorganized areas. I would like to have an answer.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, this whole matter can certainly be looked at as to balance; but at the moment it is a statute, and this department is required to enforce it, and we are getting a revenue of about \$1.5 million for services and for a return which, in the main, is considered fair; and in some cases the tax is considered really inadequate, depending on location and other factors. But I would not say more than that the hon. member has made a suggestion and we will certainly have a look at it and discuss this matter again. The whole problem of taxation in the province is so close now, I hope, to a thoroughgoing report that it is possible there might be some changes in that respect.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Just one more word. Of course, any thorough-going report on taxation that will come through—and I recognize what the hon. Minister is referring to—I think will have no relation at all to farmers who have not the benefit of municipal government in unorganized territories. I do not think it will have any relation to it. I think it is something apart and alone altogether, and needs to be dealt with by itself. In this case, The Department of Lands and Forests is the department that is responsible because this is the department that is going to have to deal with it, with the provincial land tax portion of real estate taxes in unorganized areas.

I hope the hon. Minister will look at this really carefully. He knows, I am sure he knows, that it is almost impossible to avoid inequities in this type of real estate taxation because, first of all, he has to decide whether a farmer is earning half his revenue, 50 per cent of his revenue, from land or whether he is not. Now there is just no real way to decide that, so nothing can happen except inequities in this particular tax and assessment.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I would say to my hon. friend that if there is any real dispute on that point we will take an affidavit from the person concerned as to the situation and we would act on that affidavit, assuming it is given in good faith.

**Mr. Farquhar:** It is not altogether going to be an affidavit. It is going to be something to this effect: It is going to be a matter of

something like 150 people, in two or three or four townships, who are not going to be satisfied ever that their assessment is right. So we go from one stage to another. You will spend money on collections. I have seen, and this I know; I know of a tax collector who went into a certain area, spent all day long trying to collect arrears of this particular tax, and came home with \$7 at night. This is the kind of thing I am saying when I say that I think the whole thing is an exercise in futility.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I do not think, when you get a million and half, that this would be in all cases; but if there is a corner or a section of this that is really a soft spot, and we should have a really good look, we will do that. The hon. member has made his point to that extent.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, what service does the government provide for the provincial land tax?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, I think the answer to that is—I have given this in dribs and drabs perhaps earlier, but we consider this type of service: There is provincial police and administration of justice in those areas; there are welfare services and grants; there are school grants for educational and community programmes; there is hospital care for indigent patients from unorganized areas; there are statute labour and local road board grants; there is forest fire protection; there are various services and grants provided by different departments such as Agriculture, Health, and so on, in these areas.

It is through media such as provincial land tax that the owners of property in the unorganized areas of the province are able to contribute their share towards some of the cost of these services and grants. That is the explanation of it on the positive side. Actually this Act, of course, has been on the statute books since 1925; it is 40-odd years old in the review; and I think certain representations were made to Mr. Smith, the tax commissioner, who may come up with some suggestions. But, in any event, I am quite prepared to look at certain avenues of it in the light of this debate. But, generally speaking, it has been there; it is producing some revenue to meet certain definite services that have to be provided in those areas.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I appreciate what the hon. Minister has said, but let me give him now the benefit of some experience I had as recently as yesterday. I am not going to talk about the case of farmers, where you

have to get into some assessment of their income and what proportion of their income is farm income and otherwise. I am thinking of a community that I happened to visit as late as yesterday, which is south of Sudbury, where it is in effect now a built-up area; it is really something of a suburban area—the outer suburbs, so to speak, of this growing metropolis.

Let me give you a specific case. Here is a man who owns three acres, he is a veteran, he has his home and he has three acres. He pays \$83 in land tax, he pays \$153 in education tax, so do not come in with any talk about education grants because the hon. Minister will have to talk fast when he is talking to him. He is paying \$153 education taxes. He pays \$12 for collection of his garbage, he pays \$10 for the statutory labour on the road, all of these are added in there. So what service is he getting?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** School tax?

**Mr. MacDonald:** It is \$153 school tax, education tax.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, it used to exempt them when I lived up in the north country.

**Mr. MacDonald:** No, it does not exempt them now. So let me go through that long list—

**An hon. member:** Where does he live?

**Mr. MacDonald:** I explained where he lives; it is south of Sudbury.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** In an unorganized territory?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Oh yes, it is unorganized territory.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, there was that exemption years ago. If it has been taken off it should go back on again when other taxes come in like that. That is another thing we will take a look into.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, let me just go through that list of services that the government was providing for that land tax. I was not as knowledgeable on the land tax yesterday, but I went through half an hour in a meeting with about 20 people in that area and I became knowledgeable in a hurry. It was rather profitable to have it on the eve of the hon. Minister's estimates on this issue, too. You say they get police protection. Well, this is true, except that they have got to call the police before they will get any. There are no police on the beat, in the sense that you get police protection in the city.

**Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines):** Did you go and call the police?

**Mr. MacDonald:** I do not want your interruptions, because they never add anything to it.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** You are very silly in your remarks.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! The member for York South has the floor.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** You know what I mean—your remarks are silly.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I certainly hope that your communication will be effective over there, Mr. Chairman.

Second, Mr. Chairman; with reference to firefighting, now they can really make quite a humorous story out of it. If the grass catches fire and you call The Department of Lands and Forests, they will put the grass out—or if a tree catches fire. But if a building catches fire, it has nothing to do with Lands and Forests.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Oh, well, they will help.

**Mr. MacDonald:** It will burn down. As a matter of fact, they contend there were calls made and either Lands and Forests could not get there, or when they came there they said it was out of their jurisdiction. In the winter time, Lands and Forests are not out fighting fires. In this instance what they had to do apparently was to go to the city of Sudbury. In other words, they are getting no service from Lands and Forests to protect their home.

And so on; I can go down the list. I do not want to take an excessive amount of time here, but they made a very convincing case, Mr. Chairman, I will say through you to the hon. Minister, that the amount of service they are getting is very minimal. Indeed, they raised another problem—whether they are in an unorganized territory. Conceivably on this I am getting outside this hon. Minister's jurisdiction into perhaps municipal affairs, but since the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) is here, perhaps he will help us out.

Is it true that in that kind of a community, as it becomes built up, if it is unorganized, they cannot get a grant, for example for a recreational hall, or for any other kind of community activity, and the only way they can get it is to have it happen through the school board? Does a recreation association get a community grant?

**Hon. J. W. Spooner** (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Well, I can tell you—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Through The Department of Education, I understand.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** I can give you some information. There has to be some corporate body that will be a continuing organization. That is why, if there is no municipal corporation then the facilities of an organized school board are used and the grants are payable. It is perfectly all right.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Yes, this is my point. Just let me emphasize this point with the hon. Minister. If they happen to be an unorganized territory and they are paying all of these taxes, including the land tax, they are getting very little for the land tax. But they are also deprived of a lot of other grants that are available to an organized municipality because they do not have a corporate identity locally, or they cannot be fitted in with the school board identity, so they just cannot avail themselves of these grants. That is another point of complaint. A third one is—

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** There is one other point, if I may interrupt. There is another area of grants that may be of some interest to you and that is that grants under the municipal works assistance programme are provided for associations for performing certain services, such as building firehalls, or some structure of that kind that is used by the general public in that locality.

**Mr. MacDonald:** How are you going to build a firehall when there is no corporate identity?

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** I mentioned that because I happen to have knowledge of a particular area where that is being done this particular winter, so I am quite able to—

**Mr. MacDonald:** You mean they are doing it on their own? Mr. Chairman, I suppose I should not go off the track; I can get back to the problems of people living in unorganized territories with the hon. Minister in his own estimates. But let me get right back to home base with this hon. Minister.

Another complaint that was raised yesterday was the proposition that they received their tax bills toward the end of January, saying they were really due January 1, and giving them 30 days grace, beyond which they have to pay interest. The fact of the matter is that most of them received their tax bill when the 30 days grace was just

about up. In other words, they were faced with a situation that if they did not go down and immediately pay their provincial land tax, they were going to be subject to an interest charge for delayed payment.

This was the case for all of this group south of Sudbury. What is the explanation for this kind of approach? Surely you give a few months before you start charging.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I understand the statute sets this out, that the tax bill is to be out by January 15 and due February 1, and if not paid by March 1, interest starts. That is in the statute.

**Mr. MacDonald:** You have confirmed it. Is that fair enough? In some instances they actually received their tax bill well on into February so that the 30 days grace was already used up, and in effect they were subject to the penalty almost the day they received their tax bill.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** My information is that all accounts were mailed before January 15, but this tax is obviously not a very happy situation with certain people up there, and I am certainly in favour of having a good look at it. If there are some soft spots in it that ought to have some relief, I think we should look at it, but it is on the statute book at the moment and it is our job to collect it.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I have a suggestion for the hon. Minister and then I will leave the matter rest. I suggest that you let these little people have a tax moratorium for a time and put the tax on the ACR. Get some of these hon. Cabinet Ministers here who are buckling under the lobby of the ACR, after having enjoyed the tax exemption for the last 40 years or more—

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Some day you are going to make some accusations you are going to have to prove.

**Mr. S. Lewis** (Scarborough West): Some day you are going to put a bill through that you introduce.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Some day you are going to make statements out of the Legislature that you will have to prove.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am going to ask that all remarks be directed here, please.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The simple fact of the matter, as far as the ACR is concerned, is that when the provincial land tax was put

on in 1925, they in effect thumbed their noses at the government and said they were not going to pay it. This is a fact. By 1940 they had accumulated a tax arrears of \$2,250,000 and a very sympathetic government of the day, namely, the Hepburn regime, wiped out the debt.

**Mr. J. H. White (London South):** Oh, oh!

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, don't you "Oh, oh"; because your position is even worse. I think you both better be silent, since you want some facts for the edification of the hon. Minister of Mines.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. MacDonald:** In 1940 they wiped out the debt by taking back half of the land grants and then granted them tax exemption for the next 25 years.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think the member better get back to 1010.

**Mr. MacDonald:** As a matter of fact, I am right on 1010, right on the nose on 1010. What I am saying is that instead of pillorying these little people who are trying to make ends meet, just get after this corporation which has been doing as it pleases up until now—and it looks as though, in the last five or six weeks, they are still doing as they please.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I see my hon. friend is reported in the *Globe and Mail* today, the last paragraph:

Mr. MacDonald said there are indications the government will proceed with the bill so that the ACR will have to share the tax burden like any other company or citizen.

If that is your belief what are you making a row about?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I happen to have asked a question of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) last week—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Is that a misquote, then?

**Mr. MacDonald:** No, no, I will put it in the context. What I said was that I think that sooner or later—unless this government is willing to capitulate completely in face of this corporate lobby—they will likely impose the land tax on the conditions that the ACR is now negotiating—namely, that they will be compensated by the return of some of the lands that were taken away back in

1940, and other rights they are now talking about.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The hon. member is guessing, of course. There is a bill before the House sponsored by myself and I have not changed my views one bit since it came in here.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I am very glad.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** All bunkum.

**Mr. MacDonald:** There were four hon. Ministers applauding you, one was silent and 16 of them are absent, so you are still outvoted.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** You only need a majority of one.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Mr. Chairman, I object to the hon. member's reference to the ACR doing something to Cabinet Ministers. I would not know the ACR if they walked in the door; nobody has talked to me and I resent that.

**An hon. member:** Are you through?

**Mr. MacDonald:** No, I am not through. I just want to stir this up a little, because I think perhaps I shall be on the hon. Minister's side and he will get his bill through, but only if we get a few of these hon. Ministers over here who are not going to let their integrity be impugned by the lobby and the effort of the ACR.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Nobody has ever suggested that my integrity is not going to stand up and be counted here.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Very good, I am glad to see—

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** I am not going to have you or the ACR telling me anything about that!

**Mr. MacDonald:** —the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs is in fighting now! If I can just get the hon. Minister of Mines fighting, and the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) fighting, perhaps we will save this bill for the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests. The fact of the matter—and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs need not get so lofty about it—is that this bill came in as Bill No. 2 in the session and we have not yet had second reading. I asked the hon. Prime Minister last week, Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that we had not had second reading, whether it was likely to appear in this session. He said that they had had one

meeting with the officials of the ACR and they were going to hold more meetings. He could give me no assurance that it would be proceeded with this session.

If the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs would like to say that the hon. Prime Minister does not know what he is talking about, let him get up and say so!

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** I never suggested anything of the kind but I resent any remarks that the hon. member makes in imputing motives to anybody on this side of the House, and I dislike both references to my integrity, I will tell him that!

**Mr. MacDonald:** This is fine. If I am imputing motives to anybody on that side of the House, I am doing it within the context of what the hon. Prime Minister said to me, and that was that he could not give me any assurance that they could proceed with this bill.

**Mr. Chairman,** I want to get back within the framework of vote 1010 and the provincial land tax. I will say to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests, that I quite believe that he wants to go ahead with this bill. In fact, I think he sneaked it in without too much consultation, because there has been a lot of counter-offensive since. It is a sort of—what you might call a corporate backlash. All I want to make certain is that you proceed with it, and you have given me plenty of evidence to suggest that you may not proceed with it.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I have given you no evidence to suggest that I may not proceed with it at all. As far as I am concerned, I said I have changed my mind not one bit!

**Mr. MacDonald:** I was using the collective "you." We will leave it until we have a chance to debate it in the House in the full context of what it includes and what it should include.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** When that time comes the hon. member will probably quit; he will not go through with it; he will be scared.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The best railroader in this House is the hon. Minister of Mines.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Mr. Chairman, this will be the third time in this House in the last two weeks that I have said where I stand on Bill No. 2, and that is enough of that as far as I am concerned. More power to the hon. Minister, as I said before, if he can get this bill through.

The hon. Minister also has conceded that we have a point in connection with—I am going to tell him now where this is—all the unorganized townships in Algoma West. He said that he will have a look at this in light of the fact that it is very possible that these people do not need any more taxes, for the time being. A moratorium, as the hon. member for York South said, could be declared on this particular area until this government has found a way to inject a little vitality into the economy in that particular area.

There is one more point, and I am surprised that the hon. member for York South did not catch it. The hon. Minister said that they subscribed in these places—some of the taxes were applied to welfare. If there is one reason why there is welfare in that particular part of the country—and more of it—it is because they have to pay this particular type of tax. I appreciate what the hon. Minister has said, that he will have a look at this particular problem in the light of the area that I mentioned.

Vote 1010 agreed to.

Vote 1011 agreed to.

On vote 1012:

**Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South):** I note in the expenditures record that this amount was subscribed for last year and was not spent. I wonder what the intent of the hon. Minister is this year.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** In the current year, that amount was not expended in full; it was, in fact, not expended to any great extent. Now let me look at this because I do not know what I am reading at the moment. Just give me a moment, please, until I see what I am looking at here.

At Anima Nipissing lake, on which is W. B. Greenwood park, the original proposal was for the development of an area in Gillies Limit, Banting, Brimstock and Best townships, containing 23,000 acres. This proposal met with considerable resistance from The Department of Mines, due to the extremely high mineral potential in the area and an alternative plan has been evolved with the actual park area being confined to the south shore of Anima Nipissing, with the main concentration a series of small lakes to the south. This proposal calls for approximately 12,250 acres. Since this releases considerable portions of Anima Nipissing from intended park use, it is felt that summer cottage development would be the best alternative use, particularly since the area is in close proximity to the tri-towns—that is that new section there. The

tri-towns are Haileybury, Cobalt and New Liskeard. And there is development down at Timagami also; there are 1,100 down there, I expect.

Development would be confined to the 400-foot surface rights reservation around the lake. There is no access to this area and a road construction programme under this vote is being studied by the district forester at North Bay. As far as I am concerned, I want to see it go in.

**Mr. Paterson:** This, therefore, applies just to the one area and there is no broad programme of your department to open up new resorts?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We have quite a programme on that. We have a full programme this year to take care of the total vote. Is that sufficient for the moment? I think I could pick out the actual programme. We expect to use every dollar of it this year.

**Mr. Gaunt:** Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to bring up a matter that involves my local constituency. It deals with a restraining order that was placed on a portion of a township which is called the lake range. This restraining order was the result of a mistake made in the original survey of part of the township and, that being so, there was a restraining order placed on it. This means, in effect, that anyone in that lake range area cannot sell any land under ten acres in size.

The fact of the matter is that the whole area has to be resurveyed and this involves a considerable amount of money. The township and The Department of the Attorney General have been negotiating. It is a matter of cost at the present time. I think the inspector of legal offices has made approaches to The Department of Lands and Forests in respect to sharing a portion of this cost.

I was wondering if I may find out from the hon. Minister if his department has made any decision on this matter. If so, what is that decision? If not, when will that decision be forthcoming in light of what I have said?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Can the hon. member give us the location? Apparently no one here is able to identify what the hon. member is talking about.

**Mr. Gaunt:** Well, the location is in Huron township in Bruce county, what they call the lake range.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The lake range?

**Mr. Gaunt:** The lake range.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I would have to have the file; nobody here can give me any information on that.

**Mr. Gaunt:** I believe, Mr. Chairman, if I may tell the hon. Minister through you, sir, that there has been correspondence between The Department of Lands and Forests and the inspector of legal offices within the Attorney General's department. I think this has taken place over the period of the past few months, if I understand the situation correctly.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think what I had better do is give that information to my hon. friend after we have had an opportunity to look at the files and see just exactly what it is. It seems to me a matter of detail and I am sure he would be satisfied if we could get it for him very soon.

**Mr. Gaunt:** Yes. Well, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the generosity of the hon. Minister. I would just say this: As far as the people in that area are concerned they feel it is a burden, they feel it is a restriction, and the sooner the whole matter is cleared up, the better. I think it is to the advantage of the department and to the township to get the whole matter straightened up. If this department could come to a decision on this situation rather quickly, I am sure that everyone would be happy about it.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I wanted to say—but the hon. member has gone out. We were talking about access roads, and I would not like to leave that without pointing out that our access roads programme this year—and I did give more detail earlier—is considerably larger than \$100,000. We get some sharing with the federal people and I think we are going to move forward in quite a big way on access roads. The hon. member for Essex South was asking a question and I think he was confining it to \$100,000. The programme is considerably larger than that.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct a question to the hon. Minister. I do not know if I have a conflict of interest in this. I have been interested in the Ganaraska conservation forest, and may I start by complimenting this project? I think it has been most beneficial. It is just outside Toronto, about 60 miles, and this is something that is of great importance to the people—to enjoy the benefits of nature. It is also, I think, making first-class use of the area around there which, with all respect, seems to me to be poor farmland.

Now, having said that, I should say I have a small farm on the place and I find that the access roads—I do not know if they come under this department—but I have been stuck the last two weekends on them trying to get into my place. Here we have all this magnificent benefit of nature, yet some of your men—and I would like to say, as well about this, that I was very impressed with the personnel who came out to give advice to me. It was not that I got any special favour or anything, it is a service you provide; I hasten to add that, because the hon. Minister of Labour is looking at me suspiciously. It is a service which is given to the public and I was included as part of the public. I was impressed with the knowledge and the enthusiasm and the interest of the people who came out to advise me on growing trees. But, I come back to the question of when are we going to get a decent road so that we can enjoy this bounty?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, if the access road is passed and authorized in the usual way, then the hon. Minister of Highways has made a new arrangement with us to take charge of building these things. I think we have to pay him for it but that is the new arrangement.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, if I may ask the hon. Minister: Who does the planning of these access roads? Is that done by The Department of Highways or is it done by the department of the hon. Minister?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** There is a committee, a Cabinet committee, and senior officials of the various departments that have to do with the decisions on access roads. So far as my department is concerned, we submit those things that relate to it to this committee for approval. If it is approved, then we get the road.

Vote 1012 agreed to.

Vote 1013 agreed to.

On vote 1014:

**Mr. Farquhar:** I want to speak for a moment on this, and I have two or three questions on it. I will let them float across to the hon. Minister all at once.

First of all, if the detail is not available on this one, he could send it to me. This has to do with the proposition on the west end of Manitoulin Island, property that presently belongs to the Ontario Paper Company. This is for sale, I imagine, and the

ARDA commission has entered into a series of negotiations with Ontario Paper Company; and, if I am not misinformed, the responsibility at this point rests with The Department of Lands and Forests to acquire this property. I am very much concerned about this acquisition and if the hon. Minister would just wait a minute, I will finish this.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Minister, he has another question.

**Mr. Farquhar:** I just have a little more follow-up on this one. The people in the ARDA committee on Manitoulin are pretty much concerned that this property might go to private interests. It is pretty valuable for the type of purposes the department was using it for. They remember very well, Mr. Chairman, what happened to property on the Great Cloche island a year or two ago. I doubt very much if anybody in The Department of Lands and Forests wants to be reminded very much about what happened to that property, but we are very much afraid that the same thing will happen to this one unless there is real action very shortly.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, I would say to the hon. member that, as at February 1, 1966, this particular area in Dawson and Robinson townships has been submitted to the Treasury board—rather, I should put it this way, a submission has been prepared and sent to the Treasury board. I do not think it has actually been heard by the Treasury board yet. Also, The Department of Public Works has been sent information for preliminary investigation. So it is moving. The hon. member's suggestion is we had better act fast or we might lose it, and I repeat that fear because I think sometimes we have been caught by not moving fast enough on these things. But, on the other hand, we cannot pay exorbitant prices and The Department of Public Works is the guardian in that respect.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Just one more point on that particular area. I certainly would not want the hon. Minister to name any figure but I understand that a firm figure was arrived at some time ago. I would not think there was any real danger of the price going up at this point. I think all that is necessary is action. I am quite sure, and I think the hon. Minister is probably aware, that there are other people who would like to get this property. This happened, as I mentioned, just in exactly the same way a year ago, and I am very concerned to see that it does not happen again. However, I understand

now there is action and the hon. Minister is aware of the need for action on this.

In Mississagi park above Elliot Lake, the hon. Minister will be aware that finally we have been able to get the country opened up a little bit with a highway through to meet the White River road. I do not know whether I am talking in terms that he will not understand, but certainly I think in a general way he does. Mr. Chairman, this—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** You can get through to White River road?

**Mr. Farquhar:** Oh, you definitely can. In fact, you could all last summer. The next stage of the work—and I know that the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs is aware of it—the next stage of the road goes through or is scheduled through to the Chapleau road now and clearing has started on it. Finally, from Elliot Lake north, we are getting this country opened up; and I am very much concerned, and members of the department know that I am concerned, that this million-dollar-a-mile road, as it has been referred to, that we have been able to get built up through that area, would have the effect of opening the country up. Now, in Mississagi park, I am afraid the policy is working against that.

I mentioned this the other day—that I was concerned about the wilderness aspect in parks—and I was thinking mostly of Mississagi park because I understand in trying to get a request through for a road into Rawhide lake—it would really open up some wonderful and beautiful country—I had a meeting with the Deputy Minister. He seemed to find favour with this, but now I find that this request is not going to be granted. I would like the hon. Minister to take another look at it, because what we need in parks of this kind in the north, in my own opinion, is to open up the area and not take it out of circulation to the general public. That, in my opinion, is what will happen in a declaration of part of this park, the best part of it. If it is going to be established as a wilderness area it does the very opposite to what we in Elliot Lake are trying to do, which is trying to open up that country.

I have made this point and I would like to comment to the hon. Minister that I want him to know that I appreciate the psychology of the branch people. I realize that there are places where this must be done; but in the north, in places where there are hundreds of thousands of acres that no one can get to except by plane, there is just no need to

draw a line around several townships and say you cannot go there. Because, by virtue of building these roads, we are just getting the area into a condition where finally people can get through. This is the point I want to make and I would like to have the hon. Minister's comments on this.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I am very glad to have the hon. member's views on it. I have been up there a few times myself, I think it is a magnificent park area. We will take a good look at this opening up, and perhaps burying the wilderness aspects in some parts of it. Of course at one time the wilderness part of it was emphasized as very important, as the hon. member knows; at one time there was a thought that it might possibly be taken over as a national park, in which case that would be very important. But it is such a fine looking area I think we had better keep it as a provincial park and perhaps open it up a little more.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister's last remarks bring me right to the point. What is the difference between the national policy and the provincial policy? Where does one start and the other stop? How do we get national parks in Ontario and how do we get provincial parks?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** As a matter of fact, we do not have any large national parks in Ontario. The purpose of national parks and the operation of national parks is quite different from provincial parks. I am using that term as we understand provincial parks. With the tremendous growth that is going ahead here in our provincial parks I do not think, unless there was a very special project, that there would be any advantage to us to have the two of them running together.

I say that with a reservation, there might be something very special that would change that. The federal authority has considerably more restrictions in the operation of their parks than we have, and also they insist on title being obtained to the area that they are going to develop. In other words they will spend money developing it but they will not buy it.

**Mr. Singer:** The hon. Minister says there are no large federal parks. There are two federal parks that I know of. There is one down on the St. Lawrence, it is a pretty small one, and there is Pelee which is a pretty big one. It is my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that we could take advantage of a substantial amount of federal money if we

acquired title to park areas and then turned them over to the federal government to develop. Am I not correct?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** No, I say the hon. member is not correct. We would not be saving money and we would probably just be leading the federal government into spending more money than they should be spending. Actually, what is the sense of going overboard with parks? We are doing a good job here on parks and we do not need to duplicate it.

**Mr. Singer:** This is the first Minister I have heard dismiss casually the availability of federal money.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think it is time we all took some responsibility for spending money to the point where it is getting ridiculous.

**Mr. Singer:** This is rather unique though in this government. Here there is an availability—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I hope I am breaking new ground.

**Mr. Singer:** Just bear with me now—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** —and I hope you people will help to stop this spending of money all over the place.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, I have the floor and I wish the hon. Minister would just settle down a bit.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order. The member for Downsview.

**Mr. Singer:** It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that since there is a federal policy available which will put money into the development of parks in Ontario, the hon. Minister should be taking far greater advantage of it than he is, and his getting excited does not change the picture one iota.

There is federal money available, there has been a very substantial development in Pelee, to a far greater extent than the province has done in most of its parks. We seem to concentrate on these wilderness areas, we love wilderness, but the federal government goes in and they spent many thousands of dollars, hundreds of thousands of dollars, developing Pelee. Now, if the money is available, the federal government has set it aside in its budget, why is the hon. Minister so unhappy about spending federal money in Ontario?

**Mr. Newman:** I thought the hon. Minister was going to reply to the hon. member here.

Mr. Chairman, year after year I have brought up the topic of a park in Essex North. The area I refer to, and have referred to in the past, is one long stretch of 6,000 feet of frontage on Lake St. Clair just a little west of the Ruscom river.

This is probably the last mile section of lake frontage in southwestern Ontario that is still available, and now that the hon. Minister of Highways is eventually going to develop a St. Clair parkway and with the fact that the railroad transportation is slowly diminishing and may disappear completely—and there happens to be a railroad fairly close, adjacent to this stretch of property—I think that the department should have another good look at this piece of property and possibly purchase it for some future development.

The lakes seem to be receding, Lake St. Clair is very shallow at this spot, it would be nothing whatsoever to develop a fairly complex—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Would the hon. member just name the area so that we can pick it up?

**Mr. Newman:** Yes. It was back in 1958, the present mayor of the city of Windsor, as chairman of a city-county-metropolitan beach committee, presented a brief to the Minister of Lands and Forests at that time. It was for frontage on Lake St. Clair in the township of Rochester, in the county of Essex, just west of the Ruscom river. There are 6,380 feet of lake frontage, approximately one and a fifth miles. At that time it was assessed at only \$8,000. I do not think you could get it anywhere close to that today.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I am not able to locate it here just at the moment, but the hon. member has drawn our attention to it again and if it is a situation that has not already been dealt with and decided upon, we will certainly follow it up.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I have brought it up year after year. The hon. Minister mentioned the fact that the depth was not sufficient for park purposes, but the depth of the—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think I know what the hon. member is referring to now, that is that estate. If the hon. member could identify just which one, if this has come up several times, the decision has been against it after it has been investigated, otherwise we would

have acquired it by this time. There are some very small acreages here handed to me, one is 67 acres.

**Mr. Newman:** That is the one, Mr. Chairman, the one with the—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Is that the one?

**Mr. Newman:** Yes, because the railroad—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** All right, we will dispose of this one right now. This land parcel contains 67 acres only, approximately 30 of which are under water. It has a good sandy shoreline 1,800 feet long. It is not suitable for—

**Mr. Newman:** How long was the shoreline?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Eighteen hundred feet.

**Mr. Newman:** No, this is 6,380 feet.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well anyway, this is not suitable for a provincial park because: 1. The area is too small for an economical park unit; 2. The persons going to and from the area would have to cross the main line of the CNR.

**Mr. Newman:** This is right.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes. 3. The size cannot be enlarged without relocating the railway, an extremely expensive project. It was rejected as a parksite by the OPLB on May 14, 1964.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Minister, everything that you have said is correct. The thing is, what do we do if the railroad drops service between the city of Windsor and, say, London, or is rerouted? We would have all the depth necessary to develop a first-class park; and not only that, if the St. Clair parkway development does go through you are going to have the need for the park.

There is no park in the vicinity for the people in the northern part of the county of Essex and I think this could develop exactly the same way as the metropolitan beach has developed on the American side. They did not have the depth, they had swampy land, they brought in the sand from the lake frontage and developed a tremendously beautiful park. I think if you only purchased this now, Mr. Minister, and kept the land for future development, it would be worth it.

It does not disturb me, Mr. Minister, that some fellows in the House happen to have all the parks they need in their areas. They live in a utopia. Back in Essex county we

still like to consider our residents and we would like to have for them something that these hon. members have in their areas.

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, on Friday night the *Windsor Star* carried a large caption at the heading of the paper where a 2,700-acre game and hunting preserve was being planned for Essex county, according to Robert Creston, land acquisition officer for your department. Could you detail the location of this proposed hunting preserve, or would this jeopardize your negotiations at the moment?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We are right in the middle of negotiations on that and I do not want to be giving out information right now, it might jeopardize them.

**Mr. Paterson:** Fine. Well; we certainly do not want to do that.

In relation to Holiday Beach provincial park, I understand negotiations are on in that area. Could the hon. Minister tell the House, again without interfering with the negotiations, as to whether this is waterfront property or more marsh areas?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We are looking at some additions to Holiday Beach. The material I have here is that there is existing at the present time 260 acres, accommodating 4,000 bathers on a 2,100-foot beach at one time, having 60 overnight campsites, parking 2,600 cars, and with picnic facilities for 7,000. An additional area of 669 acres, if acquired, would be able to accommodate 4,000 bathers at any one time on 7,600 feet of beach, with picnic facilities for 10,000 and camping sites for 500. We are in the midst of trying to get somewhere. I would think that would be a pretty fair setup if we get it.

**Mr. Paterson:** Yes, I know the land the hon. Minister is negotiating on. I just wonder if I could ask one further question. Is it the intent of the department to open up a marina in this proposed acquisition? Do you believe the terrain is suitable for such a purpose?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think the answer is yes on that, but I would give it on a qualified basis.

**Mr. Paterson:** We might follow further in relation to Wheatley provincial park. Is there going to be a marina development in that location when the further lands are acquired at that site?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I do not think I can give any answer on that within a very close period of time. There may be, eventually.

**Mr. Paterson:** One last question. Mention is made of Pelee island and certain islands out in Lake Erie. I understand your men were down to look at these properties at my request. Is there going to be action taken in this regard this coming year?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, we are looking at that.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Kingston.

**Mr. S. Apps (Kingston):** Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if the hon. Minister might indicate to me just where the authority of the St. Lawrence parks commission ends pertaining to the acquisition of land, and where that of The Department of Lands and Forests and the parks integration board begins? Is there any cutoff in that particular area down there where one would have jurisdiction and the other does not?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** In the St. Lawrence area from Adolphustown east, along the waterfront is the St. Lawrence's authority; when you get back into the hinterland, Lands and Forests comes into the picture. But we do regard the operation right along the main highway and the main waterway there as something the St. Lawrence commission is responsible for and is undertaking, I think, in a very satisfactory manner.

**Mr. Apps:** Mr. Chairman, then I take it that LeMoynes point, which is just outside the city of Kingston, would be under the jurisdiction, if by any chance there was a possibility of purchasing it, of the St. Lawrence parks commission, rather than your Department of Lands and Forests?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I would say so, yes.

**Mr. Apps:** So that this particular area should be taken up with the St. Lawrence parks commission rather than your department?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes.

**Mr. Smith:** Mr. Chairman, I have a couple of questions in regard to Algonquin park. First, has the hon. Minister changed his policy in regard to the opening of roads in that park to make it accessible for more of the people?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I would say that there has not been any material change in the

general complexion of the park, but there is an ever-continuing desire to make it possible for more people to come into the area, to have use of it, particularly along the regular routes. One of these is at Whitefish Bay. We hope to have a very considerable campsite and park setup there that will be comparable in some respects to the one at Lake of Two Rivers.

When it comes to getting into the interior by roads and so forth there are two schools of thought about that and I think several hon. members in this House have indicated they would like to see more opening up. Some others have taken the other attitude. I would say—and this is with great reservation, particularly in the presence of a former superintendent of the park—I lean to seeing it opened up more, so long as it does not destroy, and it would take a long while to destroy, the wonderful wilderness section we have there.

**Mr. Smith:** Mr. Chairman, there are plenty of timber roads in the park now that could be opened up quite easily to provide the access, especially from the northern part of the park. There is actually only one road into the northern part of the park, on the eastern side, that is open to Kiosk, I think.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** There are three roads from the north now on which you can get into the park.

**Mr. Smith:** From which side of the north? The westerly or the easterly?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Brent, Akrey and Kiosk.

**Mr. Smith:** How many campsites were built in the park last year, and how many will be built this year? How many additional campsites?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** There were no new campsites built last year. There are 150 campsites contemplated for construction this coming year.

**Mr. Smith:** Will this be a policy from now on to increase the number of campsites each year, at perhaps a greater rate than 150?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, I would say so. As the demand increases, and it seems to be increasing each year we would try to keep up with it as much as we can. It is a wonderful area, of course, the park, and we are all for seeing we get the most possible out of that great recreational area.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what the procedure is in the acquisition of lands with the assistance of ARDA funds at the federal level. Are you acquiring lands with ARDA funds?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, but that is more in the field of assistance to the farmers in farmland than it is in relation to our projects.

**Mr. Nixon:** Generally, I would assume this would be in the area of eastern Ontario where it has been decided that large acreages should be taken out of agriculture and reforested. I wonder if the hon. Minister can tell us how much land has been acquired there, up to date, for this purpose?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The answer is that really this is done with The Department of Agriculture. The ARDA programmes are chaired, so to speak, by The Department of Agriculture, and we are going along with them.

**Mr. Nixon:** In what way does the hon. Minister's department have control of the operation of the land? Would any of this land be used as a park or wilderness area or is it all for reforestation?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, in this new project at Manitoulin Island, for example, we would have qualified controls, if that is what the hon. member is getting at.

**Mr. Nixon:** In Renfrew county, where there is no conservation authority. I understood that this department was very active and in fact replacing a conservation authority with its activity in acquiring lands for parks and reforestation and that no need was felt for a conservation authority because of the activity of the department.

**Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture):** Mr. Chairman, may I answer the hon. member's question, with the hon. Minister's permission, inasmuch as the ARDA branch is administered by The Department of Agriculture.

The ARDA directorate is comprised of the appointees of the various departments that are involved, and The Department of Lands and Forests is one of these. Now, when a project is promoted by a local ARDA committee—and the hon. member mentioned Renfrew county, I cannot tell about the exact projects that are on in Renfrew county, but there are several—when a project is promoted by a local ARDA committee it comes to the ARDA directorate and is discussed there. If it is approved by the ARDA direc-

torate, which is made up of an interdepartmental committee, it is then submitted to me for approval. I sign it and it goes from there to the Treasury board for approval and from there to the Cabinet.

When it is approved by our government, it goes then to the federal government at Ottawa for the consideration of the ARDA directorate at Ottawa, the Treasury board and the Cabinet there. Then it comes back to the provincial government and to whichever department may be involved in the administration of a particular programme. If it is a county forest project The Department of Lands and Forests takes it on and they do the work that is necessary to carry out the particular project; if it is a community pasture, it may be under The Department of Agriculture to carry this out; and so on with the various departments that may be involved.

I cannot give the specific information that the hon. member has requested of the hon. Minister and I do not know whether he has it available, if he has it there, but certainly it is available for the various areas of the province.

Some of this project work involves reforestation; some of it will, I hope, involve game preserves, recreation areas. But I think above all else we must be aware of the results of the land inventory, the national land inventory that is being carried out under the auspices of the federal government which will inventory all of the land and the uses for that land across Canada. I do not think that any of us want to take good agricultural land out of production, but we do want to see that the best use is made of that land for whatever purpose it may be described or defined through the land inventory programme.

Now that basically is what happens as far as ARDA administration is concerned.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, further to this, am I to gather from the remarks of the hon. Minister of Agriculture that the initiative for any of these projects must come from a local committee?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Not necessarily.

**Mr. Nixon:** Then it does come from a department concerned, like the hon. Minister's?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, that is right. Actually I have a long list if the hon. member wanted some of these—

**Mr. Nixon:** Well, I would like some totals.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes. Well, actually here of the active proposals currently under negotiation—this is under ARDA support, under cost-sharing agreements. Land acquisition proposals for 1965 through to 1970: Of the active proposals currently under negotiation, the under-noted represent those which will be financially assisted under the April 9, 1965, federal-provincial ARDA agreement. Under the heading of service, fish and wildlife, Luther marsh, township B. and W. Luther, acreage 1822 in the one case and 11,482 in the other—

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt just on that specific one? The Luther marsh is in an area that is under the jurisdiction of a very effective conservation authority. How does the hon. Minister justify getting in there in that way?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I will read out these names without giving details. If there is any particular one on this list that the hon. member is interested in, I can give him the details.

There is Johnson harbour, St. Edmunds township; there is Loch Derry at Kenyon township; there is Tiny marsh, Tiny township; Wye lake, Tay township; Dalhousie tract, Dalhousie township; Wolves grove, Ramsay township; Winchester hunting area, Mountain township; Rama and Dalton hunting area, Rama township—that was fish and wildlife.

Under timber: Galway Lumber, Galway township, ARDA project 6013 for six districts, involving quite a substantial cost, \$800,000-odd for 236,000 acres and ARDA support to the extent of \$435,000; Continental Wood Products, Warden township, etc.; Ontario Paper lands, Manitoulin.

Now the total of these, if all of those were added up, is something like 445,000 acres with near \$3 million in cost of which nearly \$1.5 million comes through ARDA support.

Then of the active proposals currently under negotiation for acquisition, it is expected that ARDA cost-sharing support will be received for the under-noted:

Again, fish and wildlife, parks, Nogey creek, Harvey; Holiday beach, Wheatley, Rock point, Wheeler estate, Iroquois beach, Ipperwash, 50-mile point, Port Bruce, Pinery, Effingham, Pow-Wow grounds, Cyprus lake, Point farm, Charleston lake, Bottle and Sucker lake, Methodist point, Macrae point, Arrowhead, Round lake, Bon Echo and Frontenac. These all apparently have some relationship to the ARDA project as well as our own department.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, specifically, on one or two of those items, I wonder if the hon. Minister could justify the acquisition of land in the Luther marsh area by his department when actually the development of parks, if that is it or the acquisition of land for conservation purposes including reforestation, is the responsibility, or at least a shared responsibility, with the conservation authority in that area? How do you decide who takes the initiative for the acquisition of these lands?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** As a matter of fact a local conservation authority deals in its own field for lands and there may be some cases where they come to us and ask us to participate—

**Mr. Nixon:** Would the department go to them on a case like that?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** No, I would say normally we do not, unless there is something; no, normally I would say the answer would be we do not go to these conservation authorities.

The first step is to acquire the land. Once it is in the Crown it can be put under the best manager and we in this department manage conservation authority forests, for example.

**Mr. Nixon:** If I may say so, Mr. Chairman, in the case specifically under discussion here, one of which I have some knowledge, it just happened to be at the top of the list of those acquisitions the hon. Minister read. Here is an area where the lands are adjacent to an important and large conservation area which happens to be the headwaters of the Grand river that we hear mentioned here from time to time. I find it almost incredible that his department would have gone ahead with the acquisition of this land without going to the conservation authority or perhaps the conservation branch, which used to be in his department, and is now in a department of one of his hon. colleagues, to see whether or not this is the jurisdiction that would best serve the purpose in the area. It may well be that the administration of ARDA itself should have co-ordinated a matter like this—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** This has been co-ordinated all the way through.

**Mr. Nixon:** So the overall decision in this case—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I know of no conflict with the authority on this whatsoever. I

understand we are all working together on this and it is a very big project, this Luther marsh one. We hope there will be a tremendous amount of hunting ground in that area.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Bruce.

**Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce):** Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to ask the hon. Minister: Has he any further plans than have been talked about for the last 11 years in this Legislature for the development of a provincial park in Bruce peninsula?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We have a couple of good plans for Bruce, and I certainly hope that one or both of them will develop. I have here in my hand at the moment two copies of the proposed Bruce peninsula recreational plan prepared by the Lake Huron district and the regional office at Maple, and this project is recommended to be considered as an ARDA scheme. Copies are being sent to branch chiefs and so forth.

**Mr. Whicher:** Would that be a provincial park?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I would say so, yes; it would be. This just came in. I have not read it myself; I will not read it to the House, it looks like a pretty interesting proposal.

**Mr. Whicher:** You have read about seven or eight of those in the past though, you know.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I will be glad to see that you get a copy of it.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, I must say something about this, because I am a great admirer, quite frankly, of the provincial parks system in the province of Ontario. I always have been, and I think you have done an excellent job.

But really, you know, it is rather discouraging for myself, as a member for Bruce, to have promises for the last 11 years of a park in the Bruce peninsula. I remember very well when I first came to this Legislature 11 years ago and talked to the then member for Fort William, who was then the Minister of Lands and Forests. He was most encouraging. He agreed with me that if there were any parks in the province at all that there should be an area in the Bruce peninsula, for very obvious reasons.

I flew over the Bruce peninsula with the former Minister of Lands and Forests, now the Minister of Municipal Affairs, along with his deputy, I believe, and the district forester, and in conversation we got along very well. It was agreed that if there was

any logical place in Ontario where there should be a provincial park, it was in the Bruce peninsula.

For the last two or three years, I have talked to the present hon. Minister. I have gone over land in the peninsula with various officials of the department, until my shoes were almost worn off and every one of—

**Some hon. members:** Oh, oh!

**Mr. Whicher:** This is true. Your feet would be worn off.

**Mr. Nixon:** Right up to your neck.

**Mr. Whicher:** But every one of your officials agree that this is the natural place for a park.

What worries me, Mr. Chairman, is that each and every year an editorial appears in the Owen Sound *Sun Times* that is not only most uncomplimentary to the department, but unfortunately it gives snide remarks about myself, to the fact that I do not happen to be on the right side of politics—and I must read this once more.

I am very interested in what the hon. Minister has said. I hope that it goes through, but quite frankly I think there has been a lack of leadership, as far as the peninsula is concerned. As I have said before, there is no place in Ontario at the present time that deserves a provincial park, that has not got one now, other than the peninsula.

This is an editorial that was in the *Sun Times* only last September. Last year I think I read one previous. This is a little different and I would like to read part of it to bring it to the hon. Minister's attention tonight. It goes as follows:

From time to time provincial authorities, generally the Minister of Lands and Forests or his top aides, promise considerable parkland development in the Bruce peninsula. So far such promises have not been developed much beyond the promise stage although maps and other paper work have been prepared:

You might note, Mr. Chairman, that we have another promise tonight. To continue:

Up to the present time only one full-scale provincial park has been developed at Sauble Falls, north of Sauble beach. Though The Department of Lands and Forests will disclaim such a suggestion, the park—as great an advantage as it is—is seen as having accentuated the daytime overcrowding of the beach, many campers spending the day on the beach at the north end with no facilities provided.

In fairness to the department, the Sauble beach camping area is one of the finest in the province. There are county forests at Miller and Cameron lakes.

I might point out that this park is certainly considerably south of the peninsula. Here is the quotation I do not like, Mr. Chairman:

What appears to be a reluctance on the part of the department—it could be political—

Each and every year that is put in the local papers, that it could be political. Mr. Chairman, I have to ask the hon. Minister—finally I have to ask him—I did not think that it ever could be political, but why has this great area been ignored if it is not political? Let me continue:

What appears to be a reluctance on the part of the department to deal fairly with the Bruce peninsula is difficult to understand. It is a long projection of land giving it an extremely long and diversified shoreline. Conditions similar to those found at costly northern Ontario developments are to be found there, yet the Bruce is only a couple of hours reasonable drive from thickly populated areas of Ontario, Michigan and New York states.

It is a most interesting area which is adaptable in an amazing manner to the family-type vacationer. It is not, like several other very costly developments, the place for those who have the time and money to outfit their parties for long canoe treks, or be isolated by hundreds of miles from resorts. It offers, rather, ideal vacation places for the ordinary person whose holiday money is reasonably restricted and who travels generally because he or she likes to be in a family group.

While fishing is made a major attraction for many resort areas, including those developed by government, there are other features which have just as great attraction for family vacationers—not that the Bruce does not offer great fishing. The peninsula has been richly endowed in its floral life and its fossil formations. Many forms of plant life are more or less unique to it. Certain mosses and lichens are to be found nowhere else but the Russian steppes, for instance.

Many of these rich wildlife treasure spots are being lost for all time because of the natural resort development. There probably can be no argument against such development but there is a responsibility to see that nature areas conserve wildlife. The department lost one of its finest potential

park areas at the top of the peninsula as the result of private development. It is an area which has been marked on department maps for park purposes but delay in implementing plans deprived future generations of its use.

The same thing quite probably will happen in regard to other designated areas unless the Minister and his deputies see fit to give the go-ahead with a definite programme.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to prolong this at all. The point is, this has been promised and promised many times.

I take a back seat to no one in this Legislature when I say that the Bruce peninsula is one of the finest camping grounds in the province of Ontario today and the only one of its size and suitability that has not got a provincial park. It has been advocated by one Minister after another, including the present one. The present hon. Minister, in my opinion, as I said when I started my remarks, has shown great leadership in the park field, but as far as the Bruce peninsula is concerned, there has been not only a lack of leadership, but a complete lack of decisiveness.

There has been no leadership here whatever. The people want the park. His officials all want the park. The hon. Minister wants the park. What is holding him up? That is what I ask him rhetorically.

The hon. Minister said he had not read what we have discussed here tonight. It had just come to his attention. I would be afraid that this plan, like the dozens of others in the past, would be thrown in the wastepaper basket.

I do not want to be the least bit nasty about this, that is not the way that I operate, but I do implore the hon. Minister to please take into consideration this most attractive tourist industry where a park is very much needed.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I would say to my hon. friend that in Grey North there is Craigleith, and in Bruce they have got it down near Inverhuron. Is not that in your area?

**Mr. Whicher:** That is 55 miles south of Wiarton. I am talking of the 55 miles north of Wiarton.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** But Inverhuron is in your riding?

**Mr. Whicher:** That is right, but it is a mighty large riding.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, that is a very fine park, actually, at Inverhuron, with 331 camp sites.

**Mr. Whicher:** What about the one you just promised for the peninsula? Let us talk about that.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I am going to talk about it, but I just want to start off by straightening the hon. member out a little bit. I understood the hon. member to say that there were not any at all in his riding.

**Mr. Whicher:** I did not say that; I said that there was not one in the Bruce peninsula.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I misunderstood the hon. member then.

**Mr. Whicher:** It is a very large riding; it is bigger than St. Patrick.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** This will warm the hon. member's heartstrings, sir. The following report has been prepared to present certain facts concerning the Bruce peninsula. This is the introduction:

It is an area in which are found some excellent farms, some grazing lands producing good livestock, considerable areas of poor forest on shallow soil, rugged scenery, a fairly large number of summer cottages, a considerable variety of angling possibilities and wildlife in many forms. The geographical location, its geological and physiographic characteristics, its climatic conditions, road system and present stage of development, favour its consideration as a major recreational area.

**Mr. Whicher:** The Minister made that same speech ten years ago.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** There is lots of time; we are building up great reserves for the future and I think there is time. I asked as recently as a few days ago the view of my department on the Bruce peninsula and how it would affect the southwest Ontario parks situation and I got this answer:

There is a need in southwestern Ontario for at least two or three major park areas, large natural environment parks, to supplement the growing and necessary number of more highly developed and specialized park areas along the Great Lakes shoreline.

This is my department talking now.

The Bruce peninsula with its unique geological and biological environment and

its high esthetic appeal, offers the opportunity of developing a large provincial park. Such a park should have a minimum area of 15,000 to 20,000 acres. This park would be beyond the normal day-use range of the major centres of population but could provide outstanding camping facilities and, in addition, a large natural area for natural science study, hiking, photography and other low-intensity park uses.

A park of 20,000 acres would increase the park area population ratio to 10.7 acres per 1,000 of population. The figure of ten acres of accessible park area per 1,000 of population is sometimes used as a criterion of minimum park area required.

On all counts it looks good.

A proposal for the acquisition of land at both Stokes bay and Cypress lake in the Bruce peninsula was presented to the Ontario parks integration board on June 14, 1965. At that time The Department of Public Works was requested to obtain long-term options. In discussion with the representative of the department today—

and this is Mr. Wilson, the chief of the parks branch speaking:

—it has been confirmed that The Department of Public Works has been in touch with the major landowners in both areas, but so far has not been able to reach any definite agreement. Negotiations are continuing.

As far as we are concerned we would like to get the parks.

**Mr. Whicher:** Would the hon. Minister expropriate, if necessary?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We would if it was the view of the local area generally.

**Mr. Whicher:** If the hon. Minister wants to know, it is my view.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, it is helpful. We do not like to expropriate if it is against the wish of the people concerned, but if there is a desire for it, we would.

**Mr. Whicher:** Has land ever been expropriated for parks before?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** It has been done, but I think it has usually been on a friendly basis.

**Mr. Singer:** A friendly expropriation? Why go to the trouble of being friendly? All the hon. Minister needs is an offer.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** What I am getting at is that they want to sell but we cannot reach a price. There are areas where they do not want to sell, and if they do not want to sell, expropriation is a bit harsh.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, I have just one more observation to make. May I remind the hon. Minister that land values are increasing there every year? One can get \$1,000 there now for a small lot of rock. If this had been purchased ten years ago, it would have been a relatively simple matter, but one cannot go in there now and expect these people to give this land away. One must be prepared to sign a decent cheque. So let us follow it through.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We will carry the hon. member's views to The Department of Public Works, that he thinks expropriation would be wise in that area.

**Mr. Whicher:** If necessary.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I should like to mention to the hon. Minister that on March 18, an article in the *Windsor Star*, Ron Steele records that Robert Creston, lands acquisition officer of The Department of Lands and Forests, mentions the possible acquisition of an island in the Detroit River.

Is this Peach island that is being referred to?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I do not know of any island in the river that we are trying to buy. Under whose authority is that statement made?

**Mr. Newman:** This is an article on March 18 by Ron Steele, the outdoors editor of the *Windsor Star*, and he mentions Robert Creston, lands acquisition officer for The Department of Lands and Forests, mentioning the possible acquisition of a Detroit river island.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I am not aware of any at the moment.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, has the hon. Minister completely abandoned the idea of acquiring Peach island as a parksite?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I do not think that we ever really had the idea of acquiring it.

**Mr. Gaunt:** Mr. Chairman, until tonight I was under the impression that all projects undertaken under the ARDA agreement were initiated at the local level and my hon. friend has tonight indicated that this is not

necessarily the case, that some of them can be initiated at the provincial level.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** They can come from any direction I understand.

**Mr. Gaunt:** Mr. Chairman, as my friend, the hon. Minister of Agriculture has repeatedly stated that the initiative has to come from the local level, and I am wondering at this point when the policy was changed.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** He may call Lands and Forests local level, as far as that goes.

**Mr. Gaunt:** Then my assumption is right, then, that anything under the ARDA programme may be initiated at the provincial level as well as at the local level, is that right?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Mr. Chairman, this particular item that the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests referred to—the Luther marsh project—I believe was done in connection with the local Lands and Forests people and the local conservation authorities people, for the specific problem there. The local people were involved; there is no question about that at all. They were involved with the other two bodies that brought the project to the ARDA director.

Generally speaking, however, most of the ARDA projects are recommended by the local people, because they are the ones who are affected. ARDA is something more than just projects of soil and water or trees, or whatever it may be. They are projects that affect people, and as such, we feel in the ARDA directorate—and this permeates the entire government policy—that because they do affect people, they should involve people at local levels. I think that the hon. member for Huron-Bruce would agree that where these projects can be generated at local level, it is more appropriate that it should be done that way.

I do not think that we would say that it has to be done that way. For instance, the federal government has set aside \$50 million that it can use anywhere, if it wants to use it; not necessarily in Ontario or anywhere else, but that is its prerogative if it wants to use the money. We do not have access to that fund here in the province of Ontario, but if they decide to initiate a programme, they can go ahead and do it and I suppose with good reason. This is generally the policy that we try to follow.

**Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria):** Mr. Chairman, could the hon. Minister tell us if he is

contemplating a campsite for boys' and girls' camps in the area of Boshkung lake and the Beech river?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I cannot say at the moment that we are, but we might be induced to.

**Mr. R. G. Hodgson:** I should like to bring the hon. Minister's attention to a very important problem here. In that general area, we have publicly and privately owned lands. There are perhaps 2,000 children in that immediate area at any given time who use this intersection, and it is a necessary place to have an overnight stop that could be controlled.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** We will give that consideration.

Vote 1014 agreed to.

**Mr. Chairman:** This concludes the estimates of The Department of Lands and Forests.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves that the committee rise and report certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will continue with the estimates of The Department of Labour.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.30 o'clock, p.m.





ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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**Tuesday, March 22, 1966**  
**Afternoon Session**

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**Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow**

**Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.**

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We welcome as guests to the Legislature today, students from the following schools: In the east gallery, Dalewood senior public school, St. Catharines; and in the west gallery, McConaghy public school, Richmond Hill, and Beamsville high school, Beamsville.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

**Mr. D. Bales** (York Mills), from the standing committee on legal bills and labour, presented the committee's second report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act;

Bill No. 40, An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act;

Bill No. 41, An Act to amend The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act;

Bill No. 42, An Act to amend The Change of Name Act;

Bill No. 43, An Act to amend The Judicature Act;

Bill No. 44, An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act;

Bill No. 47, An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motions.

Introduction of bills.

## THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): **Mr. Speaker,** the purpose of this bill is to change the statutory requirement respecting

the granting of paid vacations to employees throughout Ontario. It constitutes a major advance in labour standards legislation of the province. For almost 20 years, the law has granted an employee a paid vacation of at least one week after one year of service. For employees in the construction industry, or in the type of employment that involves their moving through several employers in the course of a year, there has been a vacation pay stamp credit system providing payment of two per cent of earnings in lieu of time off.

The amendments now before the House will provide, first, a vacation of two weeks with pay after an employee has had three continuous years of service with an employer. Second, a vacation pay credit of four per cent under similar circumstances; and third, those firms and unions that would normally be subject to the vacation pay stamp credit system may make an arrangement subject to the approval of the department for alternative methods of accumulating and administering such credits.

**Mr. V. M. Singer** (Downsview): **Mr. Speaker,** I wonder if the hon. Minister would explain to us how the press was able to report the contents of this bill this morning?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There has been no secret about the government's intention to introduce an amending bill to this legislation.

**Mr. Singer:** I would think, **Mr. Speaker,** the House should have the courtesy of seeing the bills before the press does.

## ARBOR WEEK

**Mr. I. W. Thrasher** (Windsor-Sandwich) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to proclaim Arbor week.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Mr. D. A. Evans** (Simcoe Centre): **Mr. Speaker,** I wonder if the hon. member would explain this bill?

**Mr. I. W. Thrasher** (Windsor-Sandwich): **Mr. Speaker,** I will be more than pleased to try to explain the reason for this bill.

Trees Unlimited, a non-profit organization, was formed in Essex county last year. Concern over the loss of trees due to the Dutch elm disease was one of the many reasons for forming this new organization; and it is hoped that, through the encouragement of planting trees, this great loss can be partially replaced.

The operation of this new organization was so successful that a motion was passed in February, 1966, unanimously suggesting that a bill be sponsored in the Ontario Legislature making the last week in April, Arbor week, culminated by a Friday being Arbor day.

The objectives and purposes of this organization are as follows: To form an organization to give representation to municipalities, institutions, associations, business, industry and individuals, thus providing an opportunity to promote public interest in planting and protecting trees; to promote publicity and dissemination of information concerning such programmes to all citizens; to promote or support such activity as may appear appropriate and which may help fulfil the concept of retaining, restoring or renewing such features of nature as may be considered necessary or desirable; to give guidance to the public in the selection and planting of trees; to promote Arbor week in the schools in order to make children aware of the beauty and value of a tree; to give assistance and encouragement to industrial plants, public institutions and private homeowners in landscaping and beautification of their premises; to seek support from The Department of Lands and Forests, The Department of Highways, public utilities, and all other segments in highway tree programmes, the planting and preservation of woodlots and attainment of an arboretum in Essex county.

Many of the states in America who now have similar bills encourage their citizens to participate in helping to keep America clean.

Now, with the Centennial year coming next year, we hope that horticultural societies, 4-H clubs, junior farmers clubs, federation of agriculture, schools, and service clubs will be encouraged to participate.

The tourist industry alone has much to gain by the cleanliness and beauty of Ontario. It is to be hoped that the whole of Ontario will get behind this project and make Ontario a place of increasing beauty.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, not that I have any objection to seeing this fine piece of literature, but I just wonder if your permission was given to distribute it?

**Mr. Speaker:** I understood the member was going to have some literature in connection with the sponsoring of his bill, and some time ago I said it would be quite in order, although I did not know he was going to pass it out today.

**Mr. Singer:** Well, Mr. Speaker, I can recall on several occasions either your permission, or the permission of your predecessors, having been asked and refused for the distribution of literature within this House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Well, if it is in connection with some publicizing stunt it has been refused, and I have refused it on that same ground. However, this distribution is in connection with the member's bill, so it is allowed.

**Hon. S. J. Randall** (Minister of Economics and Development): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to present to the House the Ontario research foundation annual report for 1964.

**Mr. J. Renwick** (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I have a question in two parts for the hon. Minister of Economics and Development:

1. What are the names of members of the co-ordinating committee on urban renewal representing central mortgage and housing corporation, Metropolitan Toronto, the city of Toronto, The Department of Municipal Affairs, and the Ontario housing corporation?

2. What are the names of the members of the subcommittee of the co-ordinating committee which reviews and approves all appraisals carried out by the real estate department of the city of Toronto before offers are made, representing central mortgage and housing corporation, Metropolitan Toronto, the city of Toronto and The Department of Municipal Affairs?

**Hon. Mr. Randall:** Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member's first question, the representative from central mortgage and housing corporation is Mr. S. A. Bourns; of Metropolitan Toronto, Mr. Eli Comay; the city of Toronto, Mr. Walter Manthorpe; and The Department of Municipal Affairs, Mr. J. F. Brown. The Ontario housing corporation sends a Mr. H. Pullen, as its representative to meetings of the co-ordinating committee. However, as Ontario housing corporation is not a member of the urban renewal partnership, its representation on the co-ordinating committee is in an advisory capacity only in matters pertaining to public housing.

In answer to the second part of the question, the representative from central mortgage and housing corporation is Mr. S. A. Bourns; from Metropolitan Toronto, Mr. R. J. Bower; from the city of Toronto, Mr. D. Alexander; and from The Department of Municipal Affairs, Mr. J. F. Brown.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): Mr. Speaker, I put this question to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton):

In view of the number of fatal accidents on the CNR double track level crossing at Ingersoll, are any corrective measures under consideration?

**Hon. C. S. MacNaughton** (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, my answer to the hon. member for York South is as follows: The crossing referred to is on the connecting link portion of Highway No. 2 and therefore any construction is the responsibility of the municipality of Ingersoll. Any works undertaken by Ingersoll would be subsidized by The Department of Highways to the extent of 75 per cent. The town of Ingersoll requested and received a hearing before the board of transport commissioners in December of 1965, and their judgment was handed down in February and reported in the February 28 edition of the Woodstock-Ingersoll *Sentinel Review*.

In brief, the board rejected the idea of sidewalk gates and suggested that a study should be undertaken to establish the feasibility of a grade separation, and if this was found feasible they could expect an 80 per cent subsidy from the railway grade crossing fund, not to exceed \$500,000.

Should Ingersoll decide to construct a grade separation, The Department of Highways will subsidize to the extent of 75 per cent, that portion of cost of construction not covered by the railway grade crossing fund. The Department of Highways has not yet been contacted in this regard by the municipality.

**Hon. M. B. Dymond** (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, last Friday, the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) asked two questions which I was not able to answer at that time:

1. What review procedures, if any, were followed within the Ontario hospital system in the case of Mr. Peter Lay, committed initially to London Ontario hospital for 60 days observation and thus far detained for 13 months?

2. Can Mr. Lay, in the light of his unsuccessful supreme court hearing, submit

his case for review to the Minister's special three-man tribunal?

The answer is this: On December 7, 1964, Mr. Lay was admitted to the Ontario hospital, London, for the second time. This admission was on warrant of remand by Magistrate Kirkpatrick of Kitchener for 60 days observation. Mr. Lay had been charged with assault by his wife.

On February 3, 1965, he was seen in consultation by Dr. G. E. Hobbs, professor of psychiatry, University of Western Ontario, who recommended certification. The court was notified to that effect on that date. Mentally ill certificates were completed by Professor Hobbs and Dr. G. E. Lovatt.

Mr. Lay's case was reviewed on January 14, 1965, at a medical staff conference. On February 3, 1965, as already noted, he was seen in consultation by the professor of psychiatry, University of Western Ontario, after he was certified.

On February 18, 1965, his case was again considered at a medical staff conference. On December 7, 1965, he was again considered during the annual review by the superintendent. On December 16, 1965, there was further review by the medical staff committee on standards of medical care.

During the interval, periodic progress notes were recorded by his attending physician.

I understand that Mr. Lay's case has been adjourned to allow his counsel to present further evidence. Consequently, I feel it would be premature to make any statement, at this time, with respect to further review.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Scarborough West is unavoidably absent at the moment. I wonder if the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) is in a position to reply to a question put to him by the hon. member yesterday?

**Hon. W. G. Davis** (Minister of Education): Yes. Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Scarborough West asked yesterday which teachers colleges, other than Hamilton, about which we now know—I assume the hon. member was watching "This Hour Has Seven Days," I do not watch the programme. I must confess—sanction the use of corporal punishment for the purposes of school discipline.

The answer is: The problems related to the use and abuse of rewards and punishment are discussed in all teacher training institutions, and the topic arises when section

18 of general regulation AD1 is being discussed. This regulation provides that "every pupil shall attend punctually and regularly and submit to such discipline as would be exercised by a kind, firm and judicious parent."

I was going to observe, if the hon. member for Scarborough West were in his seat, that as he is a fairly recent parent, he would be able to give us, perhaps, some interpretation of what is meant by a "kind, firm and judicious parent."

**Hon. J. P. Robarts** (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to table the answers to questions 8, 10 and 18.

The hon. Prime Minister tabled answers to questions as follows:

8. *Mr. N. Davison* (Hamilton East)—Inquiry of the Ministry—1. Is the Minister considering the takeover of construction safety inspection by the province of Ontario rather than leaving this matter in the hands of the municipalities? 2. Is the Minister prepared to regulate construction safety inspection on a weekly basis, as has been deemed essential by all authorities in this field?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Labour.

1. The replacement of municipal construction safety inspection by provincial inspection is not under consideration at the present time.

2. In principle, construction safety inspection on a weekly basis has many merits. Unfortunately, a number of factors contribute to the current unfeasibility of such a policy. Inspections are carried out as frequently as is deemed necessary to ensure compliance with the Acts and regulations. It is dangerous to set a weekly standard, since very often projects require inspection more frequently than once a week. Moreover, inspection must never replace the responsibility of the employer in the safety function.

10. *Mr. S. Lewis* (Scarborough West)—Inquiry of the Ministry—1. How many cases were appealed to the workmen's compensation review board during 1964? 2. How many cases required formal review board hearings during 1964? 3. How many cases were referred to the new workmen's compensation review committee between March 1, 1965, and January 31, 1966? 4. In how many such cases was the decision confirmed? 5. In how many such cases was the decision changed? 6. In how

many such cases was further inquiry ordered? 7. In how many such cases was there an appeal filed with the appeal tribunal? 8. What is the average period of time which elapses from the date of the accident to the appeal tribunal hearing? 9. What was the total cost to the accident fund of all appeals in 1964? 10. What was the total cost to the accident fund of all appeals between March 1, 1965, and January 31, 1966? 11. (a) What are the names of persons newly appointed to supervisory positions with the workmen's compensation board since March 1, 1965; (b) what were the qualifications for each appointment; (c) what are the salaries? 12. How many persons were employed in non-stenographic positions in the legal division of the workmen's compensation board: (a) during 1964, (b) during 1965, (c) at present? 13. (a) In what manner and by whom is information prepared for third-party actions; (b) does the workmen's compensation board solicitor receive legal fees, in addition to his full-time salary, for processing third-party actions? 14. What annual rental was paid by the construction safety association for office space formerly held at 48 Yonge street, Toronto? 15. What annual rental is paid by the construction safety association for office space at present held at the Arcade building, Yonge street, Toronto?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Labour:

1. The number of cases appealed to the Ontario workmen's compensation review board in 1964 was 1,123.

2. The number of cases which required formal review board hearings in 1964 was 75.

3. The number of cases referred to the new review committee between March 1, 1965 and January 31, 1966 was 2,589.

4. The number of such cases in which the decision was confirmed was 2,056.

5. The number of such cases in which the decision was changed was 533.

6. The number of such cases in which further inquiry was ordered was 985.

7. The number of such cases in which an appeal was filed with the appeal tribunal between March 1, 1965 and January 31, 1966 was 283.

8. The average elapsed time from the date of accident to the date of an appeal tribunal hearing would be a meaningless statistic. In many cases it was not the initial allowance of the claim which was in

question, but other matters like pensions and the problems of relationship between old and new disabilities which so frequently developed in later years. For instance, 18 of the appeals heard in 1965 related to accidents which occurred before 1955, including several in the 1930s and 1940s.

The significant necessity would be to decide these appeals quickly and this has been done. The average time taken to hold an appeal tribunal hearing in 1965 was 22 days and this includes hearings which were delayed by the claimant or with the claimant's consent to permit a hearing to be held for his convenience in one of the more remote cities of the province.

9. The total cost to the accident fund of all appeals in 1964 was \$99,973.12.

10. The total cost to the accident fund of all appeals March 1, 1965, to January 1, 1966, was \$194,660.49.

The following supervisory appointments have been made since March 1, 1965, from within the board's staff.

11. (a) E. F. Anderson, administrator, hospital and rehabilitation centre. (b) Promoted from assistant administrator, Mr. Anderson has 17 years experience with the board. (c) \$9,900.

R. E. Atkins, records department head. Mr. Atkins joined the board in 1948 and held several supervisory positions in the claims department prior to his recent promotion. \$10,600.

G. S. Black, co-ordinator of claims services. Promoted from chief claims officer. Mr. Black has been with the board since 1939 and has had many supervisory and management positions. \$15,800.

W. J. Cheyne, service supervisor. Joined the board's staff in August, 1942. Was a claims division head prior to his recent appointment. \$10,000.

R. S. Crisp, service branch head. Mr. Crisp has held several senior positions in the claims and executive departments during his 20 years of board service. \$11,500.

Dr. L. M. Davey, chief medical aid officer. Joined the board in 1957 and held the position of medical officer, medical aid, prior to his recent promotion. \$16,000.

J. M. Davies, claims supervisor. Joined the board in 1956 and has had wide experience in all phases of claims handling. \$7,500.

K. Greer, supervisor, medical aid claims

section. Joined the board in 1947. Previous positions held were claims unit head and claims division head. \$9,000.

R. M. Griffiths, assistant chief accountant. Held position of accounting assistant since joining the board in 1957 until his recent promotion. \$6,534.

J. J. Hollingworth, manager of staff relations. Has a wide background in many phases of workmen's compensation board administration, including supervisory and management positions. Joined the board in 1949. \$11,000.

G. A. Inglis, senior administrative officer. Joined the board in 1936 and has held many senior claims and executive positions prior to his recent promotion. \$11,200.

Dr. T. J. Kavanagh, chief pensions medical officer. Joined the board's medical staff in 1956 and was promoted from senior permanent disability medical officer. \$16,000.

Wm. R. Kerr, chief claims officer. Promoted from administrator, hospital and rehabilitation centre. In his 25 years with the board Mr. Kerr has gained broad experience in many supervisory and management positions. \$14,000.

C. F. Ledsham, chief, appeal tribunal. Previously a member of the review board. Mr. Ledsham has held several senior claims and other positions in his 40 years with the board. \$14,500.

T. C. Linscott, service supervisor. Has gained a broad experience of the board's operations in several departments since joining the board's staff in 1937. \$10,000.

W. J. McLeod, supervisor of training. Has held several senior positions in the claims and executive departments prior to his recent promotion. Mr. McLeod had experience in supervisory training before joining the board in 1953. \$10,200.

L. F. O'Brien, director, review committee. Joined the board in 1960 following many years of experience in corporate management and industrial relations. \$14,000.

Dr. A. B. Powell, director of medical services. Joined the board's medical department in 1964 as a surgical specialist. Dr. Powell has wide experience in medical management. \$18,000. Note: The salary recommendation of the board for Dr. Powell is \$20,000 pending order-in-council.

Dr. H. F. Richardson, chief of medical. Joined the board's medical staff in 1962 and was a surgical consultant prior to his recent promotion. \$19,000.

R. D. Staughton, records division head. Joined the board in 1945 and held several positions in the claims department, including supervision, prior to his recent appointment. \$9,300.

F. Visman, chief accountant. Joined the board in 1957 and has experience as a cost control accountant and cost clerk. Holds a degree of certified general accountant. \$10,300.

W. Whittaker, filing supervisor. Joined the board in January, 1961 and been employed in various phases of claims work prior to his recent promotion. \$5,965.

D. C. Brown, executive assistant, public relations. Mr. Brown has a broad background in newspaper, radio and public relations activities. Before joining the board he held the position of public relations manager for Chrysler of Canada, Limited. \$12,000.

Supervisory appointments—new employees, 1965:

J. W. P. Draper, B.A.Sc., director of safety education. Mr. Draper is a graduate engineer with broad experience in engineering and management. Is a member of the Ontario society of safety engineers. \$14,500.

P. J. Gregory, administrative assistant, hospital and rehabilitation centre. Mr. Gregory has had broad experience in supervision and management before joining the board's staff in 1965. \$7,000.

E. M. Lane, secretary and general counsel. Mr. Lane came to the board with an excellent reputation as an administrator and solicitor after twelve years of experience with the Canadian National Railways. \$17,000.

Note: Mr. Lane is occupying the dual position of secretary of the board and general counsel.

E. A. Nixon, B.A. supervisor, investigations. Joined the workmen's compensation board in 1965 following many years of experience in the insurance field and was previously underwriter manager for North American Life and Casualty Company. \$10,500.

K. S. Thompson, B. Comm., CA, assistant treasurer and budget director. As a bachelor of commerce and chartered accountant Mr. Thompson has wide experience in accounting and budgeting. He is a member of the Ontario institute of chartered accountants and was previously treasurer of Pilkington Glass. \$13,000.

F. B. West, assistant administrator, hospital and rehabilitation centre. Mr. West is

responsible for developing an emergency measures programme for the board and is business assistant to the hospital administrator. His prior experience as brigadier in the militia, responsible for organizing and training units in national emergency measures and survival duties, provides an excellent background for his new duties with the board. He also had an extensive business experience. \$9,000.

12. (a) There were five persons employed in non-stenographic positions in the legal division of the workmen's compensation board in 1964.

(b) There were five persons employed in the legal division in 1965 in non-stenographic positions.

(c) In 1966 there are now six employed in the legal division in non-stenographic positions.

13. (a) The decision to proceed against third parties responsible for compensable accidents is made after the facts of the case have been collected by the various departments of the board and considered by one of the board's solicitors.

(b) The board's general counsel and solicitors receive party and party costs in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of The Solicitors Act.

14. Annual rental, 48 Yonge street, \$23,605.28.

15. Annual rental, 74 Victoria street, 24,400.

18. Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South)—Inquiry of the Ministry—Would the Minister of Labour inform this House of the amount expended by his department on advertising in: (a) Ontario daily newspapers, (b) Ontario weekly newspapers (c) Ontario ethnic newspapers—for each of the twelve months of 1965?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Labour:

January: daily, \$1,743.20; total, \$1,743.20. February: daily, \$1,714.88; total, \$1,714.88. March: daily, \$968.00; total, \$968.00. April: daily, \$1,802.12; total, \$1,802.12. May: daily, \$852.80; total, \$852.80. June: daily, \$1,338.31; ethnic, \$31.50; total, \$1,369.81. July: daily, \$2,716.24; ethnic, \$81.90; total, \$2,798.14. August: daily, \$1,531.23; total, \$1,531.23. September: daily, \$514.34; total, \$514.34. October: daily, \$2,918.49; total, \$2,918.49. November: daily, \$2,070.92; total, \$2,070.92. December: daily, \$12,836.45; weekly, \$168.83; total, \$13,005.28. Totals: daily, \$31,006.98; weekly \$168.83; ethnic, \$113.40. Grand total: \$31,289.21.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The 24th order. House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, the study of departmental estimates is a time for assessment of past, present and future—an occasion primarily for perspective. The discussion flows from many different perspectives—indeed, it is normally a clash of perspectives, with each member seeing or not seeing, focusing his own particular vision in his own particular way.

In introducing the estimates of my department, and of any department, there is always the temptation to deal exclusively with the immediate problem at hand, to concentrate on the department as if it were an end in itself. There is an inclination to devote the time largely to the reorganizations, revitalizations and improvements that have been completed or are planned. There is a desire to reel off statistics designed to demonstrate that the department is doing more and more, better and better—and I probably shall indulge in this before I finish.

But then, there are also the occasions when one wonders if such an approach has real significance, and if the things one is talking about have much real meaning in the totality of life in this province. Of course, they do have vital significance to individuals, in that the statistics may represent accidents, or wage underpayments collected on somebody's behalf, or strikes settled and so forth. But in a wider social context, in the context of the whole provincial community, I believe it is also essential to look at the broader picture in which a department like Labour constitutes a means to an end.

Despite appearances to the contrary, all of us, I think, sometimes run the risk of cutting ourselves off from the real world, of orienting ourselves too heavily toward constituency matters or departmental matters or pat, partisan answers to the new problems that continually confront us.

I spoke about the clash of perspectives that occurs here. Obviously, we cannot all view things the same way. It is inevitable that vision will be different. It is inevitable that the proportion we give to things, the way we react to them, will vary. Yet I have no doubt that for the people of Ontario, whose interests we are here to serve, the

realism of our perceptions is crucial, for it governs what we do, which in the long run governs the very quality of life in this province.

It would be most unfortunate if there were any in this House blind to the depth and breadth of current change in our society and unthinking as to the implications of such change. Surely none can deny that we are passing through a veritable revolution in the quality of life in Ontario.

We are an overwhelmingly urban society—urbanized in our thinking and doing, whether we live in the metropolis or at a country crossroads. We are industrialized, more prosperous than ever before; our economy is at a level of diversification and sophistication virtually unmatched elsewhere in the world. All those currents, whether cultural, economic, social or philosophical that exist in the most highly developed countries of the world, have their counterparts here.

It has been said that the underdeveloped countries of the world are experiencing everywhere a "revolution of rising expectations" as their populations see what has been done in other nations, realize what is possible in their own countries and strive to turn the possible into the actual. But this current is not confined to the underdeveloped countries. It is present here, too, as our own people search for, and follow, new avenues to the abundant life. In my view, this underlies most of today's onrushing change in our society and our economy, whether in the field of social services, labour-management relations, education and training or any of the other areas served by government. It has been in this context, to meet the new expectations of our people, that I have been so concerned in the last three years about transforming The Department of Labour to enable it to play the new, positive and outreaching role that the times and the direction of social change demand.

Not too long ago, the promotion of industrial peace and harmony consumed most of my department's energies. While this still remains an important and vital aspect of our work, recent years have witnessed the addition of many new services which make the Labour department a front-line agency in the economic and social development of Ontario. The principal service objectives of the department can be summarized as follows:

1. Anticipating and meeting the economy's changing manpower requirements by:
  - (a) Increased assistance to help industry

fill the skill gap as a further encouragement to sound economic growth;

(b) The opening of new doors of opportunity for our young people through on-the-job training.

2. Reducing human suffering and loss of productivity from construction and industrial accidents.

3. Establishing and maintaining basic minimum labour standards designed to eliminate exploitation.

4. Maintaining industrial harmony by assisting employers and employees to adjust to changing conditions through the process of collective bargaining.

5. Helping to meet challenges and problems facing both employers and employees as a result of technological, economic and social change.

6. Safeguarding the individual rights and economic well-being of every person in Ontario.

To carry out these objectives, we began in 1963 with an exhaustive and objective review of the legislative, administrative and financial resources we had at our disposal. We found that much of the department's legislation was outdated, and we proceeded over the next two years to revise, and in some cases completely rewrite, virtually every major statute or regulation for which the department is responsible. The process of filling out the department's legislative framework is continuing.

In January, 1965, I announced the second phase of the overall programme in the form of a "blueprint for the Labour department." The blueprint set out plans for a major reorganization, strengthening and expansion of our services. It detailed the financial and staff requirements necessary to carry out these new programmes and to administer our revised legislation. At this time last year, the House approved a total expenditure of \$6.7 million enabling us to begin implementation of the blueprint.

Today, I want to report to this House on the progress we are making in transforming these plans into action which will serve the people of this province. At the same time, I propose to map out the next phase of our blueprint for the future, which will call for a total expenditure of some \$8.5 million in the fiscal year 1966-67. This figure represents a doubling of our budget of three years ago.

May I deal briefly with the immediate economic and social environment in which we are operating?

In 1965, Ontario for the fifth consecutive year enjoyed substantial economic growth which produced significant changes in the employment scene. Total employment rose by three per cent, creating 75,000 new jobs. Unemployment as a percentage of the labour force declined from an average of 3.2 per cent in 1964 to 2.5 per cent in 1965. This was the best picture since 1956 and compared favourably with the Canadian average of nearly four per cent. On a single month basis the 1.8 per cent level reached in October was the lowest in 12 years.

The major areas of expansion were the manufacture of durable goods and construction. In the latter industry, contract awards in Ontario reached more than \$2.1 billion, an increase of 19.1 per cent in 1965 over 1964. A shortage of labour and building materials was experienced in the construction industry.

Trade union membership in Ontario in 1965 was 614,900. This represents an increase of 37,800 over 1964. It was the first time in several years that union membership has increased proportionately faster than the work force. Nevertheless, only 23.6 per cent of Ontario's work force is currently represented by organized labour.

An estimated 1.5 million workers are still unorganized, and some trade union leaders are urging the union movement to formulate new policies and streamline the structure of its organizations to realize more of its potential. Certainly our low unemployment and industrial expansion helped to add new members to already established bargaining units and to improve organizing prospects.

Any discussion of our general economic and social climate would not be complete without reference to technological change. I am sure we all recognize that this process is one of the major forces of change that is constantly at work around us.

Ontario must maintain a high and constant rate of economic growth if its citizens are to have a rising standard of living and its products are to be competitive on domestic and foreign markets. Economic growth is derived from increases in the quantity of productive resources and improving the output yielded by the resources available. Such an improvement in yield is referred to as an increase in productivity, and is usually measured as output per man-hour or employed person.

In its second annual review, the economic council of Canada enumerates factors that it considers most important in improving pro-

ductivity of the Canadian economy. They are: improved human knowledge and skills; improved mobility of resources; greater specialization and better organization of production; swifter and more effective technological change; enlarged investment in fixed capital; increased initiative and enterprise in finding new and better ways of using resources.

Management, labour and government all have roles to play in realizing these goals. With respect to technological change, management's principal responsibilities are identification of situations where new technology is needed and applying it in ways that will benefit all concerned. Labour is responsible for making change possible through revision of work rules while defining and protecting the interest of employees. Government's role is to establish an environment that encourages the use and acceptance of new technology, including an equitable distribution of the costs of change.

Technological change can cause both worker displacement and skill shortages. These results occur because new technology may make existing jobs and skills redundant, or change working conditions, job content, and work locations. On the other hand, workers with some skills will find expanding opportunities. New jobs and occupations will develop that employers may find difficult to fill.

For the least fortunate, the results of technological change may be unemployment, but the cause-and-effect relationship between the two is not clear. There is wide agreement and substantial evidence that displacement resulting from change will not become unemployment if it is accompanied by a rapid rate of economic growth. This suggests that the solution lies not in slowing up the process of change but in providing alternative job opportunities.

Ontario seems to be a case in point. In spite of changing technology, the province's rapid rate of growth has kept unemployment down to approximately two per cent of the labour force for many months—an enviable record and a record which in no way supports the ominous forecasts of gloom and doom to which some hon. members of the Opposition subjected us during this debate last year. I can see no evidence of the mass unemployment that was predicted at that time.

Instead, we find ourselves striving to fill a skill gap of considerable proportions.

This is not to say that rapid economic growth provides a complete answer to the manpower and employment problems arising

from technological change. In addition, measures to facilitate adjustment are required, because the labour market is too complex for workers to have knowledge of the opportunities available, or the adjustment they need to make is beyond their individual capacity to accomplish.

It has been recognized in both Canada and the United States that special measures need to be taken to overcome these barriers to adjustment. Perhaps the most important is improved preparation of the work force for the job opportunities available. This can be accomplished through broad-gauge, basic education and training programmes that make it possible for workers to adapt readily to different job requirements. For those already in the labour force, well-timed retraining and skill upgrading will, in many instances, prevent both unemployment and labour shortage. I intend to deal, in a moment, with the tangible progress that we are making in this area in connection with on-the-job training.

Education and training need to be supplemented by strong counselling services because of the obvious difficulty for individuals in obtaining knowledge about the kind of adjustment that they should be making. In this connection, we are anxiously awaiting the full implementation of the federal government's plans to strengthen the facilities of the national employment service. We recognize that, to succeed, any provincial training or mobility programme relies heavily on a strong, national job information and placement agency.

In addition to skill development, both worker and employer adjustment may also be required through relocation of workers, industries, or both. Arising out of political and social conditions, extensive opposition has developed to the worker relocation programmes, but they are certainly preferable to developing industries that will be continually facing cost disadvantages or allowing potentially productive workers to be economically stranded.

This leads me, Mr. Chairman, to one of the most important of our newly expanded services—industrial training. As I mentioned earlier, training is characteristic of the way in which the department helps facilitate adjustment to change for both worker and employer.

The training philosophy we have adopted can be very simply stated—we have traded words for action. Through experimentation by doing, we are now in the midst of applying one of the most progressive and, I feel,

productive occupational training programmes in Canada.

A year ago, with our training goals established, our legislation updated, co-ordination between departments assured and financial arrangements completed, I announced specific plans to launch, for the first time in Ontario, a comprehensive industrial training programme. The plan was aimed at assisting industry and individuals to develop their skill requirements on-the-job. It included:

1. The provision of flexible apprenticeship programmes where no such formal training now exists;
2. The modernization of existing long-term apprenticeship schemes;
3. The provision of short-term on-the-job skill development programmes;
4. Promotional efforts to communicate the programme and enhance the public image of on-the-job training.

To help translate these extended responsibilities into action, we established the new industrial training branch. The training staff has now been extended from 90 employees in early 1965 to our full complement of 133. They will number almost 180 by April of this year. This group of training specialists works on both apprenticeship and short-term training programmes. The three new branch divisions announced last year have been organized and are now handling programme development and promotion, field services and administration.

It has been approximately a year since we launched OJT and the response from industry and labour has been beyond our expectations. Among the factors contributing to this response have been: 1. The acute shortage of skilled workers in many trades and occupations in Ontario; 2. The department's increased capacity to provide financial and technical assistance to industries undertaking programmes; 3. Our continuing promotional programme.

In October, 1965, we implemented the first phase of a large-scale promotion programme aimed at introducing on-the-job training, or OJT as we call it, to Ontario employers and prospective trainees. This was the first time that any provincial government had embarked on an aggressive communications programme to sell the advantages of OJT to a mass audience.

In our promotion activities, we have attempted to update and enhance the image of apprenticeship training and to introduce the concept of short-term skill training to people already in the work force. The response to this campaign has been overwhelm-

ing. Through the use of newspaper, television and direct mail advertising, we have prompted serious inquiries from hundreds of Ontario firms and individuals interested in participating in OJT.

For example, over the last six months there have been more than 1,500 requests from industry for apprenticeship and short-term programmes which are now being acted upon by our industrial training branch. With these encouraging results, we plan to intensify the campaign during the coming months.

In the field of apprenticeship we have experienced a remarkable increase in the use of this technique of training. In the year ending December, 1965, more than 5,000 new apprentices were registered in Ontario in over 100 different apprenticeable trades. This compares with only 3,700 registrations in the preceding year. One of the major reasons for this increased interest in apprenticeship training is the improvements we incorporated in our legislation in 1964. At the present time, we are training more than 12,000 apprentices—nearly half of all the active apprentices in Canada.

Since January 1, the number of registrations has continued to grow and the programme is reaching into a variety of new trades. The most significant trend has been the increased interest in trades outside the construction industry where certification is not necessary in order to practise a trade. We have currently 140 new apprenticeship programmes in various phases of development. They involve a wide variety of trades including electricians, die makers, welders, woodworkers, machine shop operators and printers.

During the coming year the branch plans to implement several pilot projects with specific industries and trades to test the effectiveness of new ideas and techniques prior to their implementation on a larger scale. Pre-apprenticeship training is now in effect for the trades of barber, hairdresser and cook. We plan eventually to extend the advantages of pre-apprenticeship training to a number of other trades.

As I mentioned earlier, one of the new ingredients of our industrial training programme is short-term skill development. We recognize that not all jobs call for fully trained craftsmen or journeymen. Often the need is for workers who possess several specific skills. Short-term training provides a method of teaching these specific skills on-the-job where complete trades training is not required.

Under this system, training is carried out in periods ranging from two weeks to two

years. The trainees learn under qualified instructors and, in some instances, depending on the complexity of the skills involved, on-the-job instruction is supplemented by classroom work carried out by The Ontario Department of Education.

In short, the curricula and training periods depend on the individuals' and companies' specific needs. Wherever possible, skills are taught on a "block-building" basis, so that the trainee has the opportunity of acquiring other related skills at a later date. On a short-term project, financial assistance is made available to companies under a variety of circumstances.

Through March of this year, there have been 786 requests from various firms for short-term training programmes. Of this number, we have already established 89 short-term training projects which involve almost 8,000 trainees. They range from welders to lathe operators, miners, foundry workers, power sewing machine operators, textile workers, aircraft assembly fitters and scores of other occupations.

If programmes materialize from even a reasonable number of firms that have requested assistance, we can expect more than 25,000 people in Ontario will be receiving short-term training by this time next year.

This form of training is not only meeting the needs of many firms for people in these various occupations, but is also giving the individuals involved an opportunity to better their employment and earnings, in order to participate more fully in our growing prosperity.

You may be interested in some of the cost figures associated with these short-term projects. In one of our first garment industry programmes, the direct average cost per trainee came to \$180. Of this amount the employer paid \$62 and the federal and provincial governments absorbed the remainder. Contrast this with the alternative of keeping the trainee on the unemployment or welfare rolls for two months and I think you will agree that this is an example of public funds well spent. In human terms, we have helped create a productive individual who has regained dignity through usefulness.

The interdepartmental committee established last year between this department and that of education, continues to ensure close liaison and co-operation. A real effort is also being made to further co-ordinate education's vocational and technical classroom training with my department's employment-oriented industrial training. This is being done to ensure unimpeded movement for the in-

dividual through the academic, skill and occupation spectrum.

The estimates before you today call for an expenditure of \$2,323,000 for industrial training. This represents an increase of nearly 30 per cent over last year. Combined with the contributions from the federal government under our cost-sharing agreement, a total of more than \$4 million will be spent during the next year in developing the latent potential that on-the-job training holds for people of the province of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman, the field of labour-management relations constitutes much more than the mere mechanism of collective bargaining. It is, in fact, an integral part of our free-enterprise system. Under this system, we recognize the advantages of allowing both labour and management to function in an atmosphere free from excessive government intervention and control.

We also recognize that the price of this freedom rests in the acceptance of both unions and employers that they are the parties who are primarily responsible for the successful resolution of their differences. Government's role is to assist the parties in a variety of ways short of intervention and to ensure that the broad public interest is served.

The relationship between collective bargaining and the public interest is a matter which is receiving wide attention in both Canada and the United States. Both labour and management have been urged to give greater consideration to the effect that their decisions might have on the generally endorsed economic goals of stability, growth and equitable distribution of income. They have also been urged to eliminate unnecessary conflict in reaching these decisions.

Experience has shown that when both parties do not voluntarily take account of these matters, they find their freedoms restricted by legislation, and experience a declining public tolerance for their power relationship. Collective bargaining is essentially a method of making and administering rules governing an employment relationship. It permits the participation of both employers and workers in a private decision-making process. It is also the best means we have been able to devise to date for preserving a large measure of private responsibility and freedom in this important aspect of our lives.

It is not realistic, however, to expect major economic and social problems to be solved entirely by unions and management in a bargaining context. Other forms of consultation

between all the parties outside the crisis atmosphere will have to be developed and utilized, to deal with these broader issues.

In looking back, Mr. Chairman, 1965 marked one of the most turbulent years in our labour relations history. The relative tranquillity that we enjoyed during the early '60s has been replaced by a tougher, more militant atmosphere, one which promises to continue through this current year.

There were two main issues in collective bargaining in 1965: 1. How were the improvements in general prosperity to be distributed to organized labour? 2. What adaptations were to be made to take into account technological change?

Labour expected to receive wage benefits and fringe benefits such as increased pensions, sick pay, insurance and medical plans. Many industries in which negotiations were taking place, such as auto, steel, chemical, and pulp and paper, were experiencing unexcelled prosperity. Employers in these industries found it necessary to pay more to hold and, where necessary, recruit a suitable labour force.

The introduction of new machines and better techniques of production generated other issues which revolved around the major question of adaptation to technological change. Questions came to the fore such as: How is the worker to retain his job when new technology is applied? How are employers to get the most out of new machinery and techniques, and specifically should a seven-day work week be introduced? How is change to be introduced where a collective bargaining relationship exists and what is the responsibility of employers to displaced workers? In connection with the latter point, the Freedman report, which considered the issue as it affected "run-throughs" in the Canadian National Railways, is a significant contribution to this question.

In 1965, all major agreements made provision for general wage increases, which set the year apart from previous years. In the first half of the year in Canada, wage increases in one-year agreements averaged ten cents; in two-year agreements 15 cents; and in three-year agreements 25 cents an hour. Labour income in Ontario increased by about ten per cent in 1965, while in September, for example, average industrial wages and salaries were almost 4.5 per cent higher than 12 months earlier.

While wages were increased, agreements also made provision for improvements in pension plans, sick pay, and medical plans.

Job security was a major issue and one response to it came in the form of longer paid vacations, although hours of work generally saw no significant decline. Indeed, actual hours worked expanded during the year in the face of skill shortages and vastly enlarged production requirements. Concern over job security and job displacement was translated in some agreements into arrangements for advance joint consultation and planning to devise methods of meeting technological change; in others, it was met through widening of the seniority pool, new severance pay provisions, improvements in supplementary unemployment benefits, or even special training and retraining inducements.

With 239 strikes in 1965, as against 188 in 1964, Ontario experienced more strikes than in any previous year in the past decade. In 1965, they involved almost 90,000 employees, as against 52,000 in 1964. Some 143 strikes, or 60 per cent, took place in manufacturing industries. The main issues were wages, vacations, pensions and welfare. Most strikes were a direct confrontation of power between unions and companies in the signing of new agreements.

In the construction industry, there were 68 strikes, about twice the number in 1964. Striking construction workers found employment easily in other localities, which reduced normal settlement pressures and prolonged many strikes.

The year 1965 saw what can either be described as an upsurge of grass-roots democracy and independence or a loss of leadership influence in the trade union movement. There were, for example, some 37 wildcat strikes recorded, while in many instances, bargaining committees had difficulty getting membership endorsement for tentative settlements arranged at the bargaining table.

Some commentators have explained these events as signalling the entry into industry of a new generation of young people who are more confident and determined than their older colleagues. Other commentators believe that rank-and-file union members were generally determined to share to the full in booming conditions which they saw on every side. It is significant to note that in the dialogue between union leadership and union members on contract negotiations, there was no repudiation either of the leaders or of collective bargaining.

I noted earlier that where conflict leads to a declining public tolerance for the labour-management power relationship, there is a

tendency for increasing demands to be made for new forms of government intervention, or legal control of various elements of the relationship. If, for example, there is a trend toward more wildcat strikes, public demand will become insistent for making unions liable for damages and open to be sued in the courts. In the final analysis, it will depend on how responsibly the parties to collective bargaining approach their confrontation, whether there are further legal provisions enacted in the public interest to restrict their freedom of manoeuvre.

In helping employers and unions to resolve their difficulties, the conciliation branch of the department passed through an extremely busy year. Conciliation officers assisted in efforts to reach agreement in 1,352 disputes, involving 1,799 employers and 194,000 employees. They were influential in the settlement of 550 disputes; a further 394 were referred to conciliation boards. The remainder were either still in process at the year's end or required no further assistance.

Conciliation boards had a total of 482 disputes before them in 1965. Some 411 were disposed of, the remainder still being in process at the end of the year. Settlement was achieved in 195 disputes either prior to or during the conciliation board's hearings.

The year 1966 may well be a larger challenge to the institution of collective bargaining and to the conciliation and mediation resources of the department than was 1965. There is a growing body of public opinion which considers here are inflationary pressures in the economy. This will add to the normal complexities of collective bargaining.

It is with regret that I advise the House of the impending retirement of Mr. A. C. Dennis as director of conciliation services of the department. I am happy, however, that we have been able to secure the services of Mr. William H. Dickie to take over the direction of the branch upon Mr. Dennis' retirement. There will also be a restructuring of functions in the department to provide improved co-ordination of all aspects of conciliation services. The branch will henceforth be responsible for the whole conciliation process, from the granting of applications of conciliation services through to the establishment of conciliation boards and the release of their reports.

It will be my policy in the coming year to strengthen the role and the potential contribution of the conciliation board stage by greater selectivity—as far as those disputes

are concerned in which boards are appointed. I believe boards should be appointed, not as a method of delaying the arrival of some imagined day of reckoning, but only where it is possible that they will serve a useful purpose to the parties in the achievement of settlements.

For over two years, my department has been successfully administering a programme involving the establishment and enforcement of fair wage schedules on government building construction contracts and contracts of the Ontario housing corporation. I am pleased to be able to say that a similar programme has been developed for the road-building contracts of The Department of Highways, and it will become effective on all contracts undertaken in the next fiscal year.

At the end of December, minimum wage rates across Ontario reached the levels projected when the programme was established more than a year and a half ago. This has made possible a rewriting and drastic simplification of the orders applying to the industries of the province. At the same time, certain special provisions that were used to minimize the adverse impact of the programme are now being removed. The principal change in this respect is the elimination of the provision that, where employees are being paid on a piece-work basis, the employer is deemed to be in compliance with the minimum wage orders if he was paying four-fifths of the employees at least the regular minimum wage.

Enforcement of the minimum wage programme throughout Ontario has resulted in the return to employees of more than \$200,000 in wage underpayments during the past year. Reference has been made during the past year to the section in The Minimum Wage Act which allows the administrators of the programme to determine special minimum wage rates in special circumstances for handicapped persons.

I am sure the hon. members of the House will appreciate the necessity for these provisions if handicapped persons are to be given an opportunity to undergo rehabilitation and prepare themselves for useful and rewarding work. Some 1,964 permits were issued last year, most of them to cover employment in sheltered workshops or rehabilitation centres. Contrary to the uninformed view that was expressed by certain persons a few months ago, this provision does not impair the rights of handicapped persons, but rather is designed, and is used, to facilitate programmes that will enhance

their employability and thereby strengthen their rights.

The level of the rates in the minimum wage programme will be the subject of extensive review during the coming year. At the same time, we shall be extremely interested in what happens to the federal labour standards code. We shall be interested, in particular, to know when it will actually begin to apply in a significant way to the thousands of employees under federal labour jurisdiction. The confusion inherent in this situation complicates long-range planning for all provincial governments in the labour standards field.

Activity under The Industrial Standards Act has been vigorous. Not only have a number of existing schedules been revamped, but several new schedules have been introduced. They protect the interests of both employers and employees—by eliminating exploitation and at the same time by removing the causes or possibilities of unfair competition. Enforcement of the provisions of the schedules has been effective and during the last full fiscal year, some \$111,000 in wage underpayments was collected on behalf of employees.

During the past few months, the labour standards branch has devoted a great deal of attention to schedules covering the barbering industry. Persons in the trade who operate in suburban shopping centres and other areas where customers are available, and expect to be served at times other than those normally provided in downtown barber shops, have been anxious that a higher degree of flexibility should be introduced into the closing hours provisions of the schedules. Thus, in several instances where the barbers in a zone have applied for new schedules, the officials of the labour standards branch have sought to persuade them that they should consider schedules which allow barbers to elect either the regular daytime hours or, on Thursdays and Fridays, hours from noon to nine p.m.

The effort to accommodate the minority and uphold their right to make a living, without damaging the right of what may or may not be a majority, has been misrepresented in some quarters. I have no doubt that many hon. members of the House have consequently received hysterical correspondence which has left them in a state of puzzlement.

I can only repeat what the officials of the labour standards branch have repeated to barber groups across the province: that there is no intention to push anything down

the throats of the members of the barbering trade. This matter of alternative hours has been put forward for discussion. It should be dealt with realistically and rationally, so that a solution can be found that meets the interests of all members of the trade and of the public they serve.

This leads me into the whole question of hours of work, which has been under active consideration in my department for the past year. An extensive survey was completed some months ago and it, coupled with detailed studies of the economic and social background of hours of work control, has given us a pretty clear picture of the actual situation existing in this province. Because my time is necessarily limited, I am forced to generalize. But I do want to outline to the House some of the conclusions we reached.

At the present time, maximum hours of work in Ontario are eight in the day and 48 in the week, with provision for the making of exemptions and the granting of special permits for overtime work. Coupled with these minimum standards are the stricter hours requirements of collective agreements, of industrial standards schedules and of government fair wage schedules.

It must be admitted that until three years ago, the lack of an adequate labour standards inspection staff resulted in there being no certain guarantee that the various legislated controls over hours were properly observed. This situation has been completely changed. Today, while there are inevitably employers and employees who break the law, there is every indication that employees working overtime are exercising their own option for the sake of additional income. Indeed, one of the broad conclusions that must be drawn from any study of this subject is that a restriction of hours does not create more real employment. People will either moonlight in the extra leisure time available to them, or the restriction itself may prove so costly to the growth of the economy as a whole, that expansion will decelerate and employment will remain static.

More recently, the usefulness of reducing hours of work to combat unemployment has received much attention. Those in favour put forward the work-spreading effect of shortening hours in answer to the problem of automation and unemployment.

However, not all are in agreement with this last argument, and claim that a cut in hours would not reduce unemployment, as it assumes a degree of occupational and geo-

graphical mobility in the labour force that experience shows does not exist. People who are unemployed frequently do not have the skills or ability to take the jobs that may become available, and may not be in the same location.

These arguments have a bearing on the present situation in Ontario, where unemployment has been low for several years. This has produced a serious labour shortage in many skills, which has been partly alleviated by longer hours.

In any case, in this present period of steady upsurge in our economy, which appears to be the established pattern of things into the foreseeable future, any legislated reduction in hours of work would not only be unacceptable to employed persons generally—for it would reduce their earning potential—but it would constitute a drastic blow to the economy. At a time when manpower itself, not to mention skills or semi-skills, is in extremely short supply, it would be foolhardy to shorten hours of work below today's prevailing levels. The consequence of such action would simply be an injection of dangerous inflationary pressure into the economy, with long-term unhappy effects upon the prosperity of our people.

This is not to suggest that action in this area may not be economically and socially justifiable or even necessary at a future time. But it is apparent that action now would be both unwise and unworkable.

Last year, I told this House that I consider the prevention of industrial accidents to be one of the major concerns, if not in fact, the major concern, of The Department of Labour. I have sought to mount and carry forward a comprehensive programme of attack on industrial accidents, utilizing not only the inspection and regulation weapon, but research, education and labour-management co-operation, as well.

Since I assumed the Labour portfolio, all of the safety legislation of the department has been reviewed and modernized. The enforcement capability of all the safety branches has been expanded and improved, several times over. Indeed, the present estimates provide for further significant strengthening of this capability.

At the same time, we have enabled the workmen's compensation board to impose penalty assessments on firms displaying poor safety records. Assessments are, in some cases, being doubled at the cost of thousands of dollars to firms that have neglected safety precautions. To date, for example, almost 300 construction firms in Ontario have re-

ceived penalty assessments costing them more than \$1 million.

In order to maximize the impact of safety education programmes, and at the same time establish an effective relationship between education and enforcement policies, we have set up the safety education department of the workmen's compensation board with the task of co-ordinating and overseeing the activities of the various safety education associations that operate under the aegis of the compensation board.

To co-ordinate programmes at the policy level and advise on all matters pertaining to safety education, enforcement and accident prevention, I have reconstituted the labour safety council with management and labour representation from the principal segments of industry across Ontario. I am pleased to announce that at the council's request, and in order to assist it in studying all phases of accident prevention, arrangements are being made for the industrial engineering department of the University of Toronto to conduct a full-scale study into the underlying causes of accidents. This is the labour safety council's first major recommendation. The council believes that this study, which will take place over the coming year, will provide basic information upon which the most effective approaches to the complex matter of accident prevention can be determined.

During the past year, the industrial safety branch has set records in all its sections. The number of inspections carried out was significantly larger than in any previous year, as was the volume of plans for commercial and industrial structures, equipment and processes examined by the engineering section. During the fall, the new regulations governing safety in connection with grain elevators went into effect. This year, detailed requirements for punch presses will be developed. The estimates now before you provide for a strengthening of inspection resources, retraining of present staff and a greater use of engineering expertise in field safety inspection.

With more than 250 construction safety inspectors covering the construction field across Ontario, as against virtually none only four years ago, there was in 1965, for the first time in many years, a marked decline in the industry's accident frequency. However, in spite of the fact that the number of construction safety inspections carried out annually has jumped from a handful in 1961 to more than 140,000 in 1965, the toll of accidents and fatalities remains far too high

to allow anyone to be complacent. This is why I view the planned study of the underlying cause of accidents as being particularly important, and why I place such stress on the need for operating a balanced programme of enforcement, education and research.

It seems obvious to me that the results of stringent enforcement—and I would point out that fines for contraventions of The Construction Safety Act are expected to total more than \$100,000 in the past year when all the records are in—do not justify any argument that inspection by itself will solve this problem of accident prevention. Nor, of course, will education by itself.

The second annual series of training conferences for municipal construction safety inspectors from all parts of Ontario is now under way. Arrangements have been made, in co-operation with employers and unions, to establish a subsurface rescue organization. During the coming year, the regulations under The Construction Safety Act and the regulations covering underground work—enacted in 1963—will be reviewed in order to improve their effectiveness.

Provision is being made in the estimates to increase the number of elevator inspectors from 22 to 31 and to establish better inspection scheduling and follow-up procedures. Safety devices on all elevators will now be subject to regular tests. In order to strengthen the safety programme in connection with boilers and pressure vessels, a scheme of permanent identification will be instituted, so that complete and continuing records of their use and inspection can be maintained.

The new Operating Engineers Act passed at the last session provided for the appointment of a board of review, consisting of three representatives of operating engineers and an impartial chairman, to advise in connection with the safe operation of power plants and the training and qualification of operating engineers. The board was appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. G. Ross Lord, head of the mechanical engineering department of the University of Toronto. It is grappling with the complex problems of developing appropriate detailed regulations under the new Act. When its work has been completed, the Act will be brought into force. At the same time, the board is studying more effective means of training operating engineers.

The research branch was established just one year ago, to prepare background studies essential to the development of new or revised programmes and legislation in the labour relations, labour standards, manpower and employment, and safety areas of the de-

partment. May I, Mr. Chairman, sketch in briefly some of the major undertakings by the branch during the past year:

1. In the labour relations area:

Establishment of a collective agreement library;

Establishment and maintenance of appropriate statistics on conciliation and labour relations board activities, to guide policy formulation.

Preparation of information necessary to the continuing work of the labour relations board.

Continuing study of trends in collective bargaining for the guidance particularly of conciliation officers.

Study of strikes and lockouts in Ontario, with emphasis on unauthorized strikes during 1965.

Analysis of the hours of work, vacation and training provisions of Ontario collective agreements.

2. In the areas of labour standards, the branch undertook the following:

An evaluation of Ontario's hours of work and vacations with pay legislation and engaged in the preparation of background material for the department on wages.

3. In the manpower field, it undertook the following general projects:

An experimental forecast of manpower requirements in a manufacturing industry.

Evaluation of training organization and practices in the hairdressing trade.

Descriptive analysis of the new short-term on-the-job training programmes.

Study of occupational trends in Ontario, 1931 to 1961.

In co-operation with other agencies, the development of forecasting techniques for manpower requirements in construction trades.

Investigation of research methods in the area of management decisions to train.

Mr. Chairman, in addition, the branch is playing a key role in the development of a basis for the regular production of accident statistics that will guide the safety branches of the department. Under the sponsorship of the research branch, studies are being carried on in the universities in connection with labour arbitration, labour market analysis and forecasting techniques.

Programmes in the coming year will be largely an extension and elaboration of those already commenced. It is anticipated, for

example, that the collective agreements library will be fully operative within the next few months. On this basis the study of collective bargaining developments will be formalized, with the issuance of quarterly reports as a service to management and labour.

Shortly after the House convened, I introduced legislation to eliminate discrimination in employment because of age. Strong support has come forward from every quarter for this bill, for it stands to eliminate unfounded prejudice against the older worker and it represents an extension of our human rights legislation to advance equal opportunity for all.

With respect to housing, the Ontario human rights commission has been very effective in developing public support and settling cases. I am pleased to report to this House that every formal case of housing discrimination referred to the commission has been successfully settled. In terms of recognized public support, the urban development institute, which represents 60 per cent of all apartment owners, has signed an agreement with the Ontario human rights commission pledging full and equal accommodation opportunity for all, regardless of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin; they further endorsed appropriate action to implement their pledge. Similarly the Ontario association of real estate boards which represents the large majority of real estate brokers and salesmen in Ontario, has pledge their support for The Ontario Human Rights Code and endorsed appropriate action for their membership.

Tensions which occurred in Amherstbury last summer were greatly mitigated by the formation of a local mayor's committee with the assistance of the human rights commission. As a result, race relations, employment and the housing situation have all improved and the Ontario human rights commission has received the commendation of the Amherstburg community. The commission is assisting in a similar programme involving the Indian community in the Kenora area. During the present fiscal year the commission has successfully dealt with some 119 formal and 53 informal cases.

The women's bureau keeps the department and the public informed on the particular problems and facts of employment for women in Ontario. Women are now 31 per cent of our labour force and total more than the membership of organized labour. Much effort is directed towards helping women and girls with information about jobs, and the probable nature of their participation in the labour

force. But the bureau is also interested in the employer's problems, and within the last year a sample of 88 Ontario companies employing a high percentage of women were surveyed with respect to part-time work, maternity leave, age, job references and management training for women.

A course for visiting homemakers was initiated by the bureau and is now under way. Sponsored by the Toronto board of education, this course is approved and recognized by The Department of Public Welfare. A special reference library of documents, reports and studies, and so on, relating to women and their work lives is being established for use by any group or citizen in Ontario. This body of knowledge will be unique in its specialization and we hope its existence will encourage more people to participate in study of the many problem areas which face both working women and our total labour force.

As the members of this House have undoubtedly gathered by this time, my department is an organization of many diverse and challenging functions, all of them reaching out to serve the people of this province in a variety of directions.

I have not referred to the extensive information programme which is seeking to inform the people in all parts of Ontario of the services available to them under the various programmes of the department. Nor have I mentioned the new district offices which have been established to take those services to the people. Nor have I referred to the most important element in this whole picture—the men and women of the department, who are in fact the department, and whose efforts, to which I pay public tribute, are actually the means by which The Department of Labour is playing its new, larger and more significant role in our community.

In this modern world, no organization can be fully effective unless it makes use of the most modern techniques available. In this connection, it is symbolic of the Labour department's new outlook that during the next 18 months its administration will be brought completely up to date with the installation of an electronic data processing system to assist the staff in maintaining records, scheduling and following up inspections and performing other tasks which can no longer be discharged satisfactorily on a manual basis.

What is the ultimate objective of The Department of Labour?

Obviously, it must be influential in every area where people are employed. The department itself must be organized and staffed

in such a way that it is able to provide accurate, dependable and speedy information, advice and assistance, whether for the management side or the labour side. In short, it must play a role that ensures that this province continues to be a desirable place in which to live and work, and a desirable and attractive place for employers to do business.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Mr. Chairman, in commenting on the estimates of The Department of Labour, I want first of all to comment on the last paragraph of the hon. Minister's report. He mentions the fact that his department has ultimate objectives. As far as this party is concerned, I think one of the most important objectives we feel his department should have is that it should discard its role of passivity and should become more active, particularly in the field of labour-management relations. Having said that, I shall commence with my speech in connection with the estimates of The Department of Labour.

I want first of all to make some general observations on the direction in which we are heading in the field of labour-management relations in the province of Ontario. I see danger signs along the way—danger signs like the Oshawa strike and the Peterborough strike—that indicate to me we may well be on a collision course, a collision course that can only result in ever-increasing economic disruption for the people of Ontario. If I sound dramatic, I mean to be. A mood of labour militancy, unmatched since the industrial turbulence of the early postwar years, hangs over us today. This surge of militancy and muscle-flexing is setting the tone for labour-management bargaining this year.

This is a period of labour-management unrest and much of this unrest is related directly to psychological and physical pressures exerted on employees as a result of technological change, and to difficulties encountered by employers in their attempts to adapt to such change. Technological change has ushered in a whole new era in labour-management relations.

I want to shake this Legislature into awareness of the fact that The Department of Labour must get down to brass tacks with the problems it faces. It must gear itself to cope with the new way of life of 1966. The importance of the labour relations field is increasing at a phenomenal rate. As a result, the role of The Department of Labour is changing drastically, or at least we on this side of the House feel that it should be.

The Department of Labour is faced with the challenge of automation and retraining and education. The department is faced with increasingly sophisticated bargaining procedures, where its conciliators must work with highly trained negotiators on both sides of the bargaining table. There is immediate and urgent need for a hard look at our labour legislation, especially in the area of injunctions. The body of law which is used to club unions on the picket line is an example of a good law badly enforced.

We know the government has held an automation conference. We know the Ontario economic council and the reorganization of The Department of Labour and on-the-job retraining. But what is it doing to ensure economic peace through management and labour? What is the department doing to upgrade the conciliation service? The hon. Minister mentioned a few things in his remarks. We do not feel he is going anywhere near far enough.

Lastly, we would ask the hon. Minister what his department is doing to provide for more qualified arbitrators? The Liberal Party believes the time has come to institute broad, sweeping changes in the area of labour relations. We must start right now to make moves toward industrywide bargaining in this province, and we must actively encourage a continuing dialogue between management and labour. We must employ more conciliation officers and we must employ them at wage levels commensurate with their responsibilities as true mediators. We must upgrade the function and the stature of the conciliation officers.

The hon. Minister remarked in his speech on several things that his conciliation services are doing, but nowhere did he say he was going to increase the number of conciliators or upgrade the amount of money they would be paid. The hon. Minister of Labour must do much more to improve the grievance machinery for the worker who does not belong to a union. He made a great thing of how many workers, or what greater percentage of workers, do not belong to unions. This is very important and we feel that a worker from unorganized labour must find it easier to lay a personal complaint. This is where the department could be of some assistance.

We must make sure that automation is a blessing both for management and labour. We must make sure we take full advantage of the productive potential of this new technology, but automation is the root cause of many of our labour relations problems today.

The spectre of job loss through automation

has precipitated more than one labour tragedy, and we do not have to look beyond the newspapers of this city for an example. We face the sophisticated manpower requirements of an automated economy. The production and productivity possibilities of the new technology cannot be minimized without a highly educated and a highly skilled labour force. These are some of the challenges we face today. The danger signs are there for all to read.

If this government persists in its laissez-faire attitude toward labour-management relations, then we will proceed on our collision course at breathtaking speed. However, if this government is prepared to accept its responsibilities, and the hon. Minister of Labour is prepared to recognize the changing role of his department, then we can all work with confidence toward the untold benefits that automation can bring and the promise of economic peace.

I sincerely hope the government will not be guilty of another lost opportunity.

Mr. Chairman, I have discussed in general terms some of the problems I believe we face in the field of labour relations today. I believe, and my party believes, that we must proceed in this era of new technology in an atmosphere of harmony, mutual trust and understanding between labour and management, and between labour and management and government. But how do we create this atmosphere? Let us look more specifically at some of our problems, and how they might be resolved.

I would like to discuss at this point, an area of legislation where the hon. Minister of Labour could use his influence on other departments of the government in an effort to reduce labour strikes. I am referring, of course, to ex-parte and interim injunctions. In 19th-century England, the courts developed the theory that most labour union tactics, such as strikes, picketing and boycott, were a civil wrong committed against the employer, who was injured by them. For these wrongs, the union or its members might be made to answer in damages and the court might also make an order, called an injunction, forbidding the continued use of the illegal pressure.

It is, of course, the injunction that has developed as the primary technique of regulating warfare.

In the first reported instance of its use, an English judge made these unprophetic remarks:

If it should turn out that this court has jurisdiction to prevent these misguided

and misled workmen from committing these acts of intimidation, which go to the destruction of that property which is the source of their own support and comfort in life, I can only say that it will be one of the most beneficial jurisdictions that this court ever exercised.

This is something that tells us of the attitude, Mr. Chairman. It gives us an idea, of how the early 19th-century English courts regarded strikes and the working man!

So much for the early history of the injunction.

Crucial to understanding the current controversy over the use of the labour injunction, is the realization of the fact that it involves two legitimate but competing values, speed and fairness.

The employer's interest is in speed; for him time is money. The union, accused of wrongdoing, takes its stand on the issue of fairness. For it, time is the opportunity to prepare and present a defence. To some extent, the union's position was vindicated when we virtually abolished the ex-parte injunction in 1960. The Legislature apparently decided that confrontation of one's accuser, a basic principle of our legal procedure, was more deserving of protection than speedy protection of an employer's economic interest. This statement is, however, subject to important qualifications.

Firstly, violence, destruction of property and disruption of a public service are all enjoined without notice. These are no doubt reasonable exceptions.

Secondly, only in labour disputes is the use of ex-parte injunction restricted. By a process of judicial interpretation, the term "labour dispute" has been confined to situations where there is approximate employer-employee relationship. Thus, secondary picketing, organizational and recognized picketing and other common union tactics, lie beyond the protection of a full hearing.

Thirdly, even in cases where notice is given to the offending union, it is frequently a practical impossibility for the union to avail itself of its theoretical privilege to file affidavit material and to cross-examine the employer's witnesses. Thus, the injunction may be decided on the basis solely of material filed by the plaintiff employer.

Fourth: Injunction matters are heard in a weekly court where often a list of 30 or 40 cases threaten to engulf the most dedicated judge. The time available for a full canvass of the relevant facts and law may be severely limited.

Finally, restrictions upon the right of

appeal from interlocutory injunction orders means that the jurisprudence developed by the trial courts has never been thoroughly rationalized by appellate review, at least in Ontario.

All of these facts give to the labour injunction proceedings an air of unseemly haste. Yet the challenge is clear. If there is wrongful picketing being conducted, with severe financial losses being inflicted upon the employer, is he not entitled to speedy relief? Other jurisdictions have grappled with this problem and have not always resolved it satisfactorily.

In England, for example, judicial regulation of industrial disputes was all but ended by The Trade Disputes Act of 1906, which immunized unions from most of the causes of action upon which injunctions might be based.

In the United States, labour board orders, enforceable into courts, have displayed the injunction as we know them. Indeed, since 1932, the federal courts of the United States have been explicitly forbidden to issue labour injunctions in all but the most extreme circumstances, and after compliance with carefully stipulated procedural safeguards.

I have already stated that the labour injunction has been virtually abolished in England and in the United States. But are you aware, Mr. Chairman, that the labour injunction is almost unknown in Australia, and never existed in Scandinavia. Surely it is time we took a hard look at its use in this province today.

The common law administered by our courts represents an accumulation of judicial thinking based more or less on precedents decided by judges in the past, but kept current at least in theory by a constant process of adding new decisions to old.

In the area of strikes and picketing, however, the root decisions were made by 19th-century English judges, whose view of life and particularly of labour relations, as I mentioned earlier, was radically different from our own. In particular, they had a real hostility towards any kind of concerted activity, which they saw as disrupting the free working of the law of supply and demand. Their decisions then proceeded from a policy bias exactly opposite to that on which our modern legislation is based. They tried to inhibit collective labour action, while our legislation tries to encourage it. No wonder today's judicial decisions, which have their roots in another age and another philosophy, so often appear out of touch with modern labour policies.

The facts of industrial life as well are often unknown to today's judges. Apart from the fact that judges are generally unlikely to be drawn from the ranks of labour sympathizers they are often men whose social and economic education was completed 30 or 40 years ago, at a time when collective bargaining was much less understood than it is today. Thus, you will find them making such statements as these: That the term "unfair" is slanderous when used against an employer, or that a union has no concern with working conditions in a non-union shop.

Anyone with the slightest knowledge of the field will, of course, know that "unfair" merely signals the existence of a dispute between the employer and the union; that the union's concern with non-union shops is to prevent low wages there from endangering hard-won gains in the organized sector of the industry.

The best that can be said about the operation of the common law in labour disputes is that it was probably inevitable. Today, the courts have virtually outlawed all forms of economic activity by unions except for the following:

Firstly, the strike for collective bargaining demands following compliance with the conciliation procedure provided by law. Secondly, peaceful token picketing of the struck employer.

The process by which the courts have reached that position is so confusing and inconsistent, and marked by valued judgments, that it conclusively proves that labour relations ought not to be regulated by the common law.

It is a fact that no other labour relations are governed by statute. Not only is the court an improper body to make law here, but I submit that this Legislature is shirking its responsibility. I suggest, therefore, that this government should give serious consideration to abolishing the injunction and substituting a statute. On the other hand, if the government is not prepared to go this far, then some of the following matters should be examined and clearer guidelines established:

Firstly in the area of evidence accepted, perhaps viva voce evidence only should be heard. And unless there is some special reason, both parties to the dispute should be present at all times.

Secondly, some courts have interpreted the existing law to mean that an ex-parte injunction would be granted where violence is merely threatened, although no actual violence had occurred. I submit that the gov-

ernment should try to persuade the courts to interpret the existing laws uniformly with the requirement that an act actually was imminent. Violence must be clearly proved.

Thirdly, the definition of picketing itself should be made more positive and the court should be made clearly aware of same.

In addition, serious consideration should be given by the government to the referring of the whole matter of labour injunctions to the labour relations board instead of to the regular courts.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is this an opportune time for me to interrupt the member? We will be going on to private members' bills at five o'clock.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** It might just be, Mr. Chairman. I have another area I want to start on.

**Mr. Chairman:** Right.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves that the committee of supply rise and report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs leave to report progress and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Clerk of the House:** The 28th order; second reading Bill No. 17, An Act to amend The Ontario Human Rights Code, 1961-62.

#### THE ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS CODE, 1961-1962

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale)** moves second reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Ontario Human Rights Code, 1961-1962.

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Speaker, in rising to urge the adoption by this House of the principles set out in the bill standing in my name, An Act to amend The Ontario Human Rights Code, 1961-1962, I would like first of all to draw the attention of the House to the present statement of the law as set out in the human rights code, which at the moment is limited, in this particular context, to trade unions. At present the Act reads that no trade union shall exclude from membership or expel or suspend any

person or member or discriminate against any person or member because of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin.

The purpose of the bill, Mr. Speaker, is very simply to extend the prohibitions contained in that section to bodies which are authorized by any general or special Act, to govern the admission of members to a profession, trade or calling. In substance, to prohibit discrimination for the causes set out in the bill by any professional body which has by authority of this Legislature, the right to admit persons to membership and the right to permit persons to practise various professions in the province of Ontario.

Our objectives in proposing this bill are threefold, the first of which we believe the bill will clearly cover, and the other two are ones which in due course we would anticipate that this assembly would adopt in a generalized form to cover all professions.

The first one is that the provisions respecting admission to professional membership should not be conditioned on citizenship—either Canadian citizenship or any other citizenship requirement—or a requirement that one be a British subject in order to be admitted to practise a particular profession in Canada.

The second objective is to urge the government in due course to give consideration to establishing a body which would be charged with the responsibility of establishing equivalents of training so that a person who takes his training abroad—and by abroad I mean, in this particular context, mainly in countries other than the British Commonwealth—would know exactly what standard of training would be acceptable in Ontario, should he apply for admission to a particular profession.

I trust that in the course of my remarks it will become obvious that the failure to establish equivalent training standards from one jurisdiction to the province of Ontario has led to the imputation that professional bodies do in fact discriminate for the reasons prohibited in The Ontario Human Rights Code.

The third objective is one which we trust would be a necessary corollary of the adoption of this principle. Namely, it would become a custom for persons who have a legitimate ground for believing they have been refused admission to a particular profession, to apply to a court in the province of Ontario, to determine whether or not, or on what basis, they have been refused

admission, and gradually to establish a code of rules of procedure for professional bodies which would make certain that discrimination is not a factor in admission to such bodies in Ontario.

The extent of the professions covered by professional requirements at the present time is indicated by a perusal of The Revised Statutes of Ontario, which indicate—and I do not profess that this is an exhaustive list—that the following professions are covered by the principle of the bill which we are speaking of, and undoubtedly in the future there will be others: architects; barristers and solicitors; dentists and dental technicians; nurses and nursing assistants; doctors; drugless practitioners; optometrists; ophthalmic dispensers; pharmacists; professional engineers; psychologists; public accountants; teachers; veterinarians; radiological technicians. And undoubtedly there are others I have missed in making up this enumeration.

Sufficient to say that it covers a wide body of persons who are engaged, or wish to be engaged, in a particular profession in the province of Ontario.

The characteristics of the bodies charged with these responsibilities are, first of all, that they are granted their authorities by public Act of this Legislature and have been given by those statutes a very wide grant of autonomy and self-government. As a corollary of that wide grant of self-government, they have been given wide discretion as to the rules and regulations which they make for the admission of persons to their societies. In general, admission to the society is the criterion by which a person is entitled to practise his profession.

While there are many variations, the general form of exercise of this power is by their right to establish examinations which persons seeking admission must pass; a provision that they may have the sole right to determine those who will be admitted to membership and practise the particular profession, and a further requirement that the licences in general, authorizing the person to practise his profession in the province of Ontario, are granted on an annual basis on payment of a fee.

The other characteristic which is quite noticeable—because in only two of the statutes, to my knowledge, is there provision for judicial review—is that by and large there is no specific provision in the statute permitting a person who has been refused admission to membership in a profession or to practise a profession, to make an applica-

tion to a court to determine whether or not the discretion granted to the particular society has been properly exercised.

The two exceptions are, if my memory serves me correctly, The Nursing Act and The Public Accountants Act, each of which do provide specifically for an appeal to a judge of the supreme court of Ontario.

Now, so that we will keep the matter in proper perspective, we should, of course, recognize that such professional bodies have a legitimate, and indeed a compelling, requirement to make certain that standards of training and the excellence of their profession is one of their prime responsibilities. And it is in the interests of making certain that these are the sole criteria by which they judge applicants for admission, that we have submitted this bill; so that there would not be any likelihood of any imputation that other considerations—considerations such as are prohibited or would be prohibited if the principle of this bill were accepted—are taken into consideration when membership is denied to any person.

If one makes a review of the statutes and of the regulations under which various professions have been granted this wide authority by this Legislature, you will find that there is a wide range, from non-acceptance to qualified acceptance, to general acceptance, of the rules and regulations which have been evolved by the societies in determining the question of who should or should not become a member.

If one looks at it from a geographic or nationality viewpoint, one will find there is a tendency to accept equivalent standards of education from other provinces in Canada; to some extent provision for accepting equivalent standards of education and training from other countries in the traditional Commonwealth; and on occasion provision for the recognition of equivalent standards from the United States of America.

However, it is very clear that for practically all the professions, if training in other jurisdictions is to be considered at all, the governing bodies usually provide that the individual applicant will be judged on his individual merit, and that he has no criteria by which he can judge, when he makes application whether or not he will in fact be accepted.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. members will obviously recognize that where a wide discretion of refusal of admission is granted to such a governing body, if the sole criterion established by that governing body is one as to

their decision of individual merit, you will appreciate it is very difficult for a person making an application either to claim as a right that he has any status to make the application, or to claim, if he is refused in an application, before a court that the discretion has been improperly exercised.

The professions do appear, in some cases at least, to give token recognition, provided the equivalent training has taken place in England, Scotland, Wales, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, or as I have stated, in the other provinces. Few if any of the professions, so far as I can gather, have recognized equivalent training in other countries, except those I have named.

I have always been surprised that in three particular professions, and I am certain in others, there is a requirement that one be either a British subject or a Canadian citizen. I am sure the hon. members will be surprised to note that it is a requirement of the practice of the profession of an architect in the province of Ontario that one must be a British subject, or be a person who has taken the oath of allegiance and declared his intention of becoming a British subject.

The Architects Act specifically provides that amongst the other requirements for membership in the Ontario association of architects, one must be domiciled in Ontario and one must be a British subject or have taken the oath of allegiance and declared his intention of becoming a British subject. Provision is made in that Act for membership in the association or temporary licences to practise in Ontario, and that such licences may be granted on such terms and subject to such conditions as the registration board by regulation provides to any person who is a British subject domiciled outside of Ontario, but within the Commonwealth, who is a member of an association or society of architects within the Commonwealth recognized by the board.

It is passing strange that the architect, the late Viljo Revell, who won the world-wide competition for the design of the city hall was not, in fact, under the statutes of the province of Ontario, a person entitled to practise his profession in Ontario, or entitled to even have a temporary licence to practise his profession in Ontario. And while I know that he was granted a temporary licence, it was clearly not within the authority contained by this statute.

It is also quite true that had he lived to the completion of work on the city hall, there was no way he could have remained a member of the Ontario association of archi-

texts had he not chosen to become a British subject or indicated his intention of becoming a British subject.

I think the hon. members will agree that the ability to be a qualified architect is certainly not one which is determined by whether or not one is a British subject.

Similarly in the practice of my own profession, The Barristers Act and The Solicitors Act contain similar language; they provide that the benchers of the law society of Upper Canada may make such rules, regulations or bylaws as to them seem necessary and proper touching the call or admission of any person being British subjects to practise at the Bar of Her Majesty's courts in Ontario, and such persons and no others are entitled to practise within the said courts.

It is true that because of a differing system of law in large portions of the other parts of the world, normally speaking, a person is not admitted to practise law in the province of Ontario unless he has had his training within the common law tradition. This, in many cases, avoids the requirement that a person need be other than a British subject to be admitted to practise in Ontario. It is quite true that persons outside the common law tradition of training are generally required to take a substantial retraining by the law society of Upper Canada before being admitted to practise in Ontario.

The third profession I would like to mention—and I would not suggest that my recognition of these three professions, architects, lawyers and dentists, is an exclusive one, but I think that these are illustrative of the point we are trying to make—is the profession of dentistry. The Dental Surgeons Act provides:

That the board of directors of the Royal college of dental surgeons of Ontario, if satisfied by examination that a candidate is duly qualified to practise the profession of dental surgery, and that he is a person of integrity and good moral character shall, subject to the bylaws, grant a certificate of licence.

The requirements which the college has established under that general clause in their enabling statute, which I understand is the information furnished to anyone who makes an inquiry of The Department of Citizenship and Immigration as to the standards which he must meet, is met with the following:

The Royal college of dental surgeons of Ontario states that all graduate applicants for licence to practise in the province of Ontario are required (a) to be Canadian citizens, or to satisfy this board of their intention to become Canadian citizens:

There are many other requirements but, in substance:

To pass such examination as the board may direct, if the applicant is a graduate of an approved school—

which is applicable, apparently, to Canada and the United States only:

To pass such examination as the board may direct, if the applicant is a graduate of a school of the United Kingdom, Australia or New Zealand, holding a university degree in dentistry and recognized by the board;

To pass such examination as the board may direct, if the applicant possesses both the licentiate and fellowship in dental surgery of the Royal college of surgeons.

And if you do not happen to fall within the required training in those countries, then it is necessary to have completed successfully, two or more years of dental education at the faculty of dentistry in the University of Toronto, and to have passed the prescribed examination, if the applicant does not qualify under any of the three preceding clauses to which I have made reference.

Mr. Speaker, it will be obvious that if the principle of this bill were adopted—and I urge its adoption—that such provisions would no longer be permitted in the admission requirements specified by professional governing bodies.

The second point—and one which I referred to as our second objective—is, I think, quite clear now that there is a very real, informal exclusion of persons because of the non-recognition within the regulations passed by these governing bodies of those courses of training which are equivalent to the courses of training given in the province of Ontario. It is for this reason that we would urge the government in due course to establish a commission or body whose sole function, by investigation in all professions and in all areas of specialized training, would be to establish what courses in what countries are equivalent to the courses of training available in the province of Ontario. Our third objective is, of course, to obtain in due course the recognition of the need for a judicial review by a court if, in any case, a person has been refused membership and considers that he has been discriminated against because of any of the provisions set out in the proposed bill.

It is for these reasons, Mr. Speaker, that we urge the adoption of the principle of the bill.

**Mr. V. M. Singer** (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, Bill No. 17, introduced by the hon.

member for Riverdale has, I think, a very worthy objective and my hon. colleagues and I certainly are prepared to support it. But, as I listened to the hon. gentleman, I wondered if he did not get a wee bit carried away in some of the elaborateness of his argument in trying to establish his point.

He talks, for instance, about a body being established to review all of the courses in all of the universities pretty well all over the world—as far as I could figure out—in order to determine within specific professions whether or not the standards of admission meet Ontario qualifications. It would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that in the legal profession, the medical profession, and the dental profession, those persons who, by statute, and by choice of their colleagues, are called on to govern those professions, have a very real responsibility. That responsibility is to make sure—

**Mr. E. W. Sopha** (Sudbury): Hear, hear!

**Mr. Singer:** My hon. friend from Sudbury applauds because he anticipates, as I do, that very soon he is going to be charged with a portion of that responsibility.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that we are concerned that these responsibilities be properly discharged. I would think that, in the legal profession, we must be concerned with those people who are allowed to hold themselves out as lawyers. They must have had certain training and certain qualifications to so do, and must be reasonably conversant with the matters about which they are going to attempt to advise members of the public who come in to them for advice.

They must be trained in the responsibilities and ethics of the profession, and that sort of thing. And I would say that there must be rules and regulations to govern these things. In essence, to some extent they are discriminatory; they are discriminatory because someone who has not reached a certain standard of education will be discriminated against because he is not going to be allowed to participate in that profession. I think that this is reasonable and logical. By the same token, as I listened to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) attempt—and I do not think that he did it very well—to explain why the Indian doctors have not been admitted to the medical profession here in Ontario, I recognized that there is a very serious responsibility put on to the shoulders of those persons governing the medical profession that no person be allowed in the province of Ontario to call himself a doctor unless he does come up to certain standards. I think the

persons charged by the medical profession with making those decisions have to fulfil that responsibility reasonably.

Again, in fulfilling that responsibility, to some extent they have to be discriminatory. They have to say, "Just because you have come here and want to be a doctor, unless you have reached a certain standard of training, qualification and knowledge, we are going to discriminate against you; if you have, then we will not. You can come in and you can practise." I think that, in stating this problem in as broad terms as did the hon. member for Riverdale, he overstates what is a good case. I think that there is a case to be made; that discrimination, because of race or religion or background or that sort of thing, can be no criterion at all.

I wonder—he talked about citizenship and some of those things—really is it asking too much of a person who wants to practise medicine or law or architecture, to make his living in the province of Ontario, to adopt, or give the intention of adopting, the citizenship of the country in which he intends to earn his living? I do not think that this is an unreasonable sort of discrimination. I think we should be proud of being Canadian citizens and, if we intend to make our living in the medical or legal professions, or what have you, why not have this as a qualification?

Not that it has to happen immediately. You cannot get citizenship immediately; it takes five years. But let there be an intention, and application filed, and that sort of thing. I do not believe that sort of a qualification is unreasonable at all; though, in a sense, it is discriminatory. The point I try to make, Mr. Speaker, is that in making any of these decisions, one is discriminating; one has to discriminate to get the standard of quality that is wanted.

I think a judicial review is a very good suggestion. I would think that, from time to time, people have felt, in these decisions being made, that there is an unfair type of discrimination. It would seem to me that in these various professions, where it is possible that unfair discrimination might be exercised, there should perhaps be a board of review. I would think that this needs further exploration and a better system worked out to deal with it.

Someone was telling me today that trade unions occasionally discriminate. I have heard of new Portuguese immigrants into this province who tried to get jobs as stevedores and found great difficulty; they went down to find that there were no jobs, and

they could not get union cards, or get assigned to jobs, and that sort of thing. I do not know if they were being discriminated against, but the thought certainly occurred to me. I think machinery should be available to explore these things and to find out if there is, in fact, unfair discrimination.

In short, Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I support the principle of this bill, but urge a word of caution that we not be carried away with the broad generalities delivered by the hon. member for Riverdale.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. G. A. Kerr (Halton):** Mr. Speaker, I wish to make some remarks about Bill No. 17 as proposed by the hon. member for Riverdale. His amendment to subsection 2 of section 4 of the code has the effect of regulating professional bodies, such as has already been mentioned: the college of physicians and surgeons, the law society, and certain bodies regulating architects, engineers and other professions where these groups have established a voluntary, non-profit organization to ostensibly license, regulate and control its members. The amendment goes further than this, Mr. Speaker. It includes the words, "trade or calling," and this would apply to a very large segment of our working force, such as real estate agents, surveyors, and technicians. The amendment to subsection 4, of section 4, means that the new subsection 2 could apply to such organizations as the YMCA, the Salvation Army, the CYO, YMHA, masonic lodges, Knights of Columbus, golf and service clubs in the province, fraternities and sororities.

I realize there are substantial limitations in the amendment to subsection 2, but in the event such body or group is authorized by any general or special Act to govern admission of members, it might apply. Subsection 4 (a) and (b) would also relate to the amendment of subsection 2.

Many of the organizations to which I have referred are authorized by a general or special Act and some are not. Therefore, in the enforcement of the amendment there will be, of necessity, some discrimination. Unfortunately, many of the organizations who blatantly carry on a policy, written or unwritten, of prejudice and discrimination, will not be affected by the hon. member's amendment. Conversely, I am thinking of certain religious and ethnic groups in Ontario that have been set up for the prime purpose of teaching, fostering and promoting their own particular creed, not with the idea of discriminating or depreciating other groups, but to provide a

home of spiritual inspiration for many new Canadians who depend on such facilities for guidance, education and general assistance. It is probably true that people of a different creed and background do not want to be part of such an organization, but if they did and were refused or dissuaded, provisions of these amendments may apply.

There are confliotions and flaws in the hon. member's bill which would have to be corrected and eliminated.

Having said all this, Mr. Speaker, I wish to go on record as approving in principle the intent of Bill No. 17, in spite of some reservation regarding acceptance and enforcement of these amendments. Any body which has the authority to affect a person's livelihood and status should be subject to legislation which helps to eliminate discrimination and prejudice.

When The Ontario Human Rights Code was introduced in 1962, the Minister of Labour of the day stated that the aim of Ontario's human rights legislation was to create at a community level a climate of understanding and mutual respect in which all of our people, of whatever racial, religious or cultural background, will be made to feel that all are equal in dignity and rights; that each is a part of the whole Canadian community, and that each has a rich contribution to make in the development and well-being of our province and nation.

The Minister indicated, sir, that one of the main features of the legislation was education and conciliation. There must be a marriage of law enforcement and education, the Minister stated. The Ontario Human Rights Code accomplishes that marriage.

Two fields most referred to during the debate on the original bill were employment and housing. These are the basic rights most affected by prejudice and discrimination in the matter of enforcement. Procedure under the bill is to consider a complaint and negotiate to eliminate any evidence of discrimination.

The question of qualification for a job or a position will still be up to the employer. The success of The Ontario Human Rights Code and the amendments depends primarily on acceptance; the co-operation in the hearts and minds of men and women. If an employer or someone in authority in a governing body is prejudiced and bigoted there are many ways that the code may be circumvented. People whose minds are twisted, or who have the old school tie

philosophy, are usually clever and diabolical enough to seem to obey the law. In these circumstances, the law alone will not be sufficient to accomplish what we are after.

Discrimination can be a very subtle thing. It is practised by people who are considered pillars of the community, sometimes without really realizing the damage they are doing. Possibly some of these sit on governing bodies referred to in the bill.

I am assuming, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member's bill was prompted by alleged discrimination by the college of physicians and surgeons, with respect to doctors from India. The college claimed that it was a matter of qualification. The hon. Minister of Health has announced that the college's whole system of licensing will be investigated by a special committee of government.

Last year, the Ontario human rights commission did conciliate the matter of alleged discrimination involving licensing of foreign-trained doctors and have met with representatives of the college. It is admitted that some authority or body must have the power, without prejudice, to establish qualifications in keeping with prescribed standards. No other body, other than the college or the law society of Upper Canada, for example, regardless of the name, can establish those standards for doctors and lawyers.

The hon. member for Riverdale read to the House the list of foreign academic standards recognized by the dental profession of Ontario, then stated that these may be affected by this bill, and this practice eliminated. The human rights commission has been administering its legislation on the basis that questions regarding religion, nationality, creed, colour, race, ancestry or place of origin are non-essential because they are functionally irrelevant in terms of an applicant's qualifications, or his ability to perform a given job.

It is my opinion that most of the people who now sit on such governing bodies would welcome the idea and intent embodied in these amendments. It not only would make their task easier, they would have the facility of the commission to investigate every complaint affecting them, just or unjust. The commission could move in quickly. There would be fewer accusations and counter-accusations, less bitterness and less possibility of a man's or a woman's career being ruined. The reputation of all parties could be maintained and the air cleared. On this basis, and in spite of my reservations of the wording of the bill, I support the efforts of the hon. member for Riverdale.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill. The hon. members who have spoken have indicated general support of this bill and have talked about standards and discrimination in various terms.

I think the hon. member for Downsview brought out a valid argument when he pointed to the fact that we do discriminate in certain areas. But if we look at it more closely, I think what he was talking about here was standards, rather than discrimination, because I think discrimination has taken on, in the English language, a certain meaning which in this bill perhaps needs clarification in the minds of those who are looking at it.

The one particular matter I wanted to bring before the House today was one already referred to by two of the speakers who preceded me—that of the doctors who have come to us from India, particularly, and from other countries, and who have been practising in our hospitals and other institutions, but have been denied the right to practise on their own. In this I think we do get some distinction between the word standard and discrimination.

I have before me a copy of The Department of Citizenship and Immigration's "Basic Requirements for the Practice of Medicine in Canada." There are certain standards set forth here with which I think none of us would quarrel. Each student of medicine in Ontario is required to spend a minimum of six years in professional study. That is good. The college of physicians and surgeons is the statutory body responsible for licensing physicians for the practice of medicine in the province of Ontario. We have no quarrel with that. While the college of physicians and surgeons does make certain decisions, it does not conduct examinations, although it does recommend that examinations be given in certain cases.

The medical council of Canada conducts the examinations and then the enabling certificate is given by the college. That enabling certificate is granted to people who register with the college certain qualifications, and they are outlined here. I do not need to go into them for the edification of the House.

Then the college is also responsible for the issuing of certification of internship for the medical council of Canada, for those to whom it has granted enabling certificates. So that it has that responsibility. Then, of course, the application for registration on the educational register is looked at. The application shall be

to a graduate in medicine of a university in Ontario or a possessor of equivalent qualifications. Again these standards are laid out, and they are good standards and standards with which none of us would quarrel.

But when it comes to the people who have not graduated from Ontario universities, it says this:

Before applying for registration on the educational register, graduates of foreign medical schools must write to the college of physicians and surgeons of Ontario for information on the procedure they must follow to have their qualifications assessed.

Now, the doctors in question who have been already mentioned, have come into this country under section (j) of these regulations. The registrations on the educational register provide a limited licence permitting practice in a public hospital in Ontario approved under The Public Hospitals Act.

A medical graduate registered on the educational register must be employed by one of these hospitals in the capacity of intern, senior intern, assistant resident or resident, or be engaged in some type of approved post-graduate work in such a hospital or university department in Ontario. And such a person is required to give an undertaking that he will not charge fees for services rendered to patients nor carry on any medical practice outside the hospital or university department named in his application.

We come here to the problem of the doctors from outside Canada. They have applied for qualification to the group approving, then they have come up against the real problem, because the college of physicians and surgeons has turned them down time after time in spite of their attempt to qualify for practice in Ontario.

The surprising thing about this, Mr. Speaker, is that these men have already qualified to perform medical services in our hospitals. They have been there; they have been looking after patients and, in some cases, they have actually been teaching some of the students who are going to graduate and become fully qualified doctors in this province. It just seems incredible that these men do not have the opportunity to qualify.

I know that the hon. Minister has given us certain reasons—and he points out that the medical schools in India have been written and only six have answered in respect to their qualifications and their courses. But why men should be penalized in Canada because of the failure of a registrar of a university in India to answer correspondence, I am not too clear.

He also said that passing an examination does not make a practitioner in medicine. Now the reason for this is, of course, that the doctors have been pressing for the privilege of demonstrating their ability. All they say is: "We want the chance to prove ourselves. We want a chance for the college of physicians and surgeons to order an examination so that out of this examination can be established whether or not we have the knowledge and the facility to do the job for the people of Ontario." And that seems to me to be a reasonable request. Just the chance to appear, the chance to go through the examination, and the chance to demonstrate at that point whether they have the ability or not.

This is the place where it seems there is a difference between standards and discrimination. The standards are right and nobody should be allowed to practise medicine in Ontario who cannot pass these standards. But when it comes to where these men, who have been allowed to practise medicine in our hospitals, have been allowed even to teach, are now asking that they should pass the standards and be given a chance to do this, they are told "No." To them, and to many people who look upon this situation, it seems that at this point discrimination is being exercised; that because of nationality, because of colour, the bar is placed at the examination and these men are being denied the right that ought to be granted them.

So we simply say, Mr. Speaker, that this kind of legislation would make this impossible, that this kind of real discrimination should have no part in determining whether professional people are entitled to practise in Ontario. If these men are good enough to practise in our hospitals, then why keep them from the opportunity to establish their standards of excellence or otherwise?

After all, colour, nationality, racial origin, should have absolutely nothing to do with the determination of ability and skill to serve the people. I do not know exactly what standards the hon. Minister had in mind when he made this statement, that the passing of examinations does not make a practitioner in medicine. He went on to say that a certain member might read all the books and even pass the examinations but that would not make him a physician. These words may be true, but how do we establish what is a good physician?

When an Ontario student passes through the medical schools in this province, comes before this body, the main standard that he is up against is the standard of qualification of scholastic ability, his internship, his ability at that point demonstrated to his superiors.

These men who have coloured skin have demonstrated these things. They have not been fired from the hospitals, they have been allowed to practise there. As far as their superiors are concerned, they are doing an adequate job, but they are not being allowed to write the examination. That seems to be the one place where they are being barred—and the one place where it seems that only discrimination can be the answer to that bar.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is with real pleasure that I support this bill this afternoon, and I would hope that its passage would result in the abolition of the kind of discrimination which we have seen practised in Ontario against the doctors from India and from other countries.

Mr. D. Bales (York Mills): Mr. Speaker, we believe the day is past when such artificial bars, as are referred to in Bill No. 17, are major factors in determining whether you or I and others throughout this province might practise the profession they choose. From time to time we hear that the reason perhaps given for refusal of an application for admission to a profession is not the real reason; that there is another underlying—and perhaps, I can only call it sinister—reason a person should not be accepted. I think there is substantial merit in this bill, and I would hope that the government would give careful and serious consideration to its basic principles. I am not saying that these basic principles are today not adhered to by the government—not recognized by the government; but perhaps we must make it very clear to the public by saying so, in complete and bold language, that these cannot and will not be tolerated as a basis for rejection of persons seeking admission to professions.

Mind you, if a person seeks to come from another country, to practise a profession or any trade here, he must attain the standards that are acceptable here. Surely in this province we must leave it to the governing body of these professions to establish their own rules and regulations for the benefit of the citizens at large? We here, sitting in this House, cannot establish the rules and regulations for each of these bodies. Or at least, I do not believe that we should do so. We must leave the responsibility in the profession's own hands. But it should be made clear that the real basis of qualifying a person to practise in his profession must be the standard of competence, that he can do a proper job, that he will carry out the responsibilities to the public. In the final analysis, it is the public who come to a person and expect him to be able to do the same job as John

Brown or Joe Smith on the next block or in the next building.

There is an old principle in law, and it is referred to from time to time, that not only must there be justice done but it must appear to be done. I realize that, in some of these cases, an injustice may appear to have occurred. The hon. member for Yorkview indicated, Mr. Chairman, that there may be some sinister motive behind the refusal of some doctors from India. I would not, from the evidence so far, attribute unfairness to the board of governors, or the governing body of the medical profession. But I realize that interpretation might be given to these and other cases though few cases have received the publicity of these particular instances.

Referring back for a moment to a principle of law that not only must justice be done but it must appear to be done, for that reason I think there is substantial merit to the bill as proposed by the hon. member for Riverdale, that these clauses should be included in The Ontario Human Rights Code.

I would hope, sir, that in the future—in fact, in the near future—the government would give careful consideration to such changes being made. I can only see that they would perhaps eliminate a source of doubt, a source of misunderstanding, in our general relations with newcomers to this country.

We want to welcome them; we want to include them in our professions. Certainly, in the legal profession, we have many people from abroad. I can recall, however, of one person who came from Europe who had to work for many years as a law clerk before he could manage to understand the differences between the basic law of his country of origin and the English common law. It took time but happily he did finally attain his objective and he is practising law today. At no time was he barred by reason of his race background, but simply by reason of his educational background and training. For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to basically support the bill before us.

**Mr. Sopha:** Your Honour, had I been beyond the hearing of my hon. friends, I would not have thought that, in this enlightened year of 1966 it was necessary that we make a statement as sententious as this proposed subsection 2 appears to me to be. I would have thought that only the assessment of the worth of the individual—that is to say, his inherent worth covering the capacity of the individual to do things with skill as well as his moral integrity—was what counted in

this enlightened year of the nuclear age, 1966.

Having been born and raised in Cobalt, that town, that important town, to which the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) must attribute all the success he has ever had in this life—for he got his start there, having been born and raised there—it was not until I came to Toronto that I realized that artificial qualities counted for advancement. For Cobalt was a community where, perhaps, 25 to 30 different ethnic groups were represented, as well as a large body of French Canadians with whom one rubbed shoulders, played, and attended school.

It was quite a revelation in my life to realize that there was another side to human living, which involved preferment and advancement, that depended upon other things than the innate worth of the individual. For after all, Mr. Speaker, it will be readily recognized without development of the theme, that in the founding and building of this country out of a wilderness only the qualifications of the individual—that is to say, what he could do, what qualities he could exhibit in subduing the forces of nature, changing the environment in which he found himself—was what mattered.

Indeed, back in the 18th century, it must have been a fearsome and dismaying thing to contemplate emigrating to British North America. And it must have been at considerable sacrifice that young women came out here, to name one group, to become betrothed and marry officers, as well as other ranks, in the military establishment. It must have seemed to them to be the end of the world to separate themselves from their home and families, from the green sward of England; and indeed they must have yearned many a time to be back, now that April had come—in the words of the immortal poem.

One realizes that, even in this enlightened age, there are artificial qualities that are superimposed by those within our society who want to keep a barrier toward advancement of others purely on the basis of ability. As recently, as last Sunday night, to mention "that programme" without giving it its full name—but "that programme" which has, in latter days, become inflicted upon us and which we must bear, indeed, which we are almost compelled to look at—I remember that they interviewed a couple of very nice-looking young lads, fine red-blooded Canadian youth, from Upper Canada college. Apparently at that institution it is still instilled in them—even, you will be surprised, in 1966—

that Upper Canada college's mission in the world is to train future leaders. I, for one, was surprised that people actually believed that, in this modern day.

I would have thought that the egalitarian concept is so advanced that Upper Canada college graduates would have to take their chances with the rest of us; that they would be judged upon their ability, their capacity, and their moral integrity, as would a graduate from Bloor collegiate or some other school lower down in the hierarchy.

What I am really worried about—to put it into words, Your Honour—is not so much the putting up of barriers against the admission into professions on the basis of race, colour or creed, nationality, ancestry or place of origin, but in the putting up of barriers that are implicit in the bowing to advancement on artificial grounds; by reason of the fact that a certain group within our community may be put in a preferred position in relation to social class, who their father was, the people they know, and other things that, in the final scheme of things, do not really count.

For example, a leading industrialist with whom I was seated at dinner one time at a head table—not as prestigious a head table as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) was seated at last night, but a comparable setting—and I got in free, I might say—this leading industrialist said to me that when a parent asked him to hire his son for the summer, in the large industry in which he operated, he looked at that request very closely. Because not only would he not ask for preferment for his own son, but he was most reluctant to accord any special favours to the sons of others who might have his ear because of their social relationship.

We know that, even in 1966, these things still abound in our society and it is unfortunate that they do. There is a group, without seeking to delineate them, known as the “establishment,” that control the mobility of ability within certain sectors of our economy. And I will argue all night, with anyone who wishes to, that this is especially true in financial affairs, especially in the world of finance

—I mean high finance, I mean the institutions that control large blocks of capital. This is the time of year that the trust companies gratuitously send to us, as members of the Legislature, their annual reports. After I get over my dismay about the smallness of their investment in equity securities, which always shocks me—their lack of faith in the development of this country—then I read down the list of the board of directors.

Some day—I do not know whether it will be 5 or 10 or 15 years, or maybe 50 years after I have departed this natural life—some day I am going to see, in that board of directors, the name of someone who is not Anglo-Saxon and who is not French Canadian. There is going to be a major breakthrough when I am going to pick up the list of the board of directors of a large company and see a name like Piccinni or Kralewski or Makela, in recognition of all those groups of people who came to this country and made this country great.

Canada is multi-national. It is not the preserve of any one group, especially is it not the preserve of the Anglo-Saxon group. Some came early to this country, others came late. We pride ourselves on egalitarian concepts, that the only thing that counts is what a man can do, how he uses his capacities—not who he is, where he came from and who his father is, but his worth, including his moral worth.

Nobody really pays attention to us in this Legislature, and to the things we say, when all is said and done; but I hope that some day we will reach, Mr. Speaker, that perfect standard where a man is judged for what he is and not on his background or any false or artificial, superimposed standards. When we reach that day, we will not need a shibboleth like this subsection 2, because it will be taken for granted that we spend our time more usefully discussing a new recipe for rice pudding rather than the statement embodied here.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.



# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Tuesday, March 22, 1966  
Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Clerk of the House:** The twenty-fourth order: House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR (continued)

**Mr. L. A. Braithwaite** (Etobicoke): Mr. Chairman, continuing with my comments on the estimates of The Department of Labour, I would like now to say a few words in connection with the proposed changes to The Labour Relations Act which the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) has brought forward.

Inter alia, the hon. Minister has proposed the repeal of section 89. Mr. Chairman, the government has received, annually, many briefs from trade union sources urging the repeal of this discriminatory law, the most recent being the bill of wrongs of the Canadian union of public employees.

The importance of the elimination of section 89 to the labour movement is indicated in the fact that the very first wrong listed in the bill of wrongs was section 89, and I quote from the said bill of wrongs:

This gives any municipality the divine right to decide whether its employees have the same rights as other workers in the province. Section 89 is a violation of international labour standards as defined by the international labour office. Freedom of association is thus denied these citizens, a basic right which should be extended to all people in a true democratic society.

Mr. Chairman, my party feels that the repeal of section 89 is so important that the government should give it the same sort of treatment which it gave to its OMSIP bill.

Since the repeal of section 89 is something that cannot be done too soon, then our submission, Mr. Chairman, is that the government immediately move to have second and third readings given to the new Act to amend

The Ontario Labour Relations Act. There is absolutely no reason why the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor could not, as in the OMSIP bill, be called in and section 89 of The Ontario Labour Relations Act be repealed as quickly as possible.

The government is to be commended for sending a conciliation officer to Chelmsford. It is nice to see that he was instrumental in having the strike settled. However, for further cases, one would think that if the government really meant business, it would see that the proposed repeal was made into law as soon as possible.

There are situations similar to Chelmsford festering in other municipalities throughout Ontario. We believe that labour warfare should not be allowed to break out in any of these places, solely because section 89 has not yet been repealed.

It is to be noted that in commenting on the proposed amendments to The Labour Relations Act, the hon. Minister stated that an employer and a trade union in the municipal field have a very great responsibility to the public interest, when compared with an ordinary industrial labour-management relationship. I do not disagree. However, I see in his words, hints as to the essential nature of services connected with the public.

Our criticism of this government, Mr. Chairman, has been that it has been passive when it should be active. No one knows what the hon. Minister has in mind with his statements in connection with the organization of municipal employees and their rights to withhold their services under certain conditions. However, we in the Opposition have the feeling that the hon. Minister may be considering an extension of compulsory arbitration to the municipal field and we are quite concerned.

Compulsory arbitration in the fields of hospitals, policemen or firemen is one thing, but I submit that the application of compulsion to collective bargaining in other areas of the public service, particularly in the municipal field, should be fully examined by the hon. Minister before any such proposals are made by him to this House.

Mr. Chairman, I have already stated that as a result of the advent of automation, labour relations as we have come to know them, are undergoing a radical change. The problems we face in the field of labour relations are changing and they are changing in such a way as to render inadequate the tried and true approaches of the past, especially on the collective bargaining side.

Traditionally, collective bargaining has been a power struggle. Trade unions created the institution of collective bargaining by combining for greater strength, and forcing the employer to recognize that strength and to sit down and bargain and grant concessions. Anyone engaged in the process of collective bargaining knows that the success of the trade union is directly related to its power at the bargaining table—its power to compel the employer to agree to its requests.

On the other hand, to the extent that the employer can successfully exploit the union's strength and weaknesses, the employer will succeed. While the niceties are observed in most cases these hard facts lurk underneath.

Labour legislation in our country is based on the assumption of a power struggle between labour and management. In fact, labour legislation is nothing more or less than a set of ground rules for the carrying on of the contest. But we are faced now with the challenge imposed by technological and related changes, changes that were never envisioned in the development of our traditional bargaining process.

Today, the bargaining process is inevitably involved with such highly complex matters as automation, economic forecasting, welfare and relocation of industry, to name just a few. These are matters which involve both private and public policy and the challenge is for the leaders of both labour and management to capture the imagination of their respective constituents, to urge them to ease the traditions of local autonomy and of individual interests, for the good of the whole group and ultimately of society.

Even the traditional topics of collective bargaining, such as wages, fringe benefits, working conditions and so on, may have to be fixed on an industrywide basis rather than on the present firm-by-firm patchwork. Changes in the traditional attitude toward collective bargaining cannot occur without guidance, and I believe, Mr. Chairman, that it is the responsibility of this government to provide that guidance. Too long has it taken a passive role in the whole field of labour relations.

What do we propose? My hon. leader (Mr.

Thompson) has already stated in this House that the government can be the first in North America to set up a genuine provincial labour-management forum. My submission is that this government must take the lead in establishing a continuing dialogue between management and labour in order to gain the flexibility necessary to deal with the new challenge of labour relations, a flexibility not possible through the traditional bargaining patterns.

What I am saying, Mr. Chairman, is that we cannot get started in this area without the leadership of a third party, and I submit that the time has come when it is up to this government to assume that leadership. Sweden has taken giant strides in the field of labour-management relations but we do not have to go outside our own country to find an example of labour-management relations based on confidence and good faith, mutual trust and understanding. I am referring to the attempt in Nova Scotia to reproduce the highly successful Scandinavian labour relations system.

Basically, the scheme operates on the premise that labour and management can erect together a system of industrial self-government which will serve the interests of both parties and of the public and which will minimize economic conflict without outlawing it. An essential of the scheme is law-making with the consent and participation of those affected.

This presupposes the existence of a forum through which such consent and participation can be expressed. Such a forum was provided by the establishment of a joint study committee comprising top representatives of union and employers. While labour and management have traditionally sought legislative guns with which to shoot each other, in Nova Scotia both sides agree to a moratorium on all legislation except where it was proposed by the joint committee.

But the greatest significance of the Nova Scotia experiment has been its success in displacing the climate of hostility which generally characterizes our labour relations, as it does those of the United States.

I want to point out that while the Nova Scotia experience is unique in terms of its open application and implications, it is not the only indication we have had of a growing trend toward industrial self-government and labour-management co-operation.

The economic council obviously brings together two protagonists in labour relations in the work of economic planning. Individual firms such as Domtar and communities such

as Kitchener-Waterloo have established forums for labour-management consultations. In the garment industry and in parts of the construction industry, a close liaison exists between labour and management, though it sometimes explodes under the pressure of periodic conflict. Indeed, in the ordinary firm the collective agreement represents a set of privately legislated rules governing working conditions which are administered through the grievance procedure and a privately established judiciary, the board of arbitration.

To identify this commonplace pattern as an example of labour-management self-government is a little like discovering we have been talking prose all these years. We knew what it was but it took some college professor to tell us what to call it.

However, while the Nova Scotia scheme may not be altogether unique, it does demonstrate at once a need and a challenge in Canadian labour relations. The need is for high-level, authoritative spokesmen for both interest groups who can speak to each other and to government on matters which cannot be solved exclusively at plant levels.

As I have stated, Mr. Chairman, the challenge is squarely before us. The government should immediately call together its own labour relations experts, labour and management representatives, and the academics to discuss the challenges and the aspirations of the situation. And hopefully, such a meeting of minds would develop into a forum that would, instead of thinking in terms of individual problems for a while think in terms of goals and aspirations for the province as a whole.

I am not suggesting that such a labour-management forum should or would usurp the legitimate function of the Legislature. But it could be an advisory body to the provincial government. It would provide a neutral ground, a neutral ground that does not exist, upon which labour, management, public officials and the academic community could meet regularly to discuss a wide range of labour-management problems, and ultimately its recommendations could come before this House to be put into law by this House.

Once such a law had been enacted, it would be more effective because leading unionists, businessmen and community leaders had approved it before hand. There are, of course, difficulties in setting up such a forum, and the first meeting would probably examine whether or not this kind of forum could be held on a regular basis. Unions

and management in this province are not accustomed to talking on a provincewide basis. They have argued their cases individually. But the fact a forum has been called may encourage labour and management to think on a broader basis.

There is the question of representation which could be left perhaps to groups such as the Canadian manufacturers association, the chambers of commerce, the Ontario labour federation and other labour associations.

Therefore, I submit that the government, through the hon. Minister of Labour, must involve itself immediately and most actively in the search for labour peace based on confidence and good faith, by developing continuous consultations between management and labour. It will take political courage to use labour-management forums properly and it will be a challenge to labour and to management to make them work. It behooves the government to attempt to try to get forums going.

Mr. Chairman, I would like now to move to the field of industrial safety and to make some comments on the labour safety council of Ontario. The council was established as a result of the recommendations found in the Royal commission on industrial safety, known as the McAndrew report. On page 24 of that report, Judge McAndrew said, and I quote:

It is to be stressed that the function of the council would be advisory and its authority would be restricted to inquiry and recommendations.

The hon. Minister is to be commended on the appointment of a new labour safety council, to assist the government in the development of industrial accident prevention programmes. As we understand it, the council will study and assess existing industrial safety programmes, in order to advise the hon. Minister on all matters pertaining to safety education and enforcement and accident prevention. This new council is made up of 15 members, including the chairman, with equal representation from safety associations and from employee groups. I was glad to hear of its recent recommendation to the hon. Minister for research to be carried out in the field of industrial safety.

In order to examine the question of industrial safety in detail, it is necessary to go back and look into the origins of the council. Originally, the authority of the labour safety council was limited to acting only upon the request of the Minister. This

meant that when the Minister did not initiate an inquiry by the labour safety council it was not free to go ahead on its own initiative. This removed a great deal of the labour safety council's independence, and in effect nullified the kind of approach which I am certain labour would have liked it to have been given.

This does not mean to say that the council has not done very worthwhile work since it was created. However, and as far as one can see, it still can only advise the Minister upon request, and in that respect its hands are tied.

We here in the Opposition, Mr. Chairman, also appreciate the fact that there are safety associations of employers financed and controlled, I am informed, by the workmen's compensation board itself. We all appreciate the fact that employers pay, in the long run, the cost of industrial accidents through the accident fund, which is operated by the board. The question is whether this gives those employers the sole right to control, through the associations, the dissemination of safety education to the exclusion of labour participation.

It has been said that one of the main functions of the workmen's compensation board is the dissemination of safety education within the province. When the problem is examined closely, what do we find? We find the workmen's compensation board, a body financed solely by employers within the province, financing associations of employers whose duty it is to spread the gospel of safety within the province.

However, it is my submission that although the short moving pictures which appear on television nightly are interesting and possibly effective, they are not enough. The men who are hurt in construction accidents are labouring men; therefore it follows that the men who know the hazards better than any person are the men who are on the job. The proper approach to safety education and to accident prevention in general is, we believe, Mr. Chairman, to make it worker-oriented, rather than employer-oriented.

The basic problem is that accident prevention or industrial safety has been traditionally considered the prerogative of management for some considerable time. This is natural, having regard to the attitude of industry and government in 1917 when accident prevention associations were first formed. However, this philosophy is outdated, as it ignores the vested interest that labour has in industrial safety.

In his Royal commission report on The

Workmen's Compensation Act of 1950, Mr. Justice Roach stated, and I quote:

Since accident prevention is of common interest to both employers and workmen, it would seem logical that they should both actively participate in any organized system, the purpose of which is to lessen industrial accidents. As between the two groups, it seems to me that the workmen are more vitally interested than the employers.

In spite of what would appear to be a basic need for the representation of labour within the safety associations, these associations have not, to date, invited labour to become a part of their organizations. I note, Mr. Chairman, that these associations are financed and controlled by the workmen's compensation board and therefore, indirectly by the government itself. I would say, Mr. Chairman, that these employer organizations are obviously not the answer to the problem of safety education.

The labour safety council exists to advise the government, but the labour safety council has nothing to do with the education of the workmen. Safety associations and the associations of employers are the bodies which publish the safety rules, which give the safety hints and which put out the safety hats and the safety shoes and give the safety awards. My criticism of the present system is that it does not provide any means which would ensure the active participation of labour in the work of accident prevention and safety education.

Judge McAndrew, in his report of the Royal commission on industrial safety, recommended that accident prevention committees, with employers and employees both represented, should be required in every operation in which 20 or more employees are employed. The duties of the accident prevention committees are clearly set out in his report, and obviously, provision is made for some responsibility and participation by labour.

Judge McAndrew recommended that the accident prevention associations be placed under the direction and jurisdiction of the workmen's compensation board. This has been done, but not in the way recommended by the judge. Judge McAndrew recommended that an executive administrative committee of these associations, with full-time representation from labour, be formed to co-ordinate and supervise the activities of the associations and that such a committee be appointed by the workmen's compensation board, and be responsible to it.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, the workmen's compensation board has appointed a single safety co-ordinator to control the activities of all safety associations and the recommendations of the judge regarding the labour movement have been disregarded.

The Department of Labour insists on maintaining the privilege of prosecuting persons under the terms of the various safety statutes, and yet it expects the employer to see to it that his workmen are safety-conscious. As I see it, the position is that the workman and the employer may be penalized under the various statutes. However, no provision has been brought in by the government whereby employers and workmen may work together in the promotion of safety, other than the new labour safety council which, as I have pointed out, is merely an advisory body.

Is it not far more logical, Mr. Chairman, that the government should make provision for the enforcement of safety legislation and the dissemination of safety education one and the same body?

The Department of Labour takes upon itself the duty of inspection and prosecution under the various safety statutes. It leaves to an independent commission, the workmen's compensation board, the duty of disseminating safety education to both management and labour. This, in itself, is an anachronism. If the government were truly serious in its efforts to promote safety, it would bring all the statutes, rules and regulations with respect to both enforcement and education under one roof, namely, The Department of Labour, instead of having the same scattered under a polyglot of roofs with no effective communication between them.

I would submit, Mr. Chairman, that management should bring labour into full participation in the activities of the accident prevention association, as recommended by the labour safety council report. The Ontario safety education commission recommended by the labour safety council report of 1965 could control and co-ordinate the association, rearrange the jurisdictions, if necessary, promote the development of safety devices, run public education campaigns, produce safety literature and films, run statistical services, integrate personnel administration for the association, promote interchange of personnel, promote co-operation between labour and management and promote safety education.

Membership would be compulsory and labour would be represented. I strongly urge the government to consider such a commission.

**Mr. R. C. Hodgson (Victoria):** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. member a question? Does he intend to have safety association personnel become mere rubber stamps for the workmen's compensation board?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** The speaker proposes that the government take the initiative in the safety field and that these associations and everything to do with safety be placed under the hon. Minister of Labour who, it is assumed, will have the greatest interest in safety.

Now, if that means being a rubber stamp, then this is what would happen. I am interested only in industrial safety being promoted to the greatest extent.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to turn to the narrow field of construction safety. The Department of Labour may be classified as a passive participant in this field. The attitude the department has is that of observation: Do something only if the situation calls for it. That is, lock the barn after the horse has been stolen.

As an example of this, Mr. Chairman, I would refer the House to The Construction Safety Act, which was passed, but only after a rash of fatal accidents. The department has set up a labour safety council—a new labour safety council—but it has tied the hands of the council and curtailed its activities, in that it has made it a board which is solely advisory to the Minister.

The Construction Safety Act has many admirable features. However, there is one serious flaw which I would bring to the attention of this House: Enforcement of the statute is left to the inspectors who are, in turn, appointed by various municipalities and paid by those municipalities, and ultimately controlled, not by the government in the person of the Minister of Labour but by the corporation which employs them.

The government has thereby thrown back on the municipal taxpayer the onus of paying for such inspections. Even more serious than this, one often suspects that the inspector by the very nature of employment and source of employment is subject to the whim and direction of the municipal council which pays him. I can leave it to the hon. members of this House to draw their own conclusion as to the additional and varied pressures which an inspector must be subject to in a particular municipality, and the effect of this upon the execution by him of the duties as set out under the statute, no matter how many inspections he might carry out in any one year.

There is absolutely no reason why these inspectors could not be immediately put under the direct control, employment and supervision of The Department of Labour. This would immediately remove these inspectors from local pressure and, incidentally, would equalize the salaries and status of the various safety inspectors throughout the province.

Finally, the government has seen fit to select the courts as the body which enforces legislation. However, the courts have a common law reluctance to impose heavy fines on the offending firms or workmen as the case may be. The attitude seems to be that the growth of the economy and business is worth a few lives, that injury and accidents are largely the fault of the worker anyway, and lastly, that the worker should take the risk if he wishes to work for a particular firm or in a particular occupation since he has freedom of choice.

This is a sorry state of affairs, Mr. Chairman. At the risk of understatement, this attitude is strictly out of the 1850s, it has no basis in 1966 and it should not be allowed to interfere with the ultimate purpose of the statute which is the enforcement of effective safety legislation in Ontario.

A recent article in the Toronto *Daily Star*, dated January 6, 1966, gives ample evidence of the results of this policy. The headlines sum it up, and I quote: "Dog Bites Man; Penalty \$23,000. Building Job Kills Man; Penalty \$500." The article goes on to put some astounding figures before the public: "In Ontario in 1964, 400 lives were lost and 360,000 men were injured in industrial accidents."

Mr. Chairman, this is a monstrous indictment of the government's policy on industrial safety. I would go on to say that penalties under The Construction Safety Act can be so low as to be ridiculous.

Accidents were definitely rising in 1965, to an estimated 18,500, as compared with 15,835 lost-time accidents in the previous year, and this is in the field of construction alone. All this took place in spite of a dramatic award-winning campaign costing in the neighbourhood of \$1,150,000, which was supposed to bring home to workmen and employers the need for safety on all construction jobs. Surely, Mr. Chairman, I can give you no better illustration of the ineffectiveness of the present government policy.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman we would urge the hon. Minister of Labour to have his research department analyze the entire matter

of labour safety on the basis of results, costs, efficiency and effectiveness. Our submission is that such a survey would indicate that accident prevention associations, as they are at present constituted and controlled, while performing a service, are not contributing on the level of effectiveness which would be possible if a truly integrated safety programme, as suggested, was put into effect by the government.

I would like now to talk about labour forums, a group of dedicated people I am going to refer to as the unsung heroes of this province. I refer to our conciliation officers. These men are the front-line troops in labour-management disputes, whose actions in crisis bargaining situations can often spell the difference between economic turmoil and economic peace. I need refer the House only to the late incident in Chelmsford.

These men bring to the conciliation service qualities of dedication, of heart and of mind, not often found these days. It is fortunate that they do, for a conciliation officer in the province of Ontario has too little to look forward to, beyond too heavy a workload and too little pay. The hon. Minister of Labour will be able to verify these figures, Mr. Chairman, but I believe that today in this province we employ 14 conciliation officers who earn on an average about \$8,000 a year.

If my memory serves me correctly, conciliation services were granted 1,229 times in 1963 and 1,364 times in 1964. I am certain that we will find the total increased again last year. Not only is the workload increasing but new procedures and techniques in collective bargaining are compounding the effects of this workload increase and are creating very real new work pressures for the conciliation officer.

Our conciliation officers are working in an increasingly sophisticated field. Collective bargaining today makes use of highly complex techniques. Therefore, when an officer is called in to effect a conciliation of a dispute, he is usually faced with highly skilled negotiators on both sides of the bargaining table—negotiators who in most cases are earning a good deal more wages than he.

We need more conciliation officers in Ontario and we need to pay them on a more realistic basis, on a basis commensurate with the high responsibilities of their job. Specifically I would suggest that the government should immediately increase the size of the conciliation service and appoint a minimum of four more officers. I also believe that the government should immediately embark on a

programme to upgrade salaries in the conciliation service.

Increasing the number of conciliators would have a double-barrelled effect. Not only would it reduce the individual officer's workload to a more realistic basis, but it would probably speed up the conciliation process itself. A general upward revision of salaries not only would bring salaries to the present conciliators more in line with the management and labour negotiators they must work with, but it would also have the effect of attracting more top-calibre men into the conciliation service.

I do not know how many of our present conciliators have any academic background in industrial relations and I am not sure that such a background is always necessary for this kind of work but I do know that at least three Canadian universities have established departments of industrial relations where they provide undergraduate or post-graduate courses, or non-credit courses, for those working in the labour relations field. Two of these universities are right here in our own province — the University of Toronto and Queen's University.

Mr. Chairman, I also know that both management and labour are looking to these universities for the new breed of negotiator they require to deal with all the complexities of our fast-changing economy. I believe we must look more and more to the idea of a conciliation service built around officers who not only have the on-the-job experience but also have the academic background in labour-management relations.

This would require a gradual process, of course, but I believe The Department of Labour could steadily raise standards so that it eventually employs top-calibre university-trained men, paying them in the neighbourhood of \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum.

I believe also that we must amend our labour legislation to give the conciliation officer more latitude in his handling of disputes. The conciliator should be in the position to refuse to send a dispute to a conciliation board if he felt that that was the best thing to do in the circumstances. He should be in the position, where he believes a settlement is possible, to make a recommendation through the Minister of Labour directed to the parties concerned.

I have been discussing the conciliation service at the officer stage but let me dwell for a short moment on the conciliation board. We need desperately in this province more qualified conciliation board chairmen, men who through their reputation for listening to

both sides of the story, who through their ability to apply themselves and absorb details, gain a reputation for impartiality and fair play. I believe that we must look inevitably to the universities and I suggest that one method of recruiting might be to appoint qualified university professors as conciliation board chairmen on a permanent rotating basis.

Moving now to the field of human rights, Mr. Chairman, I would like to lay before the hon. members of this House some thoughts on the status of women in commerce, industry, the professions and in all types of employment outside the home.

I would say, Mr. Chairman, that we in this province allow, condone and practise discrimination against women in hiring, rates of pay, job retention, promotions and so forth. Certainly great strides have been made from the bygone days when women were no more than chattels, to be bought and sold in the marketplace.

Mr. Chairman, I am certain there must be a number of hon. members present here who will recall a great moment in history when women first obtained the right to vote in England. Why, then, do we continue to regard the female in our society as a second-class citizen? I think the main reason is downright male prejudice or: "It has always been done this way." It is one way to be superior or to dominate, by withholding many opportunities from women and keeping them on lower rates of pay, even though this is against the law.

Mr. Chairman, what logic or reason can be put forward today to support an employer who does not believe that there should be equal pay for equal work irrespective of who is doing the work?

This government is to be commended, Mr. Chairman, for bringing into law The Ontario Human Rights Code, section 5, subsection 1 of which states:

No employer or person acting on behalf of an employer shall discriminate between his male and female employees by paying a female employee at a rate of pay less than the rate of pay paid to a male employee employed by him for the same work done in the same establishment.

Mr. Chairman, I am certain that there are many employers in Ontario who do not adhere to this requirement, who break the law daily. My concern is based on the fact that unless there were strong unions to protect the female employee, it would appear that a complaint made to the human

rights commission by a female who felt she was discriminated against, might put her in an extremely delicate position in relation to her employer and to her male co-workers.

How can we ensure that the law is upheld? I do not really know, Mr. Chairman, but I would suggest that this might be a proper area where the commission, through the women's bureau of The Department of Labour, instead of waiting for a complaint to come in from a female might make it obligatory for any employer to whom this section applies to periodically report on any jobs where there is a possibility that the law could be flouted. Also, the women's bureau could make periodic or spot checks where and when it appeared that same were warranted.

In this way, sir, sex discrimination could be minimized with no danger to the female employee.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention one section of the code that we feel should be amended. It is section 4, subsection 1, which states employers must not discriminate in employment practices. To quote from the section:

No employer or person acting on behalf of an employer should refuse to employ or to continue to employ any person or discriminate against any person with regard to employment or any term or condition of employment because of his race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this section should be amended to include the word "sex" after the word "race." The United Nations declaration of human rights, a fundamental document of the United Nations, laid down in broad terms of reference the guidelines which it was hoped all nations would eventually adopt. Convention No. 111—discrimination convention, 1958, which deals with employment and occupation—covers discrimination based upon race, sex, religion, political opinion and national or social origin. So we have, Mr. Chairman, broad opinion to back up my submission.

Further in this enlightened field, Mr. Chairman, the United States government has published a set of guidelines giving employers precise information on how to avoid prosecution for sex discrimination under the 1964 Civil Rights Act. A spokesman of the equal employment opportunities commission has said that the government had found illegal discrimination against women to be widespread in hiring, job retention and

promotions. The spokesman also said that under the new standards, it will be illegal:

1. Not to hire or promote women because of the attitudes of fellow workers or clientele.

2. To classify certain jobs exclusively for males or females unless sex is a bona-fide occupational qualification.

3. To establish separate seniority lists based on sex.

4. To forbid the hiring of married women if the rule does not also apply to married men.

5. To advertise for help in a newspaper excluding applicants of one sex.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is a safe assumption that similar discriminatory conditions prevail in this province and I feel that this government should bring our code in line with our neighbours to the south.

Mr. Chairman, there will be some hon. members of this House who are employers covered by the code, and I would ask are we ourselves playing fair and conforming to the spirit and the requirements of the Act?

Just in case there may be some smug persons who say: "Oh, well, this is not really an important matter"; allow me, Mr. Chairman, to quote a few statistics from our own doorstep.

In Ontario there are approximately 800,000 working women, about 31 per cent of the province's total labour force. It has been estimated that of the province's working women, 41 per cent are in clerical and sales work, 21 per cent are in service occupations, 17 per cent are in professional or managerial occupations, 16 per cent are in manufacturing and five per cent are in farming and primary industries. Nearly a third are over the age of 45, about 60 per cent are married women. And, Mr. Chairman, the way that the average husband is dying off before his wife and leaving widows, it should be apparent to all hon. members of the House that it will not be long before the women are running this country.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman—and this is a fact—we cannot afford to sneer at working women any more, there are just too many of them. In the USA there are now 27 million women in the labour force. The U.S. Department of Labour estimates that 30 per cent more office workers will be needed by 1970 than in 1960.

In view of all of this, Mr. Chairman, this province should take a fresh, honest look at where we stand in the employment practices

of our women. We have been lagging far behind, I submit. If we cannot lead the world, at least we should take immediate steps to be on an equal footing with the present leaders. And so I would submit, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister of Labour should seriously consider amending the human rights code to include discrimination against an individual merely because of sex.

While we are on this subject, Mr. Chairman, I would like to digress for a moment and just mention something which has come to my attention several times. We often have groups of school children who come in to visit the Legislature and to see how democracy works. Several times, Mr. Chairman, I have been asked by the girls in the groups, usually from the public schools, just why we do not have girl pages.

Now, the first time I was asked this I did not know what to say. But after a while, I thought about it and I said to myself: Why do we not have girl pages? And by girl pages I think I would draw the line and make it only girls who are in public school. This will put an end to any facetious comments that might be coming from hon. members.

In any event, Mr. Chairman, I have noticed that most of the school children who have the questions and most of the school children who are really observant in coming here, are the girls. I have wondered why we cannot have girls as pages. Now it seems to me that if you speak to any teacher he will tell you, or she will tell you, that the girls are usually the persons most interested in what is going on. Very often they are the brightest and they study hardest and they get the highest marks. I think we should give credit to the female in that regard. However, we do not have them and I am wondering if it is because of custom or why? I think all hon. members of this House would agree that if we had girl pages it would add something to the House, it would give our hon. colleague from Hamilton Centre (Mr. Pritchard) some company and I think it would brighten the House.

So, Mr. Chairman, I am putting it to the government that perhaps it could consider it, perhaps the next time—by the way, I spoke to the page boys about this and they said there are two or three of them that would welcome it. So I do not know. But I think, Mr. Chairman, if we could have girls as pages, I think it might be a good thing. I think it might give the province as a whole some indication that our government does not discriminate.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I think this is one time that I would have no argument at all to having separate but equal facilities for these young ladies.

**Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East):** You can carry this discrimination too far.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Well, you do not know how many votes it is going to get from the women.

**Mr. Letherby:** You do not, either.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** You do not know Etobicoke.

Mr. Chairman, I have some further comments and criticisms of the attitudes and policies of the Labour department as appear in the compensation board's operations.

The workmen's compensation board is an autonomous body, which derives its powers directly from legislation as passed by the Legislature. It is autonomous in that its decision cannot be appealed to the courts and its funds are not entirely government funds. Consequently, they are not subject to the control of the provincial auditor. The funds are derived from a direct levy against all employers in the province, said levy being decided by the board and levied by the board, collected by the board and dispersed by the board.

Much has been made about the rights of the individual who appears before the board, but it is my submission that no thought has been given by the government, or by any other person, to the obligation of the board and the board's officials to the protection of the funds that are collected from these employers and to the distribution of same in strict accordance with the statutes.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Are you suggesting they are not?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** I am commenting on the—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Are you suggesting that the compensation board funds are not distributed in accordance with the statutes?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, I am commenting on the board's operations. I will discourse further on the distribution of the funds and our suggestions for same.

As I see it, the workmen's compensation board is in a dual position. It has an administrative role and an adjudication role. It has an obligation to collect sufficient funds for the processing of its work and at the

same time has an obligation to adjudicate those claims brought before it. As late as 1964 the amount of money processed was over \$80 million and the number of claims processed was over 318,000. No doubt the figures for 1965 are even higher.

I would stop here for a moment, Mr. Chairman, and I would like to tell the government that it is indicative of the way the government thinks of the workmen's compensation board that the report of the board first of all is not even ready by the time that the estimates of The Department of Labour come up; and second, there is not even any provision in the estimates of The Department of Labour for the workmen's compensation board. I am wondering if the hon. Minister feels that the board just is not worthwhile worrying about?

As far as the average working man is concerned, I think he finds that the board is the most important thing; and as far as the distribution of its funds is concerned, I am certain that those who do not get money when they think they should get money, they would be glad to tell the hon. Minister that they do not think the funds of the board are being distributed properly.

The situation in which the board finds itself is unique in the annals of administrative law. The same body must administer and adjudicate. Check on the operations of Hydro, the municipal board, the labour relations board and the transport board. Consequently you have an organization which has the power of taxation as given to it by a specific statute, uncontrolled by the government and which at the same time exercises no control over the expenditures of these funds.

By control over expenditure, I mean that the board must report to the Legislature once a year, and it never does when The Department of Labour's estimates are up so that we can examine its operations. This report is the only obligation on the board with respect to reporting to the provincial government. The accounts are audited by the board's own auditors, who are of course, subject to the control of the provincial auditor.

The collection of funds is, in the board's business, rather unique. On or before February 28 in each year, employers must report to the board the amount of the actual payroll for the previous year, properly audited, and the estimated amount of their payroll for the next year. These documents are processed and as soon as the electronic machines at the board's headquarters can

spew forth the notices of assessment the documents are mailed to the employers, who suddenly find themselves with a bill which they must pay within 60 days.

This bill includes an adjustment on the previous year's payroll, plus the assessment of the estimated payroll for the coming year. This means that if a man or company has an estimate of an extra \$50,000 on his previous year's payroll and he estimated his payroll for the coming year at \$100,000, he would be paying assessment on \$150,000. In the construction business he pays this at the rate of approximately \$3.75 per hundred dollars of payroll.

Figure it out for yourself, Mr. Chairman. This means that our employer must pay a bill of \$5,625 within 60 days at the height of his busiest season. In the construction industry these documents usually come out in April or May. If the employer is late in paying, one day late in paying in fact, a five per cent back charge is made for everything unpaid on the due date. After the first month, interest is accumulated at the rate of two per cent per month for any unpaid balance.

So we see, Mr. Chairman, that the ordinary businessman has no alternative but to go to his bank or to get money by some means or other. The board does not see fit to allow the businessman to pay this by instalments. It does not issue its assessment in such a way that the money is received equally over the year, but it demands all of its money at once. One would suppose that the board does this because it feels it cannot count on the average businessman to pay his assessment and thereby protect his workmen.

No one would argue that the workman does not have the right to be protected, irrespective of whether the employer has paid or not. However, if too many employers do not pay the compensation board will have to make a call on the public Treasury under the terms of its statute. This, Mr. Chairman, it has never done in the 50-odd years of its existence. The statute allows the board to come to the public Treasury for a sum in the neighbourhood of \$100,000. The actual amount really does not matter, inasmuch as the total figure would not pay for even a very short period of the board's operating expenses.

Now I must make it clear that I am not against keeping this figure at a minimum, because I feel that it enhances the independent nature of the board. However, when the board operates in such a way to make it virtually impossible for the smaller businessman to operate, especially where he has

a high rate of assessment in the hazardous industries such as steel erection, welding, building, wrecking, and so forth, one wonders if the whole method of financing could not be done in a more equitable and secure manner.

As I understand it, the money that comes into the board from assessments is invested by the board. The board buys many millions of dollars worth of short-term notes and thereby earns interest for the board, over and above the money it has already collected from these employers. Thereby, the employer is not only paying interest for his money if he is late in making payment on his assessment, but he is also enabling the board as an independent government agency to render considerable interest for itself. This interest, one would think, should belong rightly to the businessman and should be credited back to him. One wonders what interest the workmen's compensation board does pay, if any, to employers for moneys paid in advance that are needed in the latter part of the year. Perhaps the hon. Minister might want to tell us about this.

Now what can be done to remedy this? I suggest an equalization of payments on a quarterly or other regular basis. This suggestion is made in all seriousness to assist businessmen in coping with one of the major expenses of operation in this day and age. So much for the businessman or employer.

I turn now to an examination of the funds in relation to the employee. The funds collected by the board form what is called the accident fund. It is from this fund that employees and workmen generally receive the benefits that are payable to them under the Act. Having collected these funds the board must ensure that they are expended properly and this, in spite of all the publicity which has been given to workmen's rights under the Act, is the major duty of the board in my estimation.

The board must, under the terms of the statute, ensure that every workman receives everything to which he is entitled, and not one penny more. Therefore, in the adjudication part of the board's business, we find that the board must constantly keep in mind this dual role.

A claim is dealt with by the claims department and although 95 per cent of them are purely routine and can be processed at the lowest level of administration—which is the claims department—nevertheless, the balance of five per cent, or approximately 15,000 claims per annum, turn out to be contentious. These claims must be dealt with

at a higher level. This higher level at the present time is the review committee and, finally, the appeal tribunal. These two bodies are set up within the appeal organization of the workmen's compensation board and they are composed of officials of the board, chosen by the board for their particular knowledge and delegated specific power under the terms of the statute.

The delegated powers given to these bodies are the same powers as possessed by the board. No one will quarrel with the fact that no body of three men can deal with a total of more than 15,000 contentious claims in any one year. Sitting day and night every day of the year, this still could not be done. No quarrel is found with the idea of delegating power, but it is pointed out that the rights of the workman and the rights of the employer are those which are given to them by the statute.

If the statute did not exist, the workman would have a common law right; he would be subject to the doctrine of common employment; the doctrine of contributory negligence. He would have to take every case to court. Instead of this, the government has appointed a body and charged that body with the duty of fully investigating all aspects of a man's claims and of determining the true facts relevant to that man's claim.

The powers of the board are described in subsection 72 of the Act, which I quote in part:

The board has exclusive jurisdiction to examine and to hear and determine all matters in question arising under this part.

It should be noted, Mr. Chairman, that the board cannot rely on the uncorroborated evidence that may be presented by witnesses. It must investigate, it must examine, it must have medical evidence and it must hear the parties, always maintaining an even balance between its duty to the individual claimants and its duty to the accident fund.

It is my submission that the board is not doing this. The workman is forced to prove his claim, all of which is not, to my way of thinking, within the spirit of the original legislation proposed by Sir William Meredith, during the first world war. As I mentioned earlier, the workmen's compensation board wears two hats—an administrator's hat and an adjudication hat. Changes which have been instituted by the new administration of the board have, to a certain extent, recognized this point, but what is this system of appeal?

A workman is told that his claims cannot be allowed because of his failure to show that a particular statutory requirement has been met. These particular statutory requirements are as follows:

1. The man was, or was not, a workman within the meaning of the statute.
2. That he was working for an employer in an industry covered under the Act.
3. That he suffered an accident within the meaning of the Act.
4. That as a result of such accident, he suffered personal injury.
5. That as a result of such personal injury, he is now suffering disability.
6. That the disability complained of to the board is the result of his original accident.

In brief—one or a combination of these reasons may be forwarded to a workman when his claim is turned down.

Mr. Chairman, just imagine what the effect would be of such a letter—written in formal language such as I have just mentioned—on a French-Canadian logger from the north woods, or an Italian construction worker newly arrived in Canada, or on a Portuguese immigrant in the same condition, or on any person who has recently arrived in this country from a foreign land and who does not speak the best of English or understand it fully, and who has a natural fear of government, in addition to all his other inadequacies. Sometimes these people are very much puzzled by the letter they get from the board, Mr. Chairman. They do not know what to do next.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to stop for a moment here and I would like to tell the House about a particular case, that of Herbert Long. I want to read from a letter dated February 8, 1966, which was addressed to: "The Hon. John Robarts, Premier of Ontario, Parliament Buildings, Toronto." I see that a copy was sent to the workmen's compensation board, 90 Harbord street, Toronto. The letter is from William O. Moore, an organizer of the teamsters, chauffeurs, warehousemen and helpers union, local 880, in Windsor.

This letter, Mr. Chairman, will give you an indication of some of the problems that workmen, who are injured, find themselves involved in when they make application to the board and have difficulty in having their cases processed. I quote:

Hon. Robarts:

It is with deep concern and aggravation over the situation that sadly exists in our Windsor area with the workmen's com-

pensation board, and that many find there is great need for an investigation into the workmen's compensation—

You will note, Mr. Chairman, that this letter was written by a person who obviously is a working man who does not have the facility with the language that we might have. However, it does set the fact of this case out. I should point out, at this time, Mr. Chairman, that this organizer has never received a reply to this letter from the hon. Prime Minister or from the workmen's compensation board. I continue:

One particular matter is in the case of Mr. Herbert Long, who has been bedridden and waiting since December 20, 1965—

the letter is dated February 8, Mr. Chairman:

—and is still waiting for compensation to this date. Until this situation is approved by the board, this man is slowly getting worse and worse and the question now arises, must a man die before this slow procedure can be speeded up?

Therefore, with a serious question such as this facing us, we would like you to check into the reasons for such lengthy delay in paying of the workmen's compensation.

It would appear that the humane society treats dumb animals better than the workmen's compensation treat the human race, and since attention is what is needed here, perhaps it would be possible they be amalgamated.

Trusting that the writer may hear from you within the next few days before the situation continues on any longer such as this, remaining.

Respectfully yours,  
William O. Moore.

As I said, Mr. Chairman, this letter was never replied to.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman? The hon. member telephoned me and told me about this matter.

Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Chairman, this letter was just given to me today when I was preparing my speech and if the hon. Minister will look, it is not in the transcript of the speech he probably has. I was just given this.

I should say, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister is really serious, I have in my own files several cases such as this and I am sure there is not one hon. member of the

Opposition who does not have files such as this where compensation has been held up for quite a long time. I do not think it behooves the hon. Minister—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I cannot accept that statement from the hon. member. I would need more details of the cases. There are files that are referred to the compensation board directly or even through my office and the record of the compensation board is exactly the opposite to the inference and the innuendo that the hon. member is conveying to this House. We have to look at the facts in each case, but the inferences that the hon. member is making I have not found to be true.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, I stand by what I have said here. This is a case right here, and there are many other cases. I am certain other members of this House can tell you of cases where, due to some ambiguity and due to some technical interpretation of the Act, people have been cheated—perhaps that is the word to use—out of their workmen's compensation. They have not received it.

Mr. Chairman, I want to continue with the workmen's compensation board. As I was saying, is it any wonder that letters come to the board threatening murder or mayhem? In fact, I would remind the hon. members of this House of the murder of a medical officer of the board some 10 or 12 years ago while he was sitting at his desk at the board's old rehabilitation centre at Malton. One wonders if this was not the end result of a feeling of frustration and impotence on the part of a workman who considered himself to be wronged by the board.

I would remind the hon. members of this House that all a workman gets if his case is turned down is a letter setting out the fact that he has not fulfilled one or more of the requirements which are mentioned previously. He is also told that he can appeal to the review committee. The review committee is formed of a group of senior board officials whose sole job is to adjudicate on the merits of the claim—and I want to emphasize this, Mr. Chairman—as they appear in the file. The workman can present more medical evidence, the workman can look for more witnesses to his accident, the workman can ask his employer for a clarification of his employment status. However, all of these things must be done by the workman; the onus of proof still lies with the workman, who in many cases is unable to cope with the requirements of the situation. It may be

that he cannot speak or write English; it may be that he could be in bed like Mr. Long, to whom I referred earlier. In any event he has difficulty in trying to find out what next to do.

I should point out that the review committee can order a new medical review, a special investigation or such further steps as it may feel are necessary. In this way it is true the workman may be helped. However, I should reaffirm that the onus is never lifted from the shoulders of the workman.

I would like to make it clear at this point that the workman does not have the right to appear before this review committee. All of its deliberations are based solely on the evidence contained in the file alone. However, when a workman is persistent he has the right to apply for a hearing before the appeal tribunal; what a word that is, tribunal; it reminds one of the Star chamber in the days of old.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** What do you mean by that; it is an honourable tribunal?

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** That is his opinion, he has a right to it.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Etobicoke has the floor.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Did the hon. Minister wish to make some comment? I am sorry.

The tribunal can only adjudicate, it does nothing but adjudicate. In *viva voce* hearings everything is taken down under oath, the file is reviewed and except for the board itself a final decision is arrived at. But this final decision is limited in that a tribunal must make its decision solely on the evidence available to it. It cannot, in cases which call for the same, put a man back in the hospital for further investigation. It cannot send out special investigators to clear up particular points which have been left unproven on the part of the claimant.

**Mr. A. V. Walker (Oshawa):** It can so; what are you giving us?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** My opinion.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** You go right ahead, gentlemen, you do not bother me.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, I might say if the hon. gentleman had been an employee of the workmen's compensation board,

or if he has had people come to him with some of the complaints that I have had, and other hon. members as well, he would not make statements such as that.

**Mr. Walker:** I have had. I have had ten times as many cases as you will ever think of having.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** I am glad to hear that. Let me comment, Mr. Chairman, I am certainly glad to hear—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would suggest to the member for Etobicoke that he should address his remarks to the chair, please.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Everyone is entitled to his opinion and the hon. member has his. All right.

**Mr. Walker:** We have won them, and we have lost them.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** The hon. member has won them; what does he mean by that? Now as I was saying when the hon. member for C. Shawa became so excited—

**Mr. Walker:** Well, just let us have the facts.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** That is what I am giving.

**Mr. Chairman,** the tribunal must act as a court in rendering its decision and its decision may well be rendered—and listen to this, I say to my hon. friend—to the detriment of the interest of either the claimant, who has done his best, or the employer as personified by the accident fund. In other words, this government in its attempt to create an image of model justice, in its attempt to escape from the castigations of the Hon. James C. McRuer circumscribed the powers of the members of this tribunal who are dedicated officials of the board and who collectively have many years of experience at the highest level of workmen's compensation board affairs. The importance of this, Mr. Chairman, is that there are many cases which come before this tribunal where either it is obvious to members of the tribunal that it is an allowable case and consequently no hearing with its incumbent expense was necessary or—

**Mr. Letherby:** Would the hon. member mind repeating that?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** If I thought the hon. member was listening, I would!—cases where it is apparent to the tribunal that the case

was not complete in the file and transcript of evidence and that, if the terms of reference allowed were broadened, the tribunal could fulfil the requirements of the Act by obtaining, considering and adjudicating on further evidence, whether same was obtained by the workman or obtained by the board officials. The board has in its wisdom set up these sub-bodies, the review committee and the appeal tribunal, for the purpose of securing more efficient adjudication under the statutes. It has then proceeded to hedge these two bodies in with a set of rules and regulations which preclude these bodies from accomplishing what they were set up to do.

**Mr. Chairman,** we should remember that any workman can, as a final resort, make an appeal to the board itself after he has gone through all the preliminary stages of the claim and appeal. But it is a rare claimant who has the fortitude, money and support to continue through this whole intricate system to the very board itself.

Observing the terms of the statute, it would be interesting if the hon. Minister could tell us the number of times since March 1, 1965, when the new procedures were inaugurated that the board has exercised its jurisdiction as an adjudicating body. My premise, Mr. Chairman, is that to all intents and purposes the board has ceased to be an adjudicating body and spends more and more of its time on purely administrative matters.

It is the contention of my party, Mr. Chairman, that the time has come for a complete and thorough review and revision of the compensation system in the province of Ontario. I submit that the area of operation of the workmen's compensation board has passed beyond the scope of casual control by a Minister in his spare time. The situation at present calls for much study and deliberation. There has been no thorough examination of the Ontario workmen's compensation system since the Royal commission, headed by the hon. Mr. Justice Roach in the early 1950s.

The entire economy of Ontario has undergone drastic changes since this report was brought in. Many new problems have arisen, new industries have been brought under the Act, thousands of new Canadians have come within our borders, the time for a thorough study of the constitution and operations of the board has arrived.

For these reasons, my party proposes to the government that a Royal commission should be constituted, with the widest possible terms of reference, to examine into all

phases of the setup and workings of the board with the charge or direction of bringing forth a new and comprehensive system under which a workman in Ontario can be fully protected from the consequences of industrial accidents, and the financial burden placed on the employer will be more fairly distributed.

In the interim, Mr. Chairman, we propose the following:

1. The government should see that the internal procedures of the board are studied, amended and overhauled if necessary to ensure that the original concepts of the legislation as fathered by the hon. Sir William Meredith are still followed in fact and not only in theory. Specifically, Mr. Chairman, to enable and direct the recently formed review committee and appeal tribunal to exercise all the powers which the board itself could exercise.

2. If it is not possible for the government to review the internal workings of the board as suggested, then we submit that the government should consider separating the adjudication powers of the board from its administrative powers. Let the final adjudication on disputed claims be removed from the direct control of the board and be vested in an independent body to be appointed entirely apart from the board at the pleasure of the government.

Mr. Chairman, I would point out that no one questions the dedication of the members of the present workmen's compensation board. However, I do suggest that the operations of this board have become very large, and with the inclusion of farm labour it has become even larger, and more inefficient. Therefore, disputed claims should be removed from the direct control of the board so that each might be treated in a fair and proper and just manner.

I suggest that the proposed new board might be called a suitable name such as "the compensation adjudication board." It should always be borne in mind this board would be created as an interim measure, pending the receipt of the report of the proposed Royal commission. It would be independent of the compensation board and independent of The Department of Labour.

This compensation adjudication board with its staff of experts and other personnel would eliminate the anachronistic position in which the board finds itself at present, as an administrator and as an adjudicator. All appeals could then be dealt with by this board and those personnel on the board staff who deal

at present with appeals could be incorporated into the staff of this new body. The workmen's compensation board itself would then become a purely administrative body.

The legislation setting up the creation of this organization should clearly set out that the sole duty of the compensation adjudication board would be to ensure the fullest and most complete carrying out of not only the specific terms of the legislation under which the workmen's compensation board was set up, but also the social and economic factors in our society with which it is charged with dealing. This includes all the rights of workmen and all the rights of the employers.

At this point I submit that serious consideration should be given to the question of the appointment of a special counsel or ombudsman paid by the government, whose job it would be to assist any claimant or all parties, as the case may be, to present their case on appeal. I would point out that a very effective use of this scheme has been developed under the federal Department of Veterans' Affairs and problems related thereto.

Mr. Chairman, this particular counsel or ombudsman could help a lot of these people who are new Canadians and come to this country and have difficulty in speaking the language. When they go before the workmen's compensation board on appeal or on application, a great deal of the difficulty, I am told, ensues because of the difficulty in communication.

It is my submission that the setting up of such an independent compensation adjudication board would go far toward minimizing the complaint one hears almost daily from those who feel that they have been treated in an unfair and cavalier manner respecting their claims for compensation.

In concluding my remarks in connection with the workmen's compensation board, I would like to say that although the board paid out something like \$80 million in 1964 to claimants or their dependants, the amounts the individuals or families received appear to be grossly out of line with parallel accidents in other areas of life. Also, the fact that one is precluded from a civil suit if one collects from the workmen's compensation board makes the problem even more acute.

In view of these facts, Mr. Chairman, our party proposes that the workmen's compensation board raise its awards right across the board to bring them in line with economic facts of life that one finds in the inflationary society of today. Widows of workmen killed some years ago are barely able to eke out a living. Injured workmen find the going from

day to day quite difficult. There is no reason why the government could not review the whole method of payments so that these people and the dependants of people who have been killed in accidents should not be able to live in a proper manner.

Secondly, we propose that where a provision of a statute covering the increase of assessment—where the board is satisfied that sufficient precautions have not been taken for the prevention of accidents to workmen by a particular firm—is breached, then the penalties as provided by the statute should be made so very stiff that it would be in the best financial and other interest of the firm to see that such breaches do not recur.

Thirdly, we propose that the government eliminate the protection which employers have from damage suits by employees under The Workmen's Compensation Act, wherein it has been established that the employer has breached the safety regulations as set down by the law. As it is, some employers regard the workmen's compensation assessment as licence fees to be careless. Our proposal is that the employee, or his dependants or estate, if he should be dead, should have the option of bringing suit against an employer who had been proved to be in breach of the safety regulations.

Our proposal will also include the right on the part of the board to proceed under subrogation on behalf of the claimant against the offending employer. This would be at the option of the claimant or his estate, as the case may be. This would have the practical effect of removing the guilty employer from the protection of the mutual insurance provision under The Workmen's Compensation Act and would make him potentially fully liable for all loss and damages which could be shown to be related to the said breach.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that this would be a far more effective method of fostering safety education and safety practice than the statistical methods so recently instituted by the government in the 1964 amendments to The Workmen's Compensation Act. I have commented on some of the areas of the estimates of The Department of Labour and I am certain my hon. colleagues will have further comments as the various votes come through.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, in rising to make some general comments in regard to the policies and operations of The Department of Labour before we get into the estimates and the specific votes, I feel that I can say to the House I

will not be as long as the hon. member for Etobicoke, even though I did listen with interest and enjoyed the comments that he made in regard to a very important department.

I was interested in the remarks earlier this evening when I understand he urged the hon. Minister to initiate a forum between management and organized labour to bring about a continuing dialogue regarding the many problems facing them and the province as a whole.

If you remember, Mr. Chairman, the Canadian labour congress and the Ontario federation of labour some five years ago felt that this might be a good idea, based on some experience in Europe, particularly in Sweden. They found that management was not very receptive to the idea. I am sure this was the reason that it did not come about, because I was working with groups in trying to do something in this field myself. Management, I am sure, felt that it would run its own business and largely said that, and the trade union movement could look after its business.

Of course, the reasons, as far as I am concerned, are that the industries in this country, in this province, in the Canadian manufacturers association, and as far as I am concerned, this government, have not accepted the trade union movement as an integral part of our society. I am sure that that when we check the hon. Minister's statements in the book he presented to me today, we get some evidence when we find that there are only 615,000 of the work force organized in the province of Ontario today—exactly as is pointed out here, 23.6 per cent. That leaves something over 1.5 million still not organized in this province.

I feel, and I do not like to say it, that the industries and the Canadian manufacturers association take a little joy in this fact. I do hope that the trade union movement can stir up its organizing efforts in this province, to get those people who are subjected to low incomes and conditions that are not considered to be a criterion in this society, into a union of their choice, so that they can increase their standards of living.

I had always hoped—and if the hon. Minister remembers, I had requested his department, and the Ministers before him—that his department would produce pamphlets, a labour gazette, or a review such as we have now, to be sent out to the public to tell them what is going on in the province in regard to organized labour. I meant just

that, to tell them about some of the agreements that are signed and some of the conditions that exist in the various industries that are represented by a trade union movement.

Of course, the hon. Minister has produced a labour review. It does not fill the bill as I envisaged it should. I think it is a propaganda sheet and it provides some nice reading for those who are not aware of just what the situation is.

This is a sad affair, when we have a province in a nation such as this, where 50 per cent of the manufacturing is produced and about 40 per cent of the population, that we only have 23.6 per cent of those potential eligible people in the organized trade union movement. Things will change as that number grows; for the better, I am sure.

I just want to say a few words about the hon. Minister's statement tonight to the House before I deal with some ideas of my own, and I would turn first to page ten. They are not real important points, but it sets out in my mind the whole statement.

It seems to me that the whole statement is nothing more than a philosophy of propositions, 65 per cent of the statement, hon. members should have been aware of, if they were paying attention to what was going on.

There is very little information to inform the hon. members of exactly what is taking place in the various departments, in the various areas in The Department of Labour. So it means that we will have to prod a little deeper during the votes to get the information we want.

On page ten, I noticed going through, at the bottom of the page, the hon. Minister is referring to the apprenticeship setup in the province and the last sentence struck my eye, and I quote:

At the present time we are training over 12,000 apprentices, nearly half of all the active apprentices in Canada.

Now, I do not know what that statement is supposed to relate. Should it not be that? We have 50 per cent of the manufacturing in this province and 40 per cent of the population of the country. I cannot get the significance of that kind of a statement.

On page 15 I would like to refer to a statement of the hon. Minister. He was talking about collective bargaining in the past year and I quote from the top of page 15:

Labour expected to receive wage benefits and fringe benefits such as increased

pensions, pay, insurance and medical plan. Many industries in which negotiations were taking place, such as auto, steel, chemical, pulp and paper were experiencing unexcelled prosperity. Employers in these industries found it necessary to pay more to hold, and where necessary recruit, a suitable labour force.

Did you ever think, Mr. Chairman, that possibly management of those industries felt that because of their prosperous position they might have been giving a share of it to the employees, that they were not under any pressure because they were going to lose their employees, because of the increased economy across the country? Segments like this I just cannot comprehend, and they are in different places all through the hon. Minister's statement.

I would like to turn to page 17 in the hon. Minister's report and I would like to read the second paragraph and I quote:

I noted earlier that where conflict leads to a declining public tolerance for the labour-management power relationship, there is a tendency for increasing demands to be made for new forms for government intervention or legal control of various elements of the relationship. If, for example, there is a trend toward more wildcat strikes public demand will become insistent for making unions liable for damages and open to be sued in the courts. In the final analysis it will depend on how responsibly the parties to collective bargaining approach their confrontation, whether there are further legal provisions enacted in the public interest to restrict their freedom of manoeuvre.

Now, I would think, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister, rather than make such veiled threats to the trade union movement, would have presented to this House a programme that would rectify the problems that are causing wildcat strikes.

Wildcat strikes are not just something that happen every day, the boys do not just feel like they want a holiday and they are going to go out when their contract says they should not go out. Wildcat strikes are taken because members are incensed about a number of problems that have grown up over a period of time and they are confused and frustrated because they have no way to get them settled. They are problems that are outside of the spelled provisions in the agreement; and management just says they are not in the agreement, we will exercise our managerial rights and we will make these decisions.

These things happen when management introduces new technological changes, new methods of operation, plant expansion, all of that sort of thing. When they do this, invariably they can disrupt the wage scale of an employee and they can disrupt his seniority status in the plant and I have seen this happen in many cases. And rather than make this kind of veiled threat to the trade union movement, I would have thought the hon. Minister would have outlined some kind of a programme, an extended arbitration system, that would provide for the proper procedure to settle the kind of problems that are bringing about a lot of dissension and wildcat strikes across the province.

I would also, Mr. Chairman, like to draw the House's attention to page 22 of the hon. Minister's statement. He was dealing with the question of shorter hours and I would just read the last paragraph on page 22:

In any case, in this present period of steady upsurge in our economy, which appears to be the established pattern of things into the foreseeable future, any legislative reduction in hours of work would not only be unacceptable to employed persons generally, for it would reduce their earning potential, but it would constitute a drastic blow to the economy at a time when manpower itself—not to mention skills and semi-skills—is in extremely short supply. It would be foolhardy to shorten hours of work below to-day's prevailing level. The consequence of such action would simply be an injection of dangerous inflationary pressures into the economy, with long-term, unhappy effects upon the prosperity of our people.

I think that is a lot of hogwash, Mr. Chairman.

I think if there ever was a better time to implement a 40-hour week in this province, it is now. How long can we lag behind the established criteria for a decent work day and a decent work week? If we implemented a 40-hour week at this time, it would only affect those who need it the most. Implement the 40-hour week, with overtime over 40 hours, and let the employer who wants to hire people and pay them minimum wages—wages established by the Legislature of this province—let him pay them the premium until the time comes that he can reduce the hours to a 40-hour week. There is no excuse at all that we should have to wait until our economy starts to lag again. If this is the thinking of the hon. Minister, I assume that we will never get a 40-hour week as legislation in the province, because I think our responsibility is to keep our economy at the

upsurge and to keep it at a top peak on behalf of the people who we represent.

I noticed in today's paper that the CNR porters "Win cuts to 40 hours at a 48-hour wage scale"; and of course the hon. Minister knows that the federal labour code that was passed as legislation last February in the House of Commons provides for the 40-hour week to those people under federal jurisdiction.

I know, as well as the hon. Minister knows, Mr. Chairman, that there have been some problems in the implementation of that code, but I think it is on its way. However, it should not be an excuse for the hon. Minister to make such statements.

The federal labour code should have been a guideline for this province to go ahead immediately, not only in the field of the 40-hour week, but for two weeks' vacation with pay after one year—not this document we received today, which the government should be ashamed of, that provides two weeks after three years in employment. We are going backwards instead of ahead. When all the rest of the provinces to the west of us have had two week after one year's service—the province of Saskatchewan have had it for years—and three weeks after five years of service, here we are piddling around with this kind of legislation. It makes me wonder just who is running this province.

Mr. Chairman, I felt that the importance of The Department of Labour comes second to none in departments in this government and I wonder why it only has a budget of some \$18 million, when it should have something like the \$28 million that we are providing for The Department of Agriculture. I think The Department of Agriculture is an important department in the government operations, but I think equally important is The Department of Labour. It has a similar sort of thing to deal with. It deals with people and their livelihood. It has to deal with the kind of research necessary to keep the problems of the people before it and I wonder why the estimates are so low.

It is an important department, because it relates, Mr. Chairman, to those who have worked with their hands in the mines, on the railroads, in the forests and in the factories, producing the materials and things of life for themselves and others to enjoy, giving services to people and to tending our institutions. Man's lot, Mr. Chairman, as far as I am concerned, has not always been an easy one in striving for some measure of security in trying to provide for his wife and his family. He has had to face the devastation

of wars and depressions, unemployment, and even strikes. I would say that almost every man working in industry has gone through a strike once, or twice, or three times during his working years to better the standards that he strives to reach.

One can almost sum up, Mr. Chairman, the frustration and anxiety that is faced by most wage earners at some time or other—for example, by just putting himself in the position of one of those employees of the Studebaker plant that is deemed to be shut down completely in the next week or two. These men are between the ages of 40 and 52, and have 15, 18, 20 or 23 years service, with their homes just about paid for, happy about children entering university, and maybe with the thought of buying a car next year, when boom, they have no jobs and no pay cheques. Of course we are told by the headlines in the paper that everything will be fine. It will be fine because there are lots of jobs, we have got a high economy, everybody around the province is looking for help.

I would think, Mr. Chairman, that about 50 or 60 of those people out of that 600 who are classed as skilled employees will find a job almost immediately and likely without a loss of earnings, but the other 550 will likely get jobs they have never been used to and they will take cuts of 50 to 60 cents an hour and likely \$1 an hour in some cases. They will be spread all over. They might have to uproot their families, leave town, take their kids out of school. And all of this is happening in this so-called high economy and while we are looking for 65,000 skilled people in the province of Ontario.

I say it is nothing but a disgrace and an indictment against the government and our society.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You do not think we are closing Studebaker, do you?

**Mr. Gisborn:** No, I am not accusing the government, but I say the government has not done anything very tangible to make those fellows feel they are going to get a job that will give them some position relative to what they had before.

I do not know whether the government has considered the idea, but has anybody been over to look at that plant, to see whether it is suitable for a training school; we might hear about it later. I hope the hon. Minister can tell us that there is a possibility that the plant will be opened and will produce some goods and these people can go back to work in their own locality.

I know that I raised the question with the

hon. Minister about the fact it was reported at the united automobile workers' meeting by those who had been laid off previously that they were finding rejection when they tried to make applications for work, because they were over 40. The staff representative announced to the meeting that this was the policy of the Ford plant. I understand the hon. Minister declared, at least the press reported his answer, that there was no policy of Ford to reject applications of men over 40. I would like to have some evidence of whether the Minister knows; if he has seen their hiring records for the past three years or the past three months. Somebody should be checking industry to see just what the—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I have investigated it myself and there is no evidence that that report you received was true, nor was there any evidence submitted to the department or to my office—either by that union or others—other than your statement, and no individual complaints were referred. Against that, I investigated it personally both at the Studebaker plant and at the Ford plant.

**Mr. Gisborn:** I would like to know further at another time, during these estimates, just how the hon. Minister ascertained that they did not have a policy of discrimination because of age. The only way this could be proved is their record showing that there was a percentage of people being hired who were between the ages of 40 and 50.

**Mr. Chairman,** the hon. Minister has said in his statement and at other times that his department and legislation is to protect the workers of this province from exploitation and unfair labour practices, and of course to bring about an orderly procedure for collective bargaining when workers form themselves into a union of their choice. But what do we have, Mr. Chairman? Civil servants of this government and municipal workers across the province demonstrate around the legislative building because they have found that the government has relegated them to second-class citizens and arbitrarily deprived them of their rights to democratic collective bargaining.

What about this government's responsibility in bringing about a fair distribution of the wealth in the province, one of the richest of its size in the world? We now know, Mr. Chairman, that almost 2.5 million persons, or over 13 per cent of the total population of Canada, are living in destitution. More than four million persons, over 22 per cent of the population of Canada, are living either in poverty or destitution. And there

are almost 6.5 million, over 35 per cent of the total population, living in either deprivation, poverty or destitution.

Those words have been used at different times. They have not been denied by anyone in government or those who are interested in the problems of the people, so we have to take it that this is the case. And these percentages are relatively the same in the province of Ontario. The federal government says that an income of \$3,000 for a family of four is a poverty income. Yet, Mr. Chairman, this government by legislation enacts a Minimum Wage Act that provides poverty, not only for those who are covered, but so much more for those who are not covered.

I can only say, Mr. Chairman, to be poor when you are out of work is bad enough, but to be poor when you are working is another thing. I think it is an intolerable situation when we enact laws of this kind. I would rather have seen no Act at all than to bring in an Act that provides a wage in this day and age of around \$2,800 to \$2,900 a year for a 40-hour week. Of course, if they wanted to work a 60-hour week they could just get by.

What has the government done, Mr. Chairman, about providing the skilled workers needed in this province? The problem indicates that they have done little or nothing, although they have known of the problem we are facing for years. This whole problem of the need for skilled people is not just something that has happened in the last few months. We are told there are almost 60,000 skilled jobs vacant in Ontario. An official of the federal government technical and vocational branch tells us the shortage will increase, and this was just a few days ago.

Everyone is saying we need more education, more training, more retraining; but neither government is doing anything tangible about it. The federal government's major plan in the establishment of the manpower department just now is due to be placed before Parliament. This provincial government is still idle, while mines are closing down and production is being cut back across the province—this is a disgrace and a shame!

The Hamilton technical and vocational school that we talked about three years ago is still not started yet. The last I heard of it there was a lot of bickering going on between the officials of The Department of Public Works and The Department of Education as to what should go where, but still we

have not got the school started. The Hamilton municipal authorities blame it on the lack of co-ordination between the various departments as the reason this school is not on its way to being completed so that we can get on with the job of training.

Mr. Chairman, in The Department of Labour's estimates for 1964-65 there was no allocation for research. A year later, a research branch was included in the estimates and the money asked for amounted to \$200,000. Of this sum, \$124,500 was earmarked for salaries, \$3,000 for travelling expenses, \$22,500 for maintenance and \$50,000 research and special studies. Let me repeat that—\$50,000 for research and special studies.

This year, despite the hon. Minister's ringing phrases about the need for manpower studies, the anticipated allocation for research and special studies has made a giant jump ahead: From \$50,000 to \$60,000. This would be laughable if it were not so sad.

Let me summarize: For research purposes the department reserved \$200,000 for the fiscal year just ended; and for the current year, it increased the allocation by a measly \$91,000 to a total of \$291,000.

Mr. Chairman, if this kind of money is designed to put meaning into the immense problem of manpower training I say it is not enough and as a result the entire field of manpower research is condemned to a hackneyed and superficial approach.

I remember that about a year ago the hon. Minister took the federal Liberal government to task for failing to cope with manpower requirements, retraining and related problems. This again points up the fact that the hon. Minister is a master of words and an apprentice at action.

What we need to do in the field of manpower is a continuing, thorough and practical survey of manpower needs. The industry in this province needs to be surveyed regularly as to what requirements they have, as to what kind of skilled manpower they need, what their future requirements are and how their manpower emphasis is likely to shift.

When I say continuing survey I do not mean a crash special study with vast expenditures and a waiting time for the results of two years or more. What I mean is that the research branch should be allowed to fan out on a considerably bigger scale than present plans intimate; and I doubt very much whether the sum of \$291,000 is going to accomplish the task.

Coping with the shifty and treacherous sands of manpower needs in a rapidly changing technological era means applying remedial action based on solid research and an up-to-date survey system. How else is the department going to assess the necessity of industry, how is it going to convey this knowledge to organized labour so labour can act accordingly; and how, above all, can an imaginative manpower policy be devised?

The hon. Minister said as much in his address to the national conference on manpower training in Ottawa on February 23 of this year: "The need for effective solutions still remains constant." A little further on he stated: "Organized labour is prepared to accept a share of the responsibility for finding these solutions."

Now, Mr. Chairman, that is what I would call a facetious comment. As the hon. Minister well knows, but neglected to say, organized labour has for years not only recognized the problem but in fact offered a series of imaginative, far-reaching and bold solutions to manpower needs and training.

I will quote a few statements from the trade union papers. I have received papers and read some of them from the manpower conference in Ottawa and I think they are well worth repeating to the House.

Then the hon. Minister stated:

The need now is for constructive suggestions and positive ideas that can be utilized by governments, industry and labour in shaping current and future manpower programmes.

That statement is a splendid example of how the hon. Minister likes to pass the buck on to a nebulous, undefined body of brains to seek solutions that I am sure, the hon. Minister would then present as his very own. But that is neither here nor there, it simply will not do for a Minister of Labour to invite the public at large to save his bacon.

The hon. Minister by this statement is trying to salvage his shaky reputation as an effective Minister. The needs for research into manpower problems has not sprung up overnight, it has been there on his own doorstep for something like a whole decade. Finally, the hon. Minister was jarred into belated action and now he is floundering looking around for help.

The hon. Minister, in his address, said as much:

However, rapid technological and economic changes during the past decade

have rendered traditional approaches to skill training somewhat inadequate.

I agree with this statement, except that I would like to substitute the word "shockingly" for "somewhat."

Then the hon. Minister refers to the 1963 select committee on manpower training and he lists four points in response to the committee's findings, but those four points are couched in such general terms that they say little if anything as to how these four points must be fulfilled.

One of the hon. Minister's superficial remedies was the establishment of an inter-departmental committee of senior officials to jointly determine training needs and methods for satisfying them. Such an interdepartmental committee, as in the case of the Indians, is laborious, ponderous and terribly slow. It is often not sufficiently expert when overall solutions are sought because it lacks detailed factual knowledge. Such knowledge, I repeat, must be gathered on the basis of a continuing manpower and industry survey.

To paraphrase a statement made years ago in reference to housing needs, this is manpower training by headlines.

Well, now that the department has acquired a new Deputy Minister I must pin my hopes on Mr. Eberlee. I hope this likeable young man will be able to achieve changes that are sorely needed.

In the same speech, the hon. Minister stated:

My department's new research branch is also a contributor to the programme. It is responsible for defining existing training needs and for projecting changing manpower requirements.

Again the tone is clear. The hon. Minister implies that he is well in command of the situation and all is being done that is necessary. But by reason of long-standing experience I have come to distrust such statements. When we start looking into these matters closely we find that this manpower training by headlines lacks the fine print that tells the story of how and when and what. Until I can see positive results I will continue to suspect the hon. Minister of double-think and triple-talk and single-action; action geared to the woes of industry generally without regard to the justified demands of organized labour.

To come to the hon. Minister's final solution, that of on-the-job training, without going into details I want to say that this programme, though an integral part of

coping with manpower needs, cannot possibly be the only remedy. But the hon. Minister is presenting it in exactly that light. He stated in his address:

Management, labour and government share a common responsibility for manpower development in Ontario. Our on-the-job training programme is providing workable means of translating this responsibility into action.

I hope he is right, Mr. Chairman, but I fear he is not.

A remedial programme, such as manpower training needs to be, is a composite, tactical programme that takes into account all of the diversified elements contained in manpower problems—the direction in which automation and cybernation is developing, followed by these areas of research; an assessment of the expected impact of a technological change on an organization, and obviously this is an area where the department has fallen down on its job; a labour-management joint programme, including preparation and transfer of workers to new jobs in the company; further education of workers in line with their changing jobs; assistance to workers who must relocate, and a counselling programme for workers so they can understand what they are doing, or will be doing in the future.

Some of these points are dealt with by the department, but I have failed to detect in the hon. Minister's approach a comprehensive attitude to the magnitude of the problem. In other words, training alone is not enough. This alone condemns the hon. Minister's statement in his address and I quote:

The training philosophy we have adopted in Ontario can be very simply stated: We have traded words for action.

I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister has traded part of his words for part-action. And here is the problem in a nutshell.

We must know the demand for labour in order to offer adequate supply. Who will know in the department, five or ten years hence, whether or not higher and different skills are needed of workers? There is no disputing the fact that the structure of demand for labour is changing; we must therefore change this same structure of labour supply. This, however, needs extensive research into future needs.

If we fail to assess this demand accurately, a double calamity will undoubtedly result. This calamity would produce the most tragically ironic situation for Canadian labour—massive unemployment and a desperate

shortage of skilled labour. Both have traditionally excluded one another, but in a highly sophisticated technological age it could sadly come true. This must be prevented, Mr. Chairman, at all costs, and The Department of Labour must recognize its tremendous responsibility. Unless it responds with fewer words and more action, it has failed. Misery, destitution and despair suffered by hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers would weigh on the conscience of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman, I have here a copy of a paper delivered by Mr. Mike Fenwick, who is assistant to Larry Sefton, director of the steelworkers union in district 5, and I would like just to quote a little of what he said.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Is the hon. member going to vouch for the accuracy of what he is going to quote?

**Mr. Gisborn:** The hon. Minister was at the conference and I assume that he has copies of the paper. If there were any inaccuracies in the paper, certainly he should have brought it to the attention of the writer, or made a public statement, that he did not believe it.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I did.

**Mr. Gisborn:** I did not see the statement, but I will bring it to the attention of the House, nevertheless, because I have—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I know the hon. member would not want to present a paper to the House that was not factually correct, without checking it himself, would he?

**Mr. Gisborn:** I am sure that if the hon. Minister had indicated that in his opinion the figures stated in the paper by Mr. Fenwick are not correct, the paper would have been withdrawn and would never have been in my possession at this time. I will leave it at this point, that it might be a matter of opinion about the accuracy and I might check to make sure myself. I am interested in knowing exactly—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It depends what the hon. member is going to quote.

**Mr. Gisborn:** I think there are some points that are well worth considering. He says this:

I do not know if any other congress affiliate has had the opportunity to ascertain the scope of training activities in the industry that this jurisdiction covers. Last summer, director Larry Sefton, district 6

of the steelworkers, initiated a survey of training activities in the steel and allied industries and metal mining in the five provinces, Ontario to British Columbia, which constitute the territorial boundaries of the district. The survey revealed that worker training in the industries covered is minimal and indicative of the national pattern.

He might have made a guess at that. That might have been one of the inaccuracies, that it is not strictly a national pattern, I do not know.

Of the 488 plants, mines and mills under union agreement in 113 communities in the five provinces, 450 returned completed survey forms. Only 1,404 of the 97,604 workers in these industries were receiving training.

I might stop at this point and say that you would have to inquire just what that meant. Maybe they all did not need training, or retraining.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: This is not the material to which I had reference.

Mr. Gisborn: Quoting further:

Four of the five plants covered by this survey do not train any apprentices. More than two-thirds do not provide any on-the-job training to prevent workers from becoming obsolete and unemployed. More than half the mines and plants were in communities where there is not even a retraining programme for unemployed.

The survey showed that the basic steel fabricating, aluminum and mining companies that were under contract to unions had only 505 apprentices. Another 899 workers were receiving on-the-job training.

Metal mining is one industry which is experiencing a shortage of skilled men. Its response to this shortage is to teach experienced mine workmen from Europe and other foreign labour markets, rather than train Canadians.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that the on-the-job training in industry is not an easy problem, but through experience I have found that it can be worked out, if there is a wish of industry, and of course the union, to provide the avenue for workmen to move up to anticipated jobs in the future, or in anticipation of new equipment that is being put into operation.

I am sure that when we had problems in the Steel Company of Canada, when they put

in new methods of doing the same type of operation, the company must have known for a great length of time what kind of equipment it was going to buy. The engineering had to be done and the foundations were in sometimes a year and a half before the equipment was put in. It was necessary to train people for those jobs, but at times we ran into great difficulty in trying to fill them.

Of course, it is not always the difficulty of finding the employee who can perform the job adequately; it is who is entitled to go on the job in regard to seniority provisions in the status he takes in a new department. This might be the section of the paper that the hon. Minister did not feel was correct, but I would like to quote it:

Meanwhile the Ontario Minister of Labour has launched a \$300,000 promotion campaign to turn the factory into a job-training school. On-the-job-training comes largely under programme 4 of the joint federal-provincial agreement and under the terms of the Act is an Education Department responsibility.

This fine legal distinction has not deterred the Hon. Leslie Rowntree from launching his own department's training blueprint for Ontario. It is to be hoped that this new spirit of competition between the two departments will redound to the benefit of Ontario's workmen.

While Queen's Park claims the two departments, Education and Labour, have a signed peace treaty, the officials employed at 44 Eglinton avenue west and 74 Victoria street—the Toronto training headquarters of The Department of Education and The Department of Labour respectively—are hardly on speaking terms. Perhaps the province should follow the lead of the federal government and establish new manpower departments to handle various manpower activities.

I do not know whether this is the case or not. I do know that when I sat on the select committee studying manpower training and the apprenticeship programmes, there was evidence that this was the case; we felt at that time that cognizance of that problem would be given due consideration and it would be rectified. I hope that it is, because the problems facing us are too important to let this sort of bickering disturb the operations of important departments.

Now, just briefly, Mr. Chairman, a few days ago we received amendments to The Labour Relations Act. I checked them briefly from the summary that I was able to get,

I have not had time to check them with The Labour Relations Act, but checking them quickly I feel that they will make some improvements in the relative areas for which they are designed.

Of course, the main amendment was their repeal of section 89. This in my opinion is a statute that should never have been on the books in the first place, it has done nothing but cause industrial unrest. I feel that the many municipalities and boards of education and commissions that use this Act were ignorant of what it was intended for; I feel that the government has given encouragement to their usage of it by the mere fact that they let it lay on the books for so many years and I hope that it will be repealed and that, as the Act says, when it comes into force when proclaimed by the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor, and that could mean any time, this will be gone forever and that the employees will be able to be certified into unions of their choice without first having a great deal of misunderstanding and bad relationships with the various elected bodies across the province.

I would like to deal, Mr. Chairman, with a couple of pieces of legislation which I think should be given some consideration. One, of course, is the taking of a vote in certification procedures. That is subsection 3 of section 7 and subsection 4 of section 7 of The Labour Relations Act. Mr. Chairman, subsection 3 of section 7 of The Labour Relations Act is dealing with the methods by which the union can gain certification and the subsection reads as follows:

If on the taking of a representation vote more than 50 per cent of the ballots of all those eligible to vote are cast in favour of the trade union, and in other cases if the board is satisfied that more than 55 per cent of the employees in the bargaining unit are members of the trade union, the board shall certify the trade union as the bargaining agent of the employees in the bargaining unit.

Subsection 4 of section 7 is as follows:

In determining the number of eligible voters for the purpose of subsection 3, employees who are absent from work during voting hours and who do not cast a ballot shall not be counted as eligible.

Now I want to relate to a specific case, Mr. Chairman, and that is the long drawn out organizational drives in Hamilton between the steelworkers' union and the National Steel Car. I did not think that I would ever experience, in the year 1965, the kind of an

anti-union campaign that company put on to thwart the organizing of the employees in its plant. I thought those days were over, and mainly because the National Steel Car at that time became a subsidiary or a direct part of the Dominion Foundries and Steel. I had no experience of the Dominion Foundries and Steel being anti-union although they are not organized, I think they have treated their employees fairly over the years and given them good wages and there has never been any outward request by the employees to get organized. I should not exactly say that, I should say that at times there were as many as 1,600 who had signed cards in the steelworkers' union in efforts to get organized, but they never seemed a large enough group to demand the kind of a programme that was necessary.

But the National Steel Car always was a plant that needed a union. They had a strike away back in 1937 or 1938 in which the union was lost and it has never been successful since. It has been the kind of an industry that was up for three months and down for three months and up and down.

Of course, it was hard for any group of employees to get an organizational drive going on behalf of themselves and their members. The type of campaign put on: I do not think I will go into details of the kind of literature they put out, I think it was skirting on the fringe of illegality as far as the Act goes, stepping over one side, but so close that one would wonder why a company in this day and age would use such tactics. But what they did do which I feel the House should know, is that the company hired a professional strikebreaker. We call them strikebreaking goons or other such names, and his job was to solicit employees from the province of Quebec, get them down into Hamilton, find them rooming houses and then start his campaign with them against joining the union.

I have evidence that is not pertinent here that he also did a little moneymaking on the side. He ran a phony welding course for them in Quebec—we now have The Quebec Department of Labour investigating this—and he also got money from them down in Hamilton before they went to National Steel Car.

This same gentleman—if he deserves that kind of a title—had a meeting with the company solicitor and the personnel manager of the National Steel Car and demanded from them \$25,000 for a service he had performed. The service he had performed was to supply two witnesses for

them who would witness that they had not paid the \$1 that is necessary to pay in signing a membership card and therefore this would give the company a legal right to make application against certification. It was proven that both the witnesses whom he produced—proved by affidavit—that they had lied, and they had lied on the instruction of this professional strikebreaker and the personnel director of the company.

But that is not the real point I want to deal with. The real point is the iniquitous provisions of the certification Act. Hon. members might know that it is not the usual type of a vote. Where usually the majority of those voting count, in most organizations and in a democracy, in this one the people that would be in the plant are those who are eligible to vote, whether they voted or not.

Now I understand, when I got these figures from the statements of one of the organizers, that there were 1,349 eligible voters in the plant at that time. This would indicate that they would need 687 votes to give them the 51 per cent majority to win certification.

Now right away, Mr. Chairman, when we found that only 849 voted, it meant that the union had to obtain all but 162 of the votes cast. I would just like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister and the House the kind of things that reduce the eligibility of the group of workers in the plant.

Of course, there was a tremendous amount of sly intimidation going on through the whole organizing drive in the plant.

The hon. Minister might be aware that there were five men fired who were considered organizers in the plant; four who were for the union and doing their part in getting people to join the union were fired. The union, of course, took them to court and the court found the company guilty of unfair labour practices and ordered them all reinstated with back pay. They were quite happy about that.

But such things as the foreman picking out some of the people he knew were union members and calling them into his office twice a day just to ask whether he had changed his address. The psychological reason was to have the other employees see this union member going to the office and being talked to by the foreman. This sort of thing went on.

But on the day of the vote, the company posted this notice:

On Monday, November 1, 1965, voting day in our plant the plant will be shut

down certain hours. The day shift will finish at 3 p.m. instead of 4 p.m. to allow those who wish to vote to visit the polling booths over at the dye shop without loss of time. The polling booth will be open from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. for the convenience of the day shift.

The afternoon shift will start at the regular time and finish at 11 p.m. instead of 12 p.m., and for the same reasons the polling booths will be open for their convenience from 11 p.m. to 1 p.m. The night shift will start at 1 a.m. instead of 12 p.m. to allow them to vote between 11 p.m. and 1 a.m.

The labour board will permit the company to pay its employees for the time lost due to a plant shut-down for voting, and has accepted the company's suggestion that it do so. This is not a legal requirement. It does not seem reasonable to lose an hour's pay because of a vote. All employees will receive one hour's pay for time lost due to the vote.

It will be the responsibility of the foreman to see that shifts start at their regular times. The men must be free to leave their jobs at 3 p.m. and 11 p.m. respectively as specified above. All those who wish to cast a vote will find the polling booths above the dye shop. Those who do not wish to vote will be free to leave the plant.

And that is the point, Mr. Chairman: It provides the outlet for the company to reduce the number of eligible voters in that plant. The foreman would say to them, "You do not have to vote; you can leave the plant an hour earlier and you get paid." It is quite an inducement for a guy to be left to go out of the plant.

When they have this type of a vote, Mr. Chairman—and the ballot boxes are sealed and they are not counted—when application is made to declare the application void, already you know how many votes are against the union. It is just an easy tabulation. You can tell that if there are so many eligible voters and if there are 60 out of 100 who are eligible and do not go to vote, already you can count that there are 60 votes in favour of the company. I think it is about time that the department took a very serious look at that section of the Act and made it a little more in line with the democratic procedures of trying to persuade people to exercise their right of the ballot box for something they believe in.

Mr. Chairman, I will be brief. I have only

got three or four more minutes and I might finish up before the usual time of adjournment.

I would like also to ask the hon. Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, to reconsider the problem of check-off. I think it is about time in this province that we had the voluntary revocable check-off as legislation. We know that 95 per cent of the organized groups in the province are now covered by a check-off. Many of the responsible and reasonable conciliation board chairmen recommend that it be accepted by management and I feel that it should be now part of legislation.

The province of Quebec has such legislation. I feel it was the policy of Noranda Mines that brought about the legislation there—its adamant position in not allowing the union to have a check-off of union dues once the members decided.

But we have two companies in the province—Canada Wire and Cable Company here in Toronto, that is organized under the bargaining unit of the united electrical workers, and also Canada Wire and Cable Company of Simcoe, organized by the steelworkers—which have not got the check-off and the employees cannot convince the companies that it is a reasonable approach in this day and age. Because these companies are subsidiaries of Noranda Mines, which will not implement it unless it becomes law, I think it is time in this province, so that unions can conduct their business in an orderly manner, that we have the revocable voluntary check-off as government legislation, as a means to start, because invariably this becomes one of the main points in bargaining and detracts from the issue of wages and conditions and causes very unsavoury conditions.

Mr. Chairman, I think I will leave my next point. It was on The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act. I have stated before that I think the government has been lagging terribly in regard to this legislation. I cannot understand the approach of the hon. Minister or the government in being behind other provinces in this regard, especially since if we had had the 40-hour week as legislation in this province, the teamsters' strike might have been on the road to settlement.

It seems appalling in this day and age that in a great industry like the trucking industry in this province, the members have been working between 56 and 70 hours to make a decent wage. They now have got wage increases that will allow them to work a little easier. It is a rough job—as anyone might know—to drive a truck of the size that is on

the highways today and to drive it for more than 40 hours a week. I think if we had this kind of legislation in the province today, the truckers' strike might have been over, because it seems to me that is one of the main points it is hinging on.

It is not enough for anyone to think that they are going to accept a gradual reduction to 43 hours over a period of a contract of three years. Of course, we think the vacations with pay should have been two weeks after one year and three weeks after five years.

I think that industry can well pay it now. I think this is a time to implement this kind of legislation, where it is going to bring somewhat of a higher cost to industry—not when things are lagging and we are in a slight depression, but when things are thriving and there is lots of work and there is a high booming economy. This is the time to implement the kind of legislation that this province deserves.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to reply at the moment to the addresses of the two hon. members. But it occurred to me that I might point out that with respect to the compensation board, there is no item in the estimates for that because we do not approve moneys as such out of the consolidated revenue fund for that operation. You will recall that last year we reserved a time for debate, created a time in the House, and that was done after the regular votes of the department had been attended to. If that would meet with the approval of the hon. members on the other side, I think that could be arranged.

I think we might also keep in mind on that score, however, that the compensation board is appearing before the public accounts committee, I think it is a week hence tomorrow, by appointment.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves that the committee of supply rise and report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report progress and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will deal with second readings and estimates. I would like to remind the House, Mr. Speaker, that there will be some supplementary estimates

before the end of the fiscal year which will be presented to the House in the hope that approval will be given.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves the adjournment of the House.

**Mr. V. M. Singer** (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, before that motion carries, second readings only? The hon. Minister is not talking about anything that is scheduled for the committee of the whole House, is he?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree**: I had not thought of it but is there something the hon. member has in mind?

**Mr. Singer**: I would prefer if you did not tomorrow.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree**: If we did not what?

**Mr. Singer**: If you just confined it to second readings.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree**: Well, that is all I said.

**Mr. Singer**: Yes, I just wanted to be sure of that.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.35 o'clock, p.m.









ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Wednesday, March 23, 1966

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature, and today we welcome as guests in the Speaker's gallery members of the Canadian national institute for the blind from various provinces, who are attending a course in Toronto; in the east and west galleries students from Medway high school, Arva; and in the east gallery, students from Agincourt collegiate institute, Agincourt.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

## ONTARIO EDUCATION CAPITAL AID CORPORATION

**Hon. J. N. Allan** (Provincial Treasurer) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to incorporate the Ontario education capital aid corporation.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. J. N. Allan** (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, this bill, as I announced some little time ago in the House, provides a means of assisting the boards of education and municipalities in financing the necessary school construction. The funds will come from the Canada pension plan, and I am happy to assure some of the hon. members who have had some doubts that there will be sufficient funds available to the various municipalities and school boards to provide for the entire school construction programme.

**Mr. B. Newman** (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts), and a copy of the question has been submitted to his office.

Is the hon. Prime Minister aware that the United States House of Representatives has passed a bill to put the entire United States

on daylight saving time, and that the matter is now being placed before the United States Senate? If so would he inform this House: (1) Whether his office is investigating the need for provincewide daylight saving time legislation and; (2) whether discussions on this matter have been initiated with the federal government?

**Hon. J. P. Robarts** (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, the answer is, yes, I am aware of this. I might, however, bring the hon. member up to date, because the bill originated in the House of Representatives and then went to the Senate. The Senate in turn sent it back to the House of Representatives with an amendment permitting any state to divide itself into two, no more than two parts, as far as daylight saving is concerned so that one part could be on daylight saving and one not. There the bill rests at the moment, and I think that is an indication of some of the problems involved in legislation of this type.

However, may I answer more directly now the question of whether we are investigating the need for provincewide daylight saving time legislation by saying that this question has been discussed in this province on many, many occasions as well as across Canada. The procedure in Ontario has been to leave it to local option on the part of the municipalities to decide whether they in fact want to go on daylight saving time or not.

Now, in regard to the second part of the question, whether discussions in this matter have been initiated with the federal government. No discussions have been initiated by Ontario. If this were to be discussed at the federal level I would assume it would require a wish for such consultation on the part of probably all of the provinces, if we were to achieve any concrete effect from such discussions.

I would say that the real problem, of course, would be that if we could reach agreement on what we want across the country, then the next problem would be to agree upon a standardized procedure that could be followed. Of course, as you know,

much of the objection to daylight saving time being imposed comes from the rural parts of Canada and of Ontario, because our farmers have to work with the sun in harvesting their crops and, unfortunately, no one yet has been able to devise a means whereby a cow will start to work according to the clock.

Those hon. members of the Legislature who represent rural ridings realize, of course, it may be very pleasant and a very welcome procedure in our urban areas. But nonetheless, those of our population who have to till the fields and harvest the crops and deal with the animals find it a little difficult to make these animals and crops comply with the clock when we arbitrarily alter it by an hour.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question addressed to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart). Would the hon. Minister report to the House the content and significance of order-in-council 1155 with regard to COPACO?

**Hon. W. A. Stewart** (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, the order-in-council referred to by the hon. member provides for a bank guarantee to the extent of \$300,000 with interest at six per cent.

**Mr. MacDonald**: Mr. Speaker, by way of a supplementary question, is this the order-in-council that embodies the statement that the hon. Minister made two or three weeks ago in the House, or is this something in addition to it?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart**: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I did not understand what the hon. member meant.

The statement I made at the time in the House was the initial guarantee of \$200,000 provided to COPACO at that time. Then it was discovered in further discussions with COPACO that there was an increase necessary to allow them to get right into the field of purchasing hogs at that time. So the order-in-council that was drafted to cover that initial announcement that I made included the extra \$100,000 that was added to the initial \$200,000. This is what it means.

**Mr. R. M. Whicher** (Bruce): Could the hon. Minister tell us what the interest is again?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart**: Six per cent.

**Mr. MacDonald**: My second question, Mr. Speaker, is to the hon. Attorney General (Mr.

Wishart). Will the hon. Attorney General table the completed report of H. J. Funk, technician in the Attorney General's department, in respect to the stomach contents of the victim in the Truscott case?

**Hon. A. A. Wishart** (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to table the report referred to in this question at this time. Any further judicial or other proceedings in this matter rest with the Minister of Justice, the responsibility being his—as I mentioned to the hon. members of this House the other day—under section 596 of the Criminal Code.

I would say this, however, that all the material in connection with the Truscott case—transcript, exhibits, the report referred to here, every other matter relating to the case—will be made available to the Minister of Justice whenever he requests it and when he has reached a decision as to what action he proposes to take in the matter. This has been made known to him.

**Mr. MacDonald**: Would the hon. Minister permit a supplementary question? In today's press, Mr. Howard Graham, assistant provincial police commissioner, states that Mr. Funk's evidence was available to the defence at the time of the trial. At the trial, the defence evidence, presumably on the basis of Mr. Funk's information, contradicted the testimony of Dr. Penistan, which was critical testimony in terms of the conviction. Can one legitimately conclude that Funk's report does contradict the Penistan testimony?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart**: I can confirm this part of that statement, that the Funk report and Mr. Funk were available to the defence, but the defence counsel in the trial—a very able counsel—did not call him. I think I could go further and say that he exercised a judgment there because he felt that the Funk report would have taken away from his defence.

**Mr. MacDonald**: Would the hon. Minister permit a further question?

What explanation has the hon. Attorney General for the fact the final autopsy report of Dr. Penistan was not completed until four years after the case, when Mrs. LeBourdais approached the department to get a copy of it?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart**: I am not aware, Mr. Speaker, that that is a fact at all. Surely the hon. member does not accept that.

**Mr. MacDonald**: I believe most of the arguments in that book, Mr. Speaker.

**Hon. J. Yaremko** (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following reports:

1. The 19th annual report of the liquor licence board of Ontario, year ending March 31, 1965.

2. The 60th annual report of the Ontario municipal board for the year ended December 31, 1965.

3. The 1964 annual report of municipal statistics, Department of Municipal Affairs.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon** (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett) on behalf of the hon. member for Essex South (Mr. Paterson) who is unavoidably detained.

Are regulations governing PCV licences being strictly enforced during the difficulties in the trucking industry? Would the hon. Minister compare how many infractions have been recorded during the past ten weeks with the number of infractions processed during the same period in 1965?

**Hon. I. Haskett** (Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, there has been no change in regulation or enforcement concerning PCV licences in consequence of the strike in the automotive transport industry. Infractions for the months of January and February, 1966, totalled 272, as against 240 for the like period in 1965.

**Mr. E. Sargent** (Grey North): Mr. Speaker, I would direct a question to the hon. Minister of Agriculture notice of which has been given.

Will the hon. Minister tell the House of the new emphasis in the ARDA programme which offers funds to transplant farm families and to make the abandoned land available for the enlargement of other farms, and will he advise the House whether his department has initiated a farm resale and redevelopment programme, and does the government plan any early reference to the Legislature of such a far-reaching programme?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. member would clarify his question. I assume he is referring to a specific plan. Now, is it the plan for Ontario, or the plan for another province? I wonder if there is any misunderstanding here—

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. Minister will know that the initiation of ARDA starts at the provincial level and these moneys are available for farm redevel-

opment. We would like to know the hon. Minister's policy, and what he is doing about it.

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** The new ARDA agreement that was signed last summer was arrived at through sessions with the federal government during the past year, and provides for such programmes as have been referred to by the hon. member.

In the province today, we are discussing and examining ways and means to encourage the establishment of viable farms through enlargement, consolidation or regrouping. This has been under active consideration by the ARDA directorate, and feasible approaches to implement such a programme are being considered by the department at the present time.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Minister accept a question on another matter at this time?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it a supplementary question?

**Mr. Sargent:** It has to do with agriculture, yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid that it would have to be supplementary to the original question.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker I have a question for the hon. Minister of Transport, notice of which has been given.

Is the hon. Minister aware of the investigation by General Motors by one, Ralph Nader, a spokesman for automobile safety in the United States? If so, can the hon. Minister inform the House if the motor industry here is carrying on any similar investigation of automobile safety spokesmen in this province, and if so, what action is being taken?

**Hon. Mr. Haskett:** Mr. Speaker, my knowledge of the so-called "Nader investigation" is limited to what I have read in the newspapers. I am not aware of any comparable investigation by the motor car manufacturers in Canada.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, I should like to direct a question to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree). Is the government contemplating any measures which would make it necessary for employers to compensate workers who are laid off, or who are forced to move elsewhere owing to automation processes or new working methods and, if so, what would be the nature of such

compensation and, if not, will the government give consideration to this question?

**Hon H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, the answer to question 1 is no"; and therefore question 2 is inapplicable.

With respect to question 3, I should point out that there now exists a broad range of provincial and federal programmes which are designed to assist the employee and the employer in adjusting to change.

For example, my own department is assisting both labour and management through conciliation and consultation to adjust to changing conditions through the process of collective bargaining; and further, by assisting workers who are displaced through upgrading and retraining programmes on the job; and further, by making available to both management and labour unbiased research on the subject of manpower and technological change.

Mr. Speaker, we are also co-operating closely with the federal government on manpower mobility programmes, research, joint labour-management consultation and on-the-job training through our industrial training branch.

**Mr. Sargent:** Will the hon. Minister answer a supplementary question? Do I take it that the hon. Minister has no plans to compensate because of automation?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Not necessarily in the form of cash.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Prime Minister. Has the government ever considered forwarding a free subscription of the official report of *Hansard* to every citizen of the province who asks for it and if not, for what reason?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, Mr. Speaker, *Hansard* is distributed, as hon. members of the House know, according to a motion that was passed unanimously in this House on January 26, 1966 and for the benefit of the hon. member, I will read the motion:

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves, seconded by Hon. J. N. Allan, that during the present session of the legislative assembly provision be made for the taking and printing of reports of debates and speeches, and to that end that Mr. Speaker be authorized to employ an editor of debates and speeches and the necessary stenographers at such rates of compensation as may be agreed to by him. Also, that Mr. Speaker be authorized to arrange for the printing

of the reports in the amount of 1,800 copies daily, copies of such printed reports to be supplied to the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor, to Mr. Speaker, to the Clerk of the legislative assembly, to the legislative library, to each hon. member of the assembly, the reference libraries of the province, to the press gallery, to the newspapers of the province approved by Mr. Speaker, and the balance to be distributed by the Clerk of the assembly as directed by Mr. Speaker.

And subsequent to that motion, post-secondary schools were added to the list to receive copies.

Now, this is the basis as agreed upon by this assembly as to how these copies of the reports should be distributed, and we have not given consideration—I do not think it has ever been mentioned in this House by any member—that we approach the proposition of mailing a copy to anyone of the almost 7 million citizens of the province who might wish to have a copy.

The reason for this, of course, may perhaps be obvious. If we look at the reporting of debates in this assembly and the recording of them and putting them in proper form, you will find that it is a relatively recent development. It began really in 1947. Prior to that there were no written records kept. The hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) no doubt remembers those days very well.

There are other provincial legislatures in Canada where even today there is no written *Hansard*. But over the years, and certainly in my time here, each year we have broadened the distribution, which can be seen from the motion made. The debates are distributed to those who might need them to publicize, and also we have put them in reference libraries and made them available to the people of the province who want them. If anybody wants a copy delivered from here, they are available at a nominal sum of \$3 per session. Last year, the 1,800 copies—which is the same number we are preparing daily this year—covered the session which started on January 28, and finished on June 22. To produce those 1,800 copies a day and distribute them cost \$133,000. I think the reason for not issuing free copies, as the hon. member asks me, is obvious.

**Mr. Sargent:** I thank the hon. Prime Minister. I have a question for the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall). Has the site for the heavy water plant been decided upon yet and if not, what are the chances of getting it in Ontario?

**Hon. S. J. Randall** (Minister of Economics and Development): Mr. Speaker, this is news to me. I did not receive notice of the question, but as far as I know, there is no heavy water plant planned for the province of Ontario.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister must know that the second heavy water plant is being projected in Saskatchewan and every western province, and what is Ontario doing about it? They are having negotiations now at Westinghouse—

**Mr. Speaker:** I may say that I had the member's question rerouted from the Minister of Economics and Development to the Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett).

**Mr. Sargent:** Well, my apologies, Mr. Speaker.

**An hon. member:** Now, we will not hear anything.

**Hon. J. R. Simonett** (Minister of Energy and Resources Management): Mr. Speaker, our department has no knowledge concerning the location of a heavy water plant in Ontario. This is a federal matter and the direct responsibility of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Mr. Speaker, during the last while, I have received many questions from the hon. members of this House and others relative to what I have done in connection with milk-pricing to producers. I do not think it is necessary, at this time, to go into the details of the many meetings which were held with interested parties, including other provinces and The Canada Department of Agriculture, prior to the development of The Milk Act in Ontario and the appointment of the new milk marketing board and the milk commission.

I have made previous statements on this matter. However, it is now felt, in the light of questions which have been received, that hon. members of this House should be brought up to date. I should preface any remarks, Mr. Speaker, by the statement, however, that the meetings, which were held prior to the development of the milk marketing plan in Ontario and the actual development of this plan, were all part of a carefully designed and planned programme to place the producers of this province in a position, from a legislative and marketing standpoint, where they could co-operate with the province of Quebec in any milk marketing plans developed there, and where

they could be in a better position to take advantage of any policies which might be developed by the federal government.

I want to emphasize here, Mr. Speaker, that, while Ontario produces approximately one-third of the milk produced in Canada, this is still a Canadian dairy industry, and solutions cannot be found by provinces alone. The final key to the success of any industrial milk marketing programme and policy must rest with the government of Canada.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to say, that, through my contacts with the hon. Mr. Greene, I am convinced that he recognizes and accepts this basic principle and is going to do everything within his power to bring about the necessary policies at federal level.

A new dairy policy was announced by the federal government on March 26, 1965. Many people had reservations about this policy, not because of its intent, but because of the apparent complicated administrative approach. This whole matter was discussed at an interprovincial meeting of Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Agriculture of all provinces in mid-July, 1965. On August 11, 1965, I personally telephoned the Hon. Harry Hays, then Minister of Agriculture, and this telephone conversation resulted in the press statement which I now read into the records:

Ontario Agriculture Minister William Stewart today strongly urged the Ottawa government to revise the basis of calculating the national average price of manufacturing milk.

The federal dairy policy discriminates against the shippers of bulk milk, Mr. Stewart said. The national dairy policy, as announced, in calculating the national average price for milk, includes patronage dividends from co-operatives and quality and bulk tank premiums, Mr. Stewart explained. The inclusion of these premiums or patronage dividends is unfair to bulk tank shippers and to shippers to co-operatives.

The effect of this national price policy is to penalize many producers who have made substantial financial commitments in bulk tanks and other facilities.

I have talked to Mr. Hays today about this and strongly urged him to reconsider the basis of determining the national average manufactured milk price for the dairy year of 1965 by excluding co-operative patronage dividends, quality and bulk tank premiums.

On December 15, 1965, a telegram was sent to the Hon. Harry Hays, which reads, as follows:

Most urgent your government implement programme to ensure manufacturing and cheese milk producers minimum price of four dollars per cwt Stop Situation critical from standpoint of farmers' income and future milk supplies Stop Can assure you of fullest support of Ontario milk marketing administration Stop A meeting with you at earliest convenience desired.

I should interject here, Mr. Speaker, that you will recall that the federal election was held I believe on November 8. Mr. Hays was, I believe, with the hon. Mr. Sauve, acting Minister of Agriculture during the interval until the hon. Mr. Greene was appointed, just following that telegram to Ottawa.

On December 21, 1965, a meeting was held in the office of the Hon. Alcide Courcy, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, between his officials and officials of The Ontario Department of Agriculture, including the chairman of the milk marketing board. This meeting was a result of telephone conversations between the Deputy Ministers of Ontario and Quebec and subsequent telephone conversations between the Ministers of Agriculture of the two provinces.

At that time, there was complete agreement between the two provinces that the producers of industrial milk required increased income, and that no time should be lost in arranging a meeting with the new Minister of Agriculture for Canada, the hon. Mr. Greene. A telephone call, during the meeting in Quebec, was made to the hon. Mr. Greene, who very quickly agreed to a meeting in Ottawa of Ontario and Quebec officials with him on December 29, 1965.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that we were all most impressed with the new Minister's understanding approach, and with his sympathetic hearing. During this meeting, requests were made by the provinces that there be an early adjustment in January, 1966, of federal support policies which would result in a higher return to the milk producers of the two provinces.

At that time as well, there was some discussion on the proposed national dairy commission, with provincial indication of support in principle since, at that time, no details of the organization or administration of the national dairy commission were available.

As a direct result of this meeting in Ottawa, on January 7, 1966, I received a

telephone call from the hon. Mr. Greene, advising me that there would be a two-cent increase in the resale price of butter. This action was an incentive for some increase in the price to producers for milk for manufacturing purposes. In the meantime, the milk marketing board in Ontario brought about an adjustment in fluid milk prices to a higher level in all of the small markets, and an increase in the price for milk for manufacturing purposes to \$3.35.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 15, 1966, in Ottawa, our Ontario Deputy Minister of Agriculture had conversations relative to milk marketing and, subsequent to this, I also talked with the hon. Mr. Courcy of Quebec on the telephone. We both felt that there was merit in once again meeting with the hon. Mr. Greene, prior to the finalization and the announcement of the new 1966 Ottawa dairy policy.

On March 17, 1966, I telephoned the hon. Mr. Greene suggesting that the hon. Mr. Courcy and I with our deputies would be pleased to meet with him. Mr. Greene did not feel that it was necessary to have a meeting, and I must confess, Mr. Speaker, that, after talking with Mr. Green, I was satisfied, on the basis of what he said, that the requests of Ontario and Quebec were being given sincere consideration, and that a meeting was not necessary.

However, under date of March 18, 1966, I wrote the following letter to the hon. Mr. Greene and I would like to read this into the records:

May I confirm our telephone conversation of March 17, 1966 in which I expressed the support of our department in the establishment by the federal government of a \$4 per cwt. minimum floor price for manufactured milk.

I was pleased to know from our conversation that favourable consideration was being given to the establishment of a national dairy commission. I believe such a commission could prove to be an effective instrument in the co-ordination of a uniform price for manufacturing milk at all manufacturing plants in Canada. It is essential to the interests of producers and processors in all provinces that a uniform minimum price be established.

You will recall a visit to your office by the Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, the hon. Mr. Courcy, and myself with our respective deputies and dairy officials, when I took strong exception to the Ontario cheese producers' marketing board levy of 9/10c per lb. paid by all cheese

producers in Ontario in order to provide a fund to assist in exporting cheese produced in Ontario. This levy on our producers provides, in effect, an umbrella over the entire dairy industry of Canada. I firmly believe, if a levy is required to move surplus dairy products into export, that the entire dairy industry of Canada should be assessed, and not just, as has been the case, one segment of it.

It might well be a function of the new national dairy commission to provide the means whereby all surplus dairy products could be exported, either through the commission itself or those whom it might designate as agents.

Might I advise, in closing, that you can count on my continuing interest in the dairy programme which you are working out with your officials. Along with Ontario's manufacturing milk producers I will await with keen anticipation your announcement of the new federal dairy programme.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation to the federal Minister, the Hon. J. J. Greene. He has exhibited, as has his staff, sympathetic understanding of the position in which industrial milk producers find themselves.

We are now looking forward to an announcement, which we hope will take place very shortly, of a new 1966 dairy policy, which we trust will recognize the very serious problems facing the dairy industry, particularly in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and which will complement provincial marketing efforts in both provinces.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The 17th order, second reading of Bill No. 68.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Mr. Speaker, on a matter of procedure. I wonder if I could suggest to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) that he call—at least I presume he is going to call a whole group of about six or seven bills, also relating to taxation. My suggestion to him is that he call Order No. 19, Bill No. 70, first. My only reason for that suggestion is that I think all of the bills involve the same basic principle, which relates to taxation measures arising out of the Budget. It seems to me that this is the most important of the bills. Perhaps we could have the discussion on principle as it affects all of the bills under this one, if was called first, then we could save ourselves a lot of time on the others.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, I would be delighted to do this. I would like to have made this suggestion myself, but my motives might be suspect. I am delighted to accept this suggestion from an hon. member of the Opposition and we will leave Order No. 17 and call Order No. 19.

#### THE RETAIL SALES TAX ACT, 1960-1961

**Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer)** moves second reading of Bill No. 70, An Act to amend The Retail Sales Tax Act, 1960-1961.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition):** Mr. Speaker, in connection with the sales tax, we have been concerned, sir, that the introduction of this sales tax has come when the government has already set up a committee to study and examine the whole structure of tax in this province. In other provinces, there has been a report on the study by committees which they have set up. And yet we find that this government brings in a sales tax and a number of other taxes without waiting for a report from the committee which it has set up.

We are concerned on two counts. We are concerned first of all that to us this shows a disdain and a disregard for the work of this committee. Second, we feel that it shows a disdain and a disregard for the people of the province. There has been no thought or consideration of the effect of new taxes on the people of the province if the government sets up a committee to prepare findings and then disdainfully goes ahead in bringing in new taxes without even hearing from the committee which was set up.

Our other concern, of course, is that in Ottawa there again is a committee which is going to bring in a tax study. This will be of momentous importance, not only to the provinces and the areas of responsibility and the areas of taxation, but also to the whole country. Surely this province, in view of the fact that year after year after year after year the hon. Provincial Treasurer has stood up and said: "We're in good shape, we have a surplus." In view of that, it seems to us that it is only because a strange hysteria has seized this government at this time it does not wait either for the findings of its own tax committee, or the findings of the tax committee in Ottawa.

I would say, sir, that in bringing in these taxes at this time, it can only be an indictment of this government, its lack of

planning and of waste on the part of the government.

I would like to document this. I notice that an authority, none other than W. H. Cranston, chairman of the Ontario economic council, speaking to the federation of labour conference—he is not a civil servant, he is paid to chair the economic council—came out with this, and I would like to quote him. He came out with the fact that he considered there is waste in government, and I would like to quote from this respected commentator.

Normally you do not expect to see such a man as W. H. Cranston in his position openly criticizing government for administrative weakness, so when he does it merits serious attention, and in the present case this is particularly so because as chairman of the economic council, Mr. Cranston has had wide contact with a cross-section of government operations. In talking about Ottawa and Ontario, he said:

The lack of an adequate system of legislative and investment priority has contributed to a waste of tax dollars. We are professedly concerned about private industry's alleged failure to train its personnel adequately.

Are we ourselves, through this government, setting an example? If most public efficiency levels were judged by the competitive standards now applied to the private sector, the results might not be too happy. Are we concerned about this fact? Waste in government costs us just as much as featherbedding waste and inefficiency anywhere else.

Mr. Cranston is in a key government position and he is saying that the government is wasting tax dollars. I think that this is particularly interesting at this time because we have just had the first tax bill of several introduced into the House and we know that the introduction of these bills will be the largest wholesale tax increase in Ontario's history.

The government is raising the sales tax, and for the first time it is applying it to service industries; it is raising the gasoline tax, the cigarette tax, the land transfer tax—we were glad to see there was some modification with respect to that—and the highway diesel fuel tax. And then for good measure, they are throwing in the price of spirits and wine.

Not including liquor, the hon. Provincial Treasurer has bumped his tax revenues. Mr. Speaker, he has bumped his tax revenues

by 15 per cent. In the years between 1963 and 1968, this government's revenues will double from \$1 billion to \$2 billion, a doubling of revenues in five years. That is a record that is hardly matched in this country.

There is no question that the provincial government is big business; it is the province's largest employer. Ontario civil service has grown 433 per cent in the 20 years between 1944 and 1964.

I do not think that the affairs of government have been receiving sufficient public attention. I do not think that there has been enough examination of the massive growth of government. I suggest, sir, that we need to take a hard look, at the sprawling increases that are taking place in government spending.

There are three ways that the government can waste money. First, it can spend tax dollars in a sloppy way. Another is that it can build projects at the wrong time, when the country is in an inflationary period instead of during a recession when costs are cheaper and when jobs are needed; it can hold off because of bungling and bad management and then when there is an inflationary period, they decide that they have got to go into new projects. The third way that the government can waste money is by mismanaging its affairs and retard growth.

I say that this government is guilty on all three counts. I will take the last point first and, again, I am going to quote an authority:

Ontario could have achieved greater growth in 1965 if a larger supply of qualified labour had been available. The limiting factor to Ontario's growth in 1965 was not capital, but qualified managerial, professional and skilled labour.

My authority is the hon. Provincial Treasurer himself.

This province did not build schools when they were needed; there are thousands of students in Ontario who took the four-year high school course and they are now in trouble because there are no community colleges. What was this government doing when these children entered high school?

We are always having crash programmes with this government. It went about the facts of the cost of construction and the cost of labour when we were on the brink of emergency, then suddenly they dashed in and said in a hysterical way: "We have to get going and get more facilities!" Consequently, we have a situation now where they are going

to start on community colleges, costing us far more than if they had planned in an orderly and efficient manner. They competently ran up a surplus of \$1 million, when they should have been spending money for the needs of the people today.

I go on to education. We do not have opportunity classes or junior kindergarten, so that children can get the right start in school; we do not have special classes for handicapped children, nor counselling, and so on.

Let me take another point. We have said it before with reference to the centennial project—the centre of science and technology in the Don valley. It is going to be late; when Canada is 101½ years old even if it will even be done by then. I think, as I said in the House before, that this building really demonstrated the inefficiency and the fumbling and the mismanagement of this government. They can count to 100! They knew when the centennial year was, and when they first moved into this in their usual vague way, the cost of the centre at that time was going to be \$14 million. Now, because of bad planning on their part in trying to expand a bit more and fill in and sort of smooth over the situation, the cost is up to \$21 million.

I say that is bad planning and it is coming at a bad time as well. It is coming at a time when we should be holding costs, when this government should be playing its part with the federal government in trying to check the danger of any inflationary measures. Instead of that, they are pushing on with all kinds of public construction plans.

I would go into what I consider still to be some of the arrogance they have about the taxpayers' dollars. I am thinking, for example, of the feasibility study to float this whale-back ship on a pond in Don Mills, a feasibility study which cost \$400,000. That again, is just the tip of the iceberg which we see when we look at the way this government unconcernedly, and with ignorance, spends the taxpayers' money. And now they are coming to us for tax increases.

Look at the new Queen's Park complex. What a time to be building this. You and I, Mr. Speaker, know that four or five years ago when we had Mr. Diefenbaker in Ottawa we had a situation where people were hard-pressed for opportunities to work. If this government had had a sense of concern about the people of the province, had had a sense of planning, it should have been at that time.

They should have had on their shelves

long-term plans for the expansion of government services, and they could have pulled these out to get them started during a period of recession.

But what do we have now? We have the Queen's Park complex that is going to cost something like \$50 million. And when is the government building it?

Were they building it, or even considering building it, when we had hard times and men were looking for work?

No. They held off until they had one of the fullest employment periods that we have had for a long time—one of the best years in the history of Canada, and then they suddenly decide that they are going to build this project.

Labour costs are high; construction costs are at their peak; and this is when they come in.

What about the expansion of Ryerson institute? Here was a situation when we could have started several years ago. Just two years ago, Mr. Speaker, there were 1,000 students being turned away from Ryerson because there was not enough room for them, and it is estimated now that in the short time from 1963 until the present time, the construction costs of Ryerson have risen more than 20 per cent. And that 20 per cent extra cost is an indictment on this government for haphazard and indifferent planning for the educational needs of the people of Ontario.

And look at water pollution. This government has left us with an expensive mess to clean up, because it stalls, and it ponders, and it scratches its head and never gets down to taking an active, aggressive approach to a problem. As late as the fiscal year, 1965, the Legislature set aside \$20 million to clean up our rivers and streams. The government spent \$7 million, not because it is thrifty—do not ever let us get that idea—but because it did not have any plans for the money. They will spend more on pollution this year when costs are that much higher.

Did they know of the need? We heard last year where they are starting now with a crash programme for medical doctors, medical science. They are saying, some of them, that they cannot give an adequate health programme throughout this province because we do not have enough doctors.

In 1951, this government got a good report, for example, on air pollution. It had a report on the health services of this province, pointing out the need for medical research for medical schools. Yet it was only last year that we had a crash, crisis programme.

If they had done this in years when things were rough and lean for the working man and he needed a job, this would have provided a stimulant to the economy. It would have given dignity to men who wanted to work. Instead of that, they bring it in at the last moment and now they are asking us to support them with more finances.

And so it goes on. I could go through a number of areas, where, because of neglect and indifference on the part of the government—this includes hospitals, and as I said medical and hospital services, and so on—that now with desperation they are coming and saying: "Look, we need these services, we realize it is going to cost far more, in some cases more than 20 per cent over the cost than if it had been done a bit earlier. We realize all this, so the people will just have to pay, and therefore we are raising these taxes."

What about the municipalities? The municipalities are miles behind on the things they should be building, because the government in the past has squeezed them dry. When it is asking for new taxes, we would like to know how it is going to help the municipalities. As we looked at the overall programme of the Budget, when it was presented by the hon. Provincial Treasurer, we found that there was no increase for the municipalities across the board.

In fact, municipal taxes are going to be going up, and I want to relate this in connection with the man who lives in Ontario. Municipal taxes are going up. In Hamilton, taking one example, they are going to face their stiffest tax increase in 20 years. Taxes will be going up in the Metro area.

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** Under a Liberal administration!

**Mr. Thompson:** It is not a Liberal administration, it is a provincial government under Conservatives here who are not recognizing the needs of the homeowner and the needs of municipalities.

As a percentage of the total Budget, municipalities are going to get less in 1966 than they did in previous years. On April 1, Mr. Speaker, the people of Ontario are going to pay the real cost of 23 years of Conservative government. They are going to pay for the years and year and years and years in which this government has pattered along, and now the bills are starting to come in. No longer the sunshine Budget and the genial smile of the hon. Provincial Treasurer, who fooled us with cooking the books year after year, with his surpluses that he brought in. Now he is

having to face the hard tough reality, and he is having to come to the people.

May I say this about his sales tax? I was out last night speaking to a group at Napanee, talking to one man, a working man, and he was saying that one of his children is rather tall and he is proud of this kid. He wants him to get every advantage but he is having to go and pay as much as a millionaire for clothes with the rate of increase in the sales tax. This is creating a hardship, and there may be some over there who have an unfeeling approach to it. They have had an unfeeling approach towards Indians and to others.

**Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines):** We do not have an unfeeling approach—we have a sympathetic approach.

**Mr. Thompson:** I suggest that they should keep rather quiet, because there are people in this province who need that extra \$50 or so that it would cost, and which he might treat with indifference.

The extra cost for cars! There are some people who feel a car is a necessity and I think he might agree with them that a car for many is a necessity. But with the sales tax that is coming in, we feel this is going to be a burdensome tax on some of the people, certainly at this time, with the rising costs of municipal taxes, the rising costs on the homeowner. It ill-behoves this government at this time to be bringing in increases on the sales tax, as well as the many other taxes which they are bringing in.

I would like to pinpoint some areas in which this government should start saving money. They are coming to us and to the people of Ontario and asking us for more money, because they have mismanaged the economy on their own budget over a period of years.

Let me take one area, and that is centralized government buying, a method whereby government purchases are done on a consistent volume basis. Centralized buying has been in operation in the Maritimes for 40 years. The New Brunswick director of purchasing, William Sean, says his department saves the government \$4 million a year. Ontario could save much more than that, but this government seems to be incapable of accepting a money-saving idea.

Other provinces, for example, have motor pools for civil servants, up-to-date management techniques that cut down on staff, central information agencies, record centres and so on. There could be a greater efficiency

and a greater output on the part of the whole government services, and we were interested to see that in the new training programme which the government is bringing in this year, the new training programme—is is a puny \$75,000.

In 1964, the government spent—and I want to label these, because these are the reasons why the government is asking for a sales tax increase, because of such things as this—in 1964, this government spent more than \$300,000 getting legal advice from Toronto legal firms alone. Surely it would be less expensive for the government to have more of its own lawyers.

Think of all the bodies that we have, Mr. Speaker, all the government bodies we have around the province. If they would only get some administrative co-ordination and cohesion, how much money could be saved.

I will give hon. members the example of 2,000 expropriating authorities in the province. Surely that must be a red tape mess that costs us dearly.

And our mental health agencies; reading in the paper, as I am sure hon. members did a few months ago, a reference to them as a disjointed, entangled jungle; our hospitals have been criticized for wasting manpower and because of high staff turnover.

So it goes on. I think of the men across the way, the moonlighters, the men who hold two jobs. One of them apparently gets \$10,000, the hon. Prime Minister has said. It is going to need statistical gymnastics, I would say, in order to figure out how he makes \$10,000 on \$50 a day while he is sitting in this House. Surely that would be a hard, tough examination.

The sum of that situation across the aisle is that they throw in the taxes with a disregard for the people; they throw in an increase in taxes.

Well, sir, there are a number of areas in which the people of this province are going to be asking questions. One, for example, I think they are going to be asking questions about are the plush quarters that some of our hon. Cabinet Ministers are enjoying. We are going to ask some questions about it; the cost of carpets and some of the other paraphernalia, to build up their egos.

The fellow who is having to pay a bit extra for his children's shoes or something, is wondering why they have to walk around this soft comfort. It is an extravagance. That is only symbolic of the whole rot that has pervaded the administration over here, with their indifference to the taxpayers' money.

But our concern is this, Mr. Speaker, that this sales tax and the other taxes are coming in at a time when it is going to be hitting many of the small homeowners and many of the little people around this province. We think that this is an unfair approach being taken by the hon. Provincial Treasurer.

Second, we think it is an unwarranted need. The excuse seems to be that we now have to build so much and our point is this, we have warned this government. We have pushed this government into providing services, needed services, after commissions have brought in reports of the needs for this province.

And I go back again to the commissions on air pollution and water pollution and health services and medical services, and so on. What happened to the findings of those commissions, Mr. Speaker? They have gathered dust on the other side and been ignored, and now the day of reckoning has come.

Year after year we have listened to the hon. Provincial Treasurer stand up here with his genial smile, and say everything is fine, we have got a little surplus. Now the day of reckoning has come and so with the typical approach of the government—with a hysteria, in almost a state of a crisis—they put extra taxes on the people in almost every area. It is because of this—because of mismanagement, because of lack of planning and because of indifference to the needs of the people of Ontario—that we are not going to vote for this bill.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Mr. Speaker, the bill is one of a group of seven which implements an overall programme of taxation change which the hon. Provincial Treasurer announced in the Budget. The bill we have before us is, of course, the key bill of the whole group. It will raise by far the largest amount of money of any of them and it has by far the greatest impact on the people.

I am just going to make a brief reference to the others, Mr. Speaker, then I will not have to say anything about them when they are ultimately called for second reading. The bills have certain elements in common if you leave aside two of them. The two are Bill No. 73 and Bill No. 74, the bill to amend The Land Transfer Tax Act and the bill to amend The Succession Duty Act. We would have had a great deal to say about those two bills if they had been brought forward in the form that the hon. Provincial Treasurer announced when he brought in his Budget, but changes that he made in his

policy before he actually brought the bills in have satisfied us, to a considerable extent at any rate, and I do not really think we have any serious objection to those bills as they now stand.

The rest of them really are all sales tax bills in one form or another. The Tobacco Tax Act is ancillary to The Retail Sales Tax Act. It is just a different method of collecting the retail sales tax in a specific field; and of course the gasoline tax and the motor vehicle fuel tax are well established and very important retail sales taxes, even if they are not called that. So essentially what we are talking about here is what I in the Budget speech called a savage increase in retail sales taxes.

During the Budget debate—I am one of the few privileged to have had a chance to participate in it to date, one of three I think—but during the Budget debate I stated that in my opinion the hon. Provincial Treasurer had not made out a case for substantial tax increases this year. I believe that the arguments that I made at that time are still valid. However, Mr. Speaker, I am not going to go through them all again. Anybody who is interested can look up what I said at that time. I will take that as read and I will discuss the hon. Provincial Treasurer's taxation measures in his own terms, namely, that he at any rate feels it is necessary to make significant increases in taxes this year. I want to emphasize again that I do not agree with his assumption, but since we now have the bills before us I am dealing with them on the basis of his assumption.

I still oppose this group of bills and particularly the one that is specifically before us, namely, the bill to increase the retail sales tax by 67 per cent, a phenomenal increase. I oppose this bill and the others, but for a somewhat different reason than the hon. leader of the Opposition.

In the remarks that he has just made he laid great stress on waste in government. Now I want to make it clear, Mr. Speaker, that in my opinion everything possible should be done, and this is a continuous day-in and day-out process, to reduce waste in any organization. I do not go along with cheap statements to the effect that government is less efficient than private industry or that it is more wasteful. I do not think there is anything in them at all. I could give you all sorts of examples of waste in private industry that are much worse than any waste that I have discovered in government. So I do not go along with that proposition.

But the fact still remains that in any organization of the size of the government of Ontario waste is almost bound to creep in, as a result mainly of inefficiency. This is just inevitable in a large organization and it is essential to stay on top of it or it will get completely out of hand. The government has made a certain amount of progress in trying to control waste and inefficiency by setting up the M&O branch of the Treasury. I doubt if that branch is still achieving its full potential, but its establishment was a step forward. I may say that I, along with a few other hon. members of this House, have been pegging away in the committee on public accounts for the past few years trying to suggest more efficient methods.

One of our suggestions has been the very one that the hon. leader of the Opposition brought forward today, that there should be centralized purchasing. We are still working on it, we are still pushing on it. I have found that in the public accounts committee we can achieve a high degree of agreement among ourselves, and I mean multi-party agreement, but we have quite a job persuading the government.

However I am sure that if we keep pegging away we will contribute something to this problem of reducing waste and I believe that it is a problem that is always with us and a most important problem.

Having said all that, Mr. Speaker, I would like to add—and I think this is most important—that we are simply deluding ourselves if we think that a significant difference can be made in the tax level through all the measures in the world to eliminate waste in administration. If we manage by the most rigid economies and efficiency in administration to reduce spending by \$20 or \$30 million, we would have made a major achievement. And yet let us face it, Mr. Speaker, \$20 or \$30 million sounds like a lot of money to the individual, but in terms of the spending of a government in a province of the size of Ontario it is small change. I do not know what percentage it is, but I think it is probably about one per cent to one and a half per cent of the Budget of the province of Ontario at the present time.

So whereas I am all in favour of doing everything to eliminate waste, we are fooling ourselves if we think that is going to make any material difference to taxation levels. The only way that you can reduce taxes is by eliminating programmes.

We could make a significant reduction in

taxation, federally and provincially, if we just eliminated all our old age security and old age assistance programmes. We could make tremendous tax savings, no doubt about that. That is the sort of programme on which the spending is done.

We could make tremendous savings in this province if we just cut back on our grants to education, cut them in half, shall we say? The hon. Provincial Treasurer could undoubtedly cut taxes or at any rate he could avoid increasing them.

But I will be frank—I cannot think of any programme undertaken either in this province or at the federal level—or any important programme, let me put it that way—that I think ought to be cut back. In fact I think a good many of them ought to be increased, I do not think we are doing enough in a lot of these fields.

So I am not going to come to the hon. Provincial Treasurer and say, "Now you ought to be more efficient, you ought to save money; then you will not have to increase taxes." I would be a sheer hypocrite if I said that. I have suggested that he cannot save enough to make any significant difference in taxes as far as administrative efficiency is concerned and I do not believe that the programmes we have should be cut back, I think they should be increased.

So I am not going to make that sort of dishonest argument to the House or to the hon. Provincial Treasurer.

The hon. leader of the Opposition brought forward during the course of his remarks—and he put it in the context of waste, which I suppose is one way of doing it—what I thought might be regarded as a more substantial criticism. He berated the government quite eloquently—and I may say that I personally felt no desire to restrain him—for what he referred to, quite properly in my opinion, as the lack of planning, lack of foresight of the government over the years.

I certainly am not going to disagree with the criticism that was made just a few minutes ago. I have been hammering away at the hon. Provincial Treasurer, for as long as I have been here, about lack of foresight, lack of planning—dealing with everything on a crisis basis, waiting until a situation becomes so serious that a crash programme is needed. I will take second place to no one in berating the government for what I would regard as an almost total lack of coherent, consistent and overall planning over the years; and I do not think there is much sign they are improving their ways.

At the same time, Mr. Speaker, when we talk on that subject I think we should bear in mind that this has to be put into a larger context. The whole matter of economic planning, as distinct from mere administrative planning, is basically a federal function. I think a province like Ontario has an important role to play in conjunction with the federal government in terms of planning the use and development of our resources, both material and human.

I think it has an important role to play, but the basic initiative has to come from the federal government; and I will say that as far as I can see there has not been one iota of leadership in this field from the federal government at any time, by any government. Whereas I do not want to withdraw any criticisms I have ever made of this government, I still would say that in the total context they are much less to be criticized than the government at Ottawa; because it is from the government at Ottawa that the leadership should come.

Let us just take the specific matter of investment, to which my hon. friend referred. He berated the government over here quite strenuously for having a good deal of its capital investment, perhaps undoubtedly an unduly large proportion, occurring in this inflationary period, or at any rate if it is not an inflationary period it is a period of rapidly rising interest rates and also rapidly rising construction costs. Well, he is quite right, in my opinion. The government could have been more advanced with many of those projects if it had exercised foresight.

On the other hand, there is no use crying over spilled milk. They are not more advanced. The question is, do they now go ahead? I am not terribly devoted to the centennial centre. I suggested in the House on another occasion—the hon. Prime Minister, I would judge from his expression, did not think much of my suggestion—but I would think a far greater centennial gift to the people of Ontario would be a complete universal medical care insurance plan to become effective on July 1, 1967. I really do not give a hoot about that pile of glass and stone they are putting up in some of our Toronto parkland out there in the Don valley. I really do not care whether it has been delayed or not, personally. There are other construction projects going ahead, however, which in my opinion have to go ahead.

Construction of basic educational facilities have to go ahead, and in my opinion, they should have priority. We are in a position now of tight money; of rapidly increasing

rates; of increasing construction costs; and it is time we started to devise priorities. And what is the federal government's position? Its position is to cut back on public projects, on social capital and leave all the private projects, important or otherwise, to go ahead.

I will say, Mr. Speaker, that right now we have enough luxury apartment buildings in the city of Toronto, and when we are in a period of tight money supply, there is no reason why they should go ahead at all. I object when the federal government suggests to itself and to the provincial governments, that they ought to cut back on important social investment, in order that those projects could go ahead.

Oh, I know they made some sort of tame suggestion to private industry that it should slow down, but we know how much attention they will pay to that.

The situation we are in right now, Mr. Speaker, has very much in common with the year 1956 and early 1957. We are in a period of tight money. We were in one in 1956 and 1957, and notwithstanding what our Liberal friends may say about Mr. Diefenbaker's government having got us into a depression, it was that tight money situation that produced the reaction that led us into the depression, and the downturn had already started before the Liberals of that day left office. Let us bear that in mind when we discuss these matters.

We are in precisely the same situation now, of tight money supply. And we are getting precisely the same negative reaction from the federal government as we got at that time. The projects that are going to be cut back are municipal projects, provincial projects and federal projects. In 1956, the municipalities were priced out of the money market, because the rates were too high. They are going to be priced out of it again, and the important public projects are going to be held back.

But private investment will not be held back. As far as most corporations are concerned, they do not even go to the money market. They get their investment funds out of huge depreciation reserves and undistributed profits that they have been able to build up under our backward tax laws in this country. So they do not even have to go to the money market. They go ahead, full blast, but services and facilities that the community needs are being cut back.

So when we talk about lack of planning, I will say that I agree there is and has been lack of planning. But I would like to suggest that this should be treated in its total context, and I would say to my friend, the hon. leader of the Opposition, that instead of

berating the government opposite for the fact that it is now facing excessive costs in many of the essential projects it is undertaking, he should go to his friends at Ottawa, with whom I presume he has some influence, and try to get them to develop policies which will give some priorities in the use of limited investment funds—policies which will permit essential projects to go ahead without undue inflation of costs by holding back other projects that do not matter.

Other countries have been doing that sort of thing for years. Sweden for a generation. But we have not even started.

So when we talk of lack of planning let us bear in mind that the real failure is at the federal level, and I think it is important that we should say that, without necessarily trying to defend the government opposite to any significant degree.

Now from there—

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** That is a good qualification.

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, the hon. Minister of Labour knows that I always defend the government whenever it is possible, but I rarely get the opportunity.

Now, getting on to my own reasons for opposing the bill before us and the ancillary bills, my objection is, along the lines that I stated in the Budget, that the hon. Provincial Treasurer's taxation measures continue what I consider to be a most distressing trend in Canada, to shift the burden of taxation from the rich to the poor. We have never in this country had a very progressive tax structure and we are making it more regressive all the time.

Every time taxes or other levies on the people are increased, or new ones are introduced, they always are regressive to some degree or other. None of them are progressive. At best they are proportionate. They shift the burden to the poor. All the levies for items such as the Canada pension plan, for example; that is a highly regressive tax. Such lines are all in the consumption field, imposing more and more of the tax burden on the poor, or the relatively poor, shifting the burden away from the rich.

The rich are always crying about how they are starving to death. Good heavens, they never had it so good in their lives, but they are so greedy that they cannot even sacrifice a little bit for the good of the community. They want the burden always to be put on the little fellow, who already has not got enough, who has great difficulty meeting his bills.

The retail sales tax is up 67 per cent. This is really going to hit the man who is making \$4,000, \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year and trying to bring up a family on that sort of income. He is trying to pay off his house, and, in my constituency, it is usually a case of trying to keep his house in repair. Most of my constituents are working men making \$80 to \$100 or \$110 a week. They have no choice economically other than to live in old homes. They keep them in good condition, but it is expensive to keep these homes in good repair. Fortunately, they are all pretty handy with their hands, so they can do repair work a lot more cheaply than I can.

Even so, they are squeezed already, yet the hon. Provincial Treasurer comes along, in his infinite goodness and mercy and is going to squeeze them still more with another two points on the retail sales tax and another one cent or two cents on the gasoline tax. Even their cigarettes are affected and liquor and everything else; everything that he might want to buy. He buys some things in much greater quantity than others. Usually he is not very heavy on the liquor, because he cannot afford it, but he is very much hit by other items affected by the retail sales tax. Here the hon. Provincial Treasurer is squeezing the poor.

We talk about a war on poverty and all the time he keeps trying to smash down the poor and make it more and more difficult for them to meet their bills, much less set aside a surplus for the future.

I do not know anything about what the present tax commission and tax committee are going to recommend. I used to spend a lot of time studying the principles of taxation, but I could never find any principles, really.

There are all sorts of principles in the abstract, but when you try to apply them to any specific taxes you are really up in the air. Most books on taxations consist of two parts: Part 1, theoretical, and part 2, practical, and you never see any connection between part 1 and part 2 at all. They are two separate treatises—one is an intellectual exercise, and one is a description of tax measures as they have been and are being applied.

I do not look forward to any earth shattering new proposals from either the Carter commission or the committee that we have operating in Ontario. I know that some very competent people are working in connection with both of these committees, and perhaps I am underestimating their results but I think we may be mistaken if we expect too much from them.

I think that we are still going to have to make our own judgment and, after all, taxation policy is ultimately not scientific; it is a matter of judgment. It is, first of all, a moral judgment—what is fair?

Then, from that, you try to arrive at a practical judgment of the best way, within your limited knowledge, of implementing what you conceive to be fair. Now I say that it is fair that those who have the greatest ability to pay, should pay the most. If people do not agree with me that that is fair, then we are not really on the same wavelength and they might as well quit listening to me. But if we start from that proposition, then I think certain other things follow, and one is that if we find it necessary to increase taxes—as the hon. Provincial Treasurer says it is—then we should first of all develop to the full the progressive fields of taxation, those fields in which the whole method of taxation is designed to adjust the amount of taxation to the ability to pay—to get the most from the rich, in other words, and not very much from the poor and nothing at all from the very poor.

Of course, the classic example—theoretically, at any rate—of a progressive tax, is a progressive income tax. And if there was any way of administering it absolutely perfectly, I would say that you could make out a strong case for saying that there should not be any other tax, except income tax. The only trouble is that we have never been able to work out systems that make that tax perfectly fair, so, therefore, it is necessary to have a variety of taxes.

But the fact still remains that the income tax—both the corporation income tax and the personal income tax—can be exploited more fully than they are now if it is necessary to get increased revenues. And before we really soak the poor with a two per cent increase in the retail sales tax, we should first of all look at the corporation and personal income tax fields.

I know that there will be all sorts of screams about destroying incentive and that sort of thing, but other countries that have had a faster rate of growth than we have had since World War II, have had a much more progressive tax structure than we have had in this country—and I am now taking taxes at all levels—one that, according to all the claims of the spokesmen for the rich, would destroy incentive, yet they have enjoyed a faster rate of growth than we have. There is nothing in those arguments about destroying incentive.

I suppose a time could come, if a tax became confiscatory, where incentive would be destroyed, but we are a long way from that.

We can quite readily make an increase in our corporation tax—of up to three points. We could make an increase in our personal income tax of six per cent. Now when I say six per cent I am talking about six per cent of the federal government's progressive scale, because that is the way we can do it without having to set up our own taxation machinery. These things we can do, and I say we should do them before we enter the retail sales tax field to any greater extent than we have at present.

There is another area, Mr. Speaker, where we have not begun to exploit the potential, and that is the whole area of the levies on natural resources which are exploited for private profit. I know it always gets my hon. friends on the Liberal benches on their ears when I suggest this, but I say that we are being robbed blind in the use of our natural resources. It is legalized robbery! The government is going right along with it. It is not getting any revenues out of those natural resources that are worth talking about.

Corporations—many of them, foreign-controlled—are making fortunes, incredible fortunes, out of our natural resources, both timber and mineral, and the minerals, let us note, are irreplaceable resources. We will never get them back once they are taken out of the ground, and they can take them away for practically nothing at all. In fact, they are not even paying their way in the community, much less paying us some sort of benefit for the fact that we permit them to use those resources and to make profits on them.

Just take a look at the situation as it existed on the basis for which the latest complete figures are available—I am looking at the hon. Provincial Treasurer's abridged financial report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965. On page 20, note 11, he gives a breakdown of the yields of various taxes. We find that the logging tax in the 1964-65 fiscal year, brought us in a puny amount of \$2,381,189.

Now, that is a public disgrace in my opinion. There are fortunes being made out of the timber resources of this province. We spend large sums of money in this province trying to maintain and develop those resources, and then we hand them out to private companies. We give them huge empires over which they have almost abso-

lute control, to make a fortune out of, and we get a puny amount like that in return.

**Hon. A. K. Roberts** (Minister of Lands and Forests): Will the hon. member let me say that I think that he wants to be correct on the overall picture. We get over \$15 million from the stumpage and Crown dues, in addition to that figure.

**Mr. Bryden:** That is quite right, and I thank the hon. Minister for correcting me. I do not think that the stumpage due is shown here because it comes into the revenue picture in a different way.

So we will take it on his basis then. I will bet you he spends more than he takes in, in developing and maintaining the forests and I am not criticizing his programmes in terms that he is spending too much money on them; if anything he is not spending enough—but all he is doing really, is that he is asking the companies to pay a part of the cost of the service that he is providing to them. Yet they are allowed to take our timber and our pulp and ship it all over the world, and we really, as a province, get no return on that resource at all, in terms of revenue for the Provincial Treasury. I submit that that is a disgraceful state of affairs.

But that is not anything like the worst situation. The worst situation relates to minerals. We do not levy royalties, as I understand it, in this province and I think that is sound. A royalty, after all, is a fixed cost and even if a mine is losing money, it has to pay it, so we do not follow that policy. We have what we call a mines profits tax. This mines profits tax is related to the profits the mining companies make—a certain percentage of them, as I understand it—and it is a substitute for royalties.

It is also, Mr. Speaker, a substitute for municipal taxes, so that when we talk about the mines profits tax, just bear in mind that mining companies who pay it are relieved of paying royalties for the resources belonging to us that they take out of the ground and are also relieved of paying municipal taxes. And what did we receive from that tax in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965? Merely \$14,386,839.

What kind of a policy is that? As I said, this is legalized robbery. They take our resources away from us, we will never get them back. They make mountains of money out of them and we do not even get a fair break for our municipalities. That sum of money is not anything like fair compensation for the municipal taxes that they do

not pay. And there is just nothing in it at all for the minerals that these companies are taking out of the ground and making profits on.

Let us take just one mining company operating substantially in this province—admittedly the biggest. We all know what it is, the International Nickel Company. It calls itself the International Nickel Company of Canada, but it actually is primarily an American company, and its operating profits in the last year for which figures are available—I am quoting now from the *Financial Post* survey of industrials—which was the calendar year 1964, were over \$231 million, and its net profit after all taxes were over \$135 million.

I will be very quick to concede, Mr. Speaker, that the International Nickel Company did not make all of its profits out of Ontario, but it made a very substantial part of them out of Ontario's resources. I do not really know what proportion. It would be worth finding out. It certainly was a very substantial proportion.

So here was this company that before taxes brought in \$231 million and after paying all its federal taxes and everything else, had \$135 million, a large part of it coming out of Ontario. We in Ontario got a total of \$14 million from that company and all the other companies. We have never been able to find out how much the International Nickel Company pays in mines profits tax. All we know is it cannot be more than \$14 million. This is classified information.

I may say it is in the same category as another type of information, Mr. Speaker. We have never been able to find out how much the International Nickel Company pays the Tory party. That is classified information, too. But I have a suspicion that the low amount it pays in the mines profits tax is related to the relatively large amount it pays to the Tory party.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): There we get to the basis of politics.

Mr. Bryden: But leaving that aside, the fact remains that what we are getting from the International Nickel Company and from other profitable mining operations in this province is a disgrace. They are not paying their way in terms of municipal taxes, and they are not paying us a copper for the minerals they are taking out of the ground and on which they are making very nice profits, as I have indicated.

I suggest to the hon. Provincial Treasurer that he should get over his penchant for sticking it into the poor. He just does not seem to feel they should ever escape. If he needs money, they are the ones who are going to have to pay it. They have not got it but he is going to get it out of their hides anyway, even if it means they have to cut down on their food and shelter.

I say, first of all let him look at the areas where the money is—in the corporation and personal income tax field, and even more importantly, in the entire field of resources. I am not going to attempt at this time calculations as to how much money he could raise at different levels of taxes, and I am certainly not going to suggest what taxes he would have to impose in those three fields in order to offset his anticipated revenue from the tax increase he is putting through, because frankly, I do not think he needs those tax increases he is putting through.

If he needs any increase in revenue—he may need some—he does not need anything like the amount he is proposing here. He came along to us with a scare figure that he was going to have a shortfall, an increase in his net debt of \$181 million—

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Of \$281 million!

Mr. Bryden: Of \$281 million. Sorry, yes, thanks for correcting me.

I would have been scared if I had not remembered all the times he gave us those scare stories about what the shortfall was going to be and how it always turned out to be less. In fact, if it had not been for the hon. Provincial Treasurer emptying out the pail at the end of the fiscal year a couple of years ago, he would actually have had a surplus on all accounts, capital and operating. He certainly would have, except he spent about another \$35 million that was not voted by this House.

He always does that at the end of the fiscal year. But at any rate the shortfalls have always been a lot less than the hon. Provincial Treasurer anticipated, so he cannot cry wolf any more, he might as well face it.

I am not going to propose specific alternatives to the taxes he has put forward. I think his tax increases are unduly high even within his terms of reference. I think he could get along with considerably less additional tax revenues. But I am going to propose to him alternatives in principle, that he should be looking at other fields for raising taxes rather than the field which Tories

enjoy, the field of taking it out of the hide of the little fellow.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Gisborn, that the motion for second reading of Bill No. 70, An Act to amend The Retail Sales Tax Act, 1960-1961, be amended by striking out all the words after the word "that" and substituting the following:

In the opinion of this House the government, before making a further large increase in the retail sales tax which will bear heavily on those least able to pay, should take fuller advantage of more progressive taxes, notably corporation and personal income taxes and levies on natural resources exploited for private profit.

**Mr. B. Newman** (Windsor-Walkerville): I would like to talk on this amendment. My hon. leader (Mr. Thompson) has already put our stand very well in this House. However, I would like to emphasize several of the points that he has brought out and bring out two or three new ones.

In the first place, the sales tax is probably the most regressive type of legislation the government could possibly introduce. It affects the pensioner most adversely, it affects the individual living on a fixed income, and it has an extremely bad effect on the individuals with large families. That is, those who are least able to pay seem to be affected most by such legislation.

With the growing economy—and if I may refer back to my own community for just the one minute—with the acute shortage of homes, you have rising rentals and you have construction costs as a result of the sales tax increasing from an extent of \$500 to \$1,000 per unit. Where we should be interested in relieving the housing shortage, by the introduction of a sales tax we are only making the situation that much more acute. The sales tax as it is now will provide approximately \$380 million, I think—I am subject to correction if I am wrong—\$380 million from the five per cent sales tax, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Yes.

**Mr. Newman:** That works out to approximately a little over \$60 per capita. When the government has taken away \$60 from a person living on a pension, they have lessened his income of approximately \$900 by \$60, that is a little over eight per cent. You have lowered his standard of living by eight per cent. The individual for whom we should be doing everything in this world

to allow him to live the golden years of his life in a little bit of comfort and luxury, or even in just a normal way of life, we have deprived of those few necessities by the imposition of the tax.

Mind you, the hon. Provincial Treasurer may get up and say, "Well, the individual on a fixed income and the pensioner does not buy many of the consumer items." He still buys his share of the consumer items and he still has to pay the sales tax on them.

The increase in the sales tax of two per cent means approximately a \$24 per capita increase. Taking a family of ten people, we have a \$240 a year increase in sales taxes. Hon. members can see how this has affected the large families and the poorer families.

To show the effects that this does have on the family, I would like to point out that I happen to have a communication from a lady with ten children who mentions that with this sales tax she will not even be able to eat bread at meals, except at breakfast, in the future. She cannot afford it because her husband's pay is \$72 weekly, before deductions, and this means that in their diet now, most suppers are going to consist of rice and canned tomatoes. The family's daily consumption of milk is one quart. The fact that she has such a large family and has to live with such a limited income, means the two per cent sales tax is only aggravating the burden under which she has to live.

The tax is iniquitous from the fact that it affects the school child. It affects individuals from ten years of age, and especially the high school students who when buying clothes, no longer buy children's sizes but have to buy adult sizes. In fact, the sales tax is supposed to exempt all children's clothing, but it does not exempt all clothing that children wear, and there is a big difference between all children's clothing and all clothing that children wear.

With our new way of life with modern medicines and better housing generally, youngsters are no longer as small in stature as they were 15 or 20 years ago. Yet the regulations are such that simply because a family happens to have children fairly well developed and a little larger than normal in size, it is penalized by having to pay the sales tax on their clothing. This is most marked in students attending secondary schools.

As a schoolteacher myself, I have seen quite a few students who have been deprived of some of the necessities, because in the buying of a pair of shoes and having to pay

\$10 for them, that is 30 cents sales tax on them, the youngster quite often has to walk to school. He does not have sufficient funds for transportation back and forth to school.

Mrs. Rudolph Helling of London mentions the fact that she resents the paying of sales tax on adult-sized shoes for a ten-year-old daughter. Here you have a ten-year-old child paying sales tax!

Now there is a way of getting around this sales tax, as far as children are concerned. I think, Mr. Speaker, it could possibly be in having the parent simply sign the invoice on the purchase that the articles being purchased are for the use of a child attending school and not gainfully employed. I can recall having travelled in several European countries where all I had to do was to simply sign an invoice stating that the article I had purchased was leaving the country and this exempted me from paying the tax. I think some method can be devised where the individual, the child, could be exempt from this taxation. There must be sufficient brains on that side of the House and sufficient consultants who could come up with some type of solution to make it that much easier for the youngster to buy articles without having to pay a sales tax.

There is also another method that can be followed. Most students have a school identity card—an ID card or an athletic card—showing that that individual is in attendance at a school. Why could that card not likewise be used for purchases of articles that are going to be worn by the individual? There are sufficient ways of overcoming the fact that the youngster may be penalized.

Now my community was so interested in the increase in the sales tax that they got up in arms about the thing and passed a resolution and I would like at this time to make the House aware of the resolution. This was passed on February 14, 1966, and it reads as follows:

Whereas a serious inflationary situation is already working hardship on low-income groups and is adversely affecting the public generally and any increase in retail sales tax will aggravate the situation, the Ontario provincial government therefore be urged to refrain from imposing any increase in the retail sales tax at this time.

So, hon. members can see that the community sees the harmful effect that this can have on the economy; and likewise the individual that is least able to pay the sales tax—that is the pensioner, the person on a fixed income, the individual with a large family,

the poor individual. The community was likewise disturbed over the fact that certain municipal expenditures will not be exempt from the sales tax and as a result have requested that as all municipalities are creatures of the provincial government the Ontario government be requested to waive the sales tax on all purchases by municipal governments.

Not only was the municipal council interested, but the district labour council, that speaks for most if not all of the labour unions in the community, likewise took strong exception to the increase in the sales tax and passed a recommendation suggesting that moneys be obtained if necessary by other means, rather than the sales tax method.

Now there is one other point that I would like to bring up concerning the sales tax and that is that living in a border area, we now will find that the Canadian dollar is going to be worth that much more over the border and as a result we may find the residents of Ontario crossing the borders of Michigan and New York states and doing their shopping over there. Naturally when they do their shopping, not everyone comes along and reports their purchases across the border.

Prior to any type of Ontario sales tax the American dollar was worth eight cents more than the Canadian dollar. That meant that the Canadian dollar was approximately 93 cents over there. With the introduction of the sales tax in Detroit, that meant that the Canadian dollar was worth then only 89 cents. Now with the imposition of a five per cent sales tax in Ontario, the Canadian dollar goes from 89 cents to 94 cents, so that there is a difference now in value of between 94 cents and 89 cents—the Canadian dollar is worth that much more over there.

So it is more tempting to the individual to be going across into the United States and purchasing articles over there. He pays four per cent sales tax there, but pays five per cent here, so he saves the one per cent sales tax, plus the difference in the premiums that are there automatically. But you will find that people who have gone across and purchased before this increase of 66 per cent in the sales tax, now will be tempted to do that much more purchasing across the border. They are going to find it a little more conducive to increasing the amount of their purchases in the United States and naturally, as I mentioned previously, not all of them are going to report their purchases as they cross the border.

For the few reasons that I have outlined here, Mr. Speaker, plus those that my hon.

leader outlined previously, we will oppose the passing of this bill.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak briefly on Bill No. 70 and possibly preface my remarks by an article from the *Independent Businessman* dated September, 1963, and I quote a statement attributed to the former leader of my party, John Wintermeyer. He said:

In addition the retailer is faced with a need of providing a growing amount of service to government. Just plain bookkeeping is expensive and the Tory government imposition of a three per cent tax on small purchases as well as big ones is a real killer.

I think this going to five per cent adds further to the independent retailer's involvement in bookkeeping on behalf of our various levels of government.

While I listened to the debate here this afternoon, I made a list of deductions and bookkeeping entries in relation to tax that must be made by each businessman. If he should only have one employee, he must make deductions for income tax, hospital services, pension, health plan, unemployment insurance, which amount to some 250 deductions in the year for one employee. Further, he has to keep track of workmen's compensation records twice a year. He has corporation tax; federally monthly and provincially, quarterly. Some small businesses have to keep track of the eleven per cent federal sales tax. Now we have the provincial sales tax, five per cent, this must be kept track of on each transaction. And in most small stores this means a daily record, and also the monthly reports.

In total, if the small retailer has one employee he could conceivably be making between 600 and 700 tax entries on behalf of this one employee. If you multiply this out in a larger business, it is certainly complicated and very expensive, especially when that is tied in with all the other bookkeeping that must be made to run a legitimate business.

I just wonder if the hon. Provincial Treasurer has considered possibly raising the percentage allowable to retailers for doing this work, in view of the increase in taxes? Possibly he will have some comment in this regard.

The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville dealt briefly with the problem of tax exemption and sizing on children's clothing and footwear. Back in 1960 when this sales tax first came in, I was running a retail business

that had a large children's wear department. I have since decided to abandon that particular field, but at that time, it seemed to me The Department of Economics and Development came out with a nice little card denoting sizings and a lot of specifications for our manufacturers. But during the past two years I do not recall having seen any of these around in either the wholesale or retail trade, in children's wear, which I try to keep in touch with.

I think there is a point in the hon. member's statement that possibly this should be reviewed to upgrade the specifications on this. Certainly our children are getting larger in size, because of the better nutrition available to us here in North America, and possibly it could be tackled on this basis. I know this is a most difficult subject and I have spoken to Mr. Garland in this regard. It is very difficult to draw the line in this particular area.

As most hon. members of this House know, I am in the fabric business, and possibly my next few comments might be construed as a conflict of interest, but I was not here back in 1960 when the bill was introduced and I do not know whether any mention was made of exempting purchases of fabrics and related accessories for the making of children's clothes. I think that this is something that could be considered as large families can certainly make tremendous savings by sewing their own children's clothing, and those who are blessed with the art of being able to sew and wish to keep up with the styles, could certainly keep their children very well dressed.

I draw these points to the attention of the hon. Provincial Treasurer and hope that he will give some consideration to these matters.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, before the hon. Minister replies, if he is closing the debate, I just have a two-minute postscript that I would like to add, in this debate. The hon. leader of the Opposition stated that in his view these bills were evidence of hysteria on the part of the government. I want to suggest to the House that there is no hysteria at all. It is a cold, calculated plan. What they are doing is filling the kitty this year, so that next year they will have a lot ready to be able to scatter in goodies in the Budget on the eve of a provincial election.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, I know that the hon. member is very capable of planning, and perhaps in the context of trying to

hoodwink the people by trying to forget the pain of this year with the goodies next year. But I suggest it is not hysterical at all. It is cold and calculated in this fashion. And indeed, as the hon. member, my colleague has pointed out, the hon. Minister has cried wolf too long. Last year we had the prospect of a deficit of \$110 million. They overspent their budget by \$35 million, so that would have produced a deficit of \$145 million. In fact we ended up with only \$20 million deficit.

This is the kind of story we have had in the past, and at the moment the hon. Minister is just making certain he will have plenty of leeway there for distribution on the eve of a provincial election.

An hon. member: It might work.

Mr. MacDonald: Somebody interjects and says it might work. In other words, he confirms the validity of my assessment.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Why does the hon. member not ask me whether it is correct or not?

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring an illustration before the House pertaining to what my hon. colleague from Windsor-Walkerville has to say about children's clothing. It was one of the few times that I was convinced by one of my daughters to go to the store with her to purchase a coat she took a fancy to. I should number my daughters, I have so many of them, but the number three daughter, who is a student, walked up to a clothing rack for ladies and picked a coat for herself that she liked very much. She is the smaller one of the two girls, I might say. Because she purchased from a rack that was meant for adults, I believe, I had to pay the sales tax, and she was a student in high school. The other girl, who is training for a nurse, walked up to the child's rack, found a coat there for children that did not happen to be taxed. So the one who should have paid tax did not, and the other one who should not have, because she was a student, had to pay tax on her clothing.

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy and Resources Management): So the hon. member broke even.

Mr. Bukator: No, because breaking even would have been if we had not any tax on clothing children at all. This is where we break even.

I believe that my hon. colleague made a point. When parents purchase something for a student, it could very easily be put on

the invoice that this is a student and the tax be exempt. This is much too simple. I need not bore the House with too much detail on sales tax. We were not for it in the first instance, at 3 per cent. We certainly, Mr. Speaker, do not support it at 5 per cent. The hon. Minister has made every businessman in this province the tax collector.

Can hon. members imagine my colleague here, the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Gordon) with a tax collector's hat on, because that is what he is. The government should at least provide them with caps.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Speaker, I would like first of all to say how greatly I have enjoyed the remarks by the hon. gentlemen opposite, and I have been very greatly surprised to find that they are as nearly in agreement with what we are doing as they are.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): How does the hon. Provincial Treasurer do that, with mirrors?

Hon. Mr. Allan: No, in very many respects they are in agreement.

Mr. MacDonald: No wonder this government gets into difficulty when it dismisses facts in this fashion.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Now perhaps I might deal with one or two of the items that were mentioned as individual items before I proceed with the general remarks.

The hon. member for Essex South brought up a matter that certainly gives this government a very great deal of concern, and that is the collection of sales tax on children's clothing. This is a problem so great that in many jurisdictions now there is no exemption for children's clothing.

The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville was pointing to Michigan as an example, and of course they charge tax on all children's clothing. So I do not know that one would gain much by crossing the border to pay one per cent less on children's clothing, or four per cent more rather, on children's clothing than they are already paying in this jurisdiction.

Mr. Newman: It would still be less now than it was before!

Hon. Mr. Allan: No, they tax children's clothing and we do not tax children's clothing. There must be a line of division

and the line of division we have chosen, having due regard for the problem of auditing the books of those who collect, we have chosen the line that was agreed upon by manufacturers and retailers throughout the province. I would be one of the first to admit that there are instances where children who are still quite young are large enough that taxes are required on their clothing. But I would point out at the same time that the great majority of children's clothing is exempt.

Now the hon. member for Essex South mentioned fabrics. After all, when the fabrics are bought, how do you know who they are bought for? There must be some decisions reached, and in the interest of good collection of the tax, these things have been required to have done and I think generally that it works out pretty well.

**Mr. Paterson:** Might I answer the hon. Provincial Treasurer's question?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Speaker, I think I was very patient and I would hope I would receive the same courtesy.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Speaker, it always hurts me to hear the hon. leader of the Opposition say things that are incorrect.

**Mr. Singer:** Oh, shame!

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** It does, it makes me feel very badly. One of his remarks that he has chosen to use is so incorrect, and an evidence of the lack of understanding.

**Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce):** What is that, cooking the books?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Cooking the books!

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** That is such an old tune; I remember the hon. member for Bruce used to use it when he was financial critic. Such an old tune!

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** I am sure, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member for Woodbine was in his seat, and here he comes, he would say that there is no effort made by myself or by Treasury to cook the books. The hon. member for Woodbine thoroughly understands them, he thoroughly understands them—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** I think it would be an act of neighbourliness if the hon. member would assist the hon. members in the Liberal seats to understand that very simple statement that is brought to them each year.

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. Provincial Treasurer makes his books very confusing.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** No, but the hon. member understands them, certainly he does. There is nothing hidden. May I say for the record that I have never said we had surplus and I say that knowing perfectly well what I am saying. We have had to increase our net debt every year that I have been Provincial Treasurer. There has been no surplus nor have I claimed—

**Mr. Singer:** Three years ago the hon. Provincial Treasurer stood in that place and said "another surplus" and they applauded like mad.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** No, I am sorry that the hon. gentleman's memory is—

**Mr. Singer:** If the hon. Provincial Treasurer doubts that I will get the quotation and read it.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** No, I have never claimed that we had a surplus.

I am afraid we are criticized for the fact that we endeavour to manage the affairs of the province in a prudent and efficient manner and I cannot understand why anyone would criticize such action because of the fact that the state of the economy has been good, revenue has been greater than was anticipated at the time of the Budget, and expenditures have been scrutinized carefully and extremely well with the result that we have a lesser shortfall of revenue than we had anticipated, is certainly a cause for rejoicing on our part and I think it should be on the part of every hon. member in this House.

**Mr. Bukator:** Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. The hon. Provincial Treasurer said that he did not, but I have before me here his statement: "We are budgeting in 1959-60 for our 17th consecutive surplus in ordinary accounts."

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** On ordinary accounts.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Whicher:** Would the hon. Provincial Treasurer not agree that is cooking the books?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** No, sir, it is not cooking the books.

**Mr. Whicher:** Certainly it is.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Provincial Treasurer has the floor and I think perhaps there are too many interjections at the present time. He is trying to conclude the debate. He listened very patiently while the other members were speaking and I would suggest that he be given the same courtesy.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Speaker, when I said I thought we were in general agreement in this House, I really meant—

**Mr. Whicher:** The hon. Provincial Treasurer made a mistake.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** He said "we."

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** We, both sides of the House. I think all the hon. members of this House are anxious to do what is necessary to expand and develop our province to its full potential. The remarks of the hon. members this afternoon indicated that this is their desire and that is exactly what we are attempting to do. I think that we deserve a great deal of credit for having the courage to impose the taxes that will enable us to do this.

Think of the needs in this province. I look at the increase in our proposed expenditures for education in this coming year, including universities: more than \$800 million, \$220 million more than last year. I look at the increase in health; I look back a couple of years to 1964-65, \$154 million, and then to our current year, \$168 million; next year, including the provision for medical services, it will be \$244 million.

While I am speaking about medical services, it really does not require a great deal of courage or thought to say that our taxes are imposed in such a way as to be hard on the poor and easy on the rich. I would be the first to agree that the taxes do affect everyone. But this particular Budget has the effect of being more kindly to those with a low income than any Budget that I have ever presented.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Oh, that is nonsense.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** No, it is not; that is entirely correct. I look at those with low incomes who are going to have the benefit of the medical services, many of them without any cost and some at a cost of \$30 per person or \$60 per family. It is something that they were not able to get before at all, some-

thing that these splendid people are entitled to and will be provided with, and I cannot understand how any hon. member in this House does not appreciate the fact that this Medicare at a reasonable cost has been brought to so many of these persons with a low income.

We have done some figuring on what the sales tax might amount to for two persons of 70 years of age, say with an income of \$2,500 to \$2,600 per year, while they get the advantage of free Medicare. Now, is that being unfair to those with lower incomes? Even those persons getting \$2,800 would still have free medical services. So, this talk about a tax that is hard on low income and does not affect those in high income is ridiculous.

I would tell the hon. member for Woodbine—and I am sure that it just slipped his mind, because he knows that we are imposing an income tax.

I will introduce a bill tomorrow which will raise the income tax in the coming year and which the hon. member for Woodbine may commend me for, I am sure.

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. Provincial Treasurer is just filling the void that is left—

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** No, I am not filling the void at all—

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. Provincial Treasurer is going to raise it next year?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Yes. The hon. member would be surprised how well we do things and how much he should admire us. In the preparation of these tax changes we remembered, as the hon. leader of the Opposition has said, that a tax committee is about to report, and because we remembered that, we made very few changes in the pattern. In fact, we made no changes in the pattern because that report has not been received. We took a great deal of pains to endeavour to spread the load as widely as we could and with as little undesirable effect as is possible with any tax.

I quite agree with many of the things that were said by the hon. member for Woodbine. If we are going to do the things—and this is what he said, not in so many words but this is what I gathered he intended to say—that are worthwhile, if we are going to provide the educational facilities, if we are going to provide facilities in health and if we are going to provide the highways that will serve the people of this province, we must get the revenue to do so. The savings, although they are important, are very small

compared to the amount of money that is required to carry on these large projects.

It is not pleasant to impose taxes and I think we all realize that. However, I am very proud of the fact that we are meeting our responsibilities, that we made the tax changes that are necessary for the good of this province in the long run. We look at the present financial situation when money is tight, but we know that we are in a position to carry on what we propose to carry on and not be hampered by tight money. It seems to me that this is what the people of this province want and this is what we want to do for them. For that reason, I hope that this second reading is carried.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Speaker:** With the debate being concluded, so that all members will clearly understand our procedure once again, I would remind them that by reason of the return to rule 56 of our rules last year, when a motion is moved to strike out words, as the present amendment by Mr. Bryden proposes to do; the first question I must put to the House is whether or not those words shall stand.

Therefore, all those in favour of the bill being now read a second time, will please say "aye."

All those opposed, will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

Call in the members.

As many as are in favour of the bill being now read a second time, will please rise.

As many as are opposed, please rise.

The motion was carried on the following division:

#### AYES

Allan  
Apps  
Auld  
Bales  
Beckett  
Boyer  
Brunelle  
Butler  
Carruthers  
Cass  
Cecile  
Cowling  
Davis  
Demers  
Downer  
Dunlop  
Dymond  
Eagleson

#### NAYS

Braithwaite  
Bryden  
Bukator  
Davison  
Farquhar  
Freeman  
Gaunt  
Gisborn  
Gordon  
MacDonald  
Newman  
Nixon  
Oliver  
Paterson  
Renwick  
Singer  
Smith  
Spence

#### AYES

Edwards  
Ewen  
Gomme  
Harris  
Haskett  
Henderson  
Hodgson  
(Scarborough East)  
Hodgson  
(Victoria)  
Johnston  
(Parry Sound)  
Johnston  
(Carleton)  
Kerr  
Knox  
Lawrence  
(Russell)  
Lawrence  
(St. George)  
Letherby  
Mackenzie  
Noden  
Peck  
Pritchard  
Randall  
Reilly  
Reuter  
Robarts  
Rollins  
Rowe  
Rowntree  
Sandercock  
Simonet  
Spooner  
Thrasher  
Villeneuve  
Walker  
Wardrope  
White  
Whitney  
Wishart  
Yakabuski  
Yaremko—56.

#### NAYS

Taylor  
Thompson  
Whicher  
Worton—22.

**Clerk of the House:** Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 56; the "nays," 22.

**Mr. Speaker:** The "ayes" have it.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

#### THE MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX ACT

Hon. Mr. Allan moves second reading of Bill No. 68, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

### THE MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX ACT, 1965

Hon. Mr. Allan moves second reading of Bill No. 69, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act, 1965.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

### THE TOBACCO TAX ACT, 1965

Hon. Mr. Allan moves second reading of Bill No. 71, An Act to amend The Tobacco Tax Act, 1965.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

### THE GASOLINE TAX ACT

Hon. Mr. Allan moves second reading of Bill No. 72, An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

### THE LAND TRANSFER TAX ACT

Hon. Mr. Allan moves second reading of Bill No. 73, An Act to amend The Land Transfer Tax Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

### THE SUCCESSION DUTY ACT

Hon. Mr. Allan moves second reading of Bill No. 74, An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

### THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health) moves second reading of Bill No. 53, An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

### THE ST. LAWRENCE PARKS COMMISSION ACT

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Tourism and Information) moves second reading of Bill No. 54, An Act to amend The St. Lawrence Parks Commission Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND INFORMATION ACT

Hon. Mr. Auld moves second reading of Bill No. 55, The Department of Tourism and Information Act.

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few comments during the second reading of this bill. Generally I support the intent of this bill, to preserve and develop the tourist and recreational attractions in our province and to acquire the artifacts, the historic buildings and commence co-operative programmes and possibly to set up funds to conduct these programmes.

Both myself and other hon. members of the Opposition and hon. members on the government side have spoken in these areas on several occasions. One of the intents of this Act, or the principle of it, is to encourage and promote improvement in the standards of accommodation. I am pleased to learn that certain funds are coming in to assist our industry. I am pleased to see the managerial help that is slowly being extended into this industry and to learn that certain other recommendations will be coming in through the Ontario development association.

I would like to deal briefly with section five and the principle of this one section, and if I draw the attention of the House to this, possibly I might read the first part of it:

The Minister may, by order, appoint one or more persons to investigate and inquire into and report to him upon any matter connected with, or affecting, the tourist industry.

Now I am not a solicitor and have had very little training in the law. But I just wonder who in the intent or the principle of this Act the Minister could appoint? The way I interpret it, conceivably he could appoint his chauffeur or his gardener, and give him full judicial powers to administer oaths, requiring these people to give evidence under the oaths. If this is the case, I am certainly opposed to this particular section. It seems to have some connection with a certain bill that appeared in the House a year or so ago, and I hope that the persons versed in legal matters will give some further consideration to this particular section.

I have studied the new regulations that were brought out in August of this past year, and feel that their principle is in line with the new bill and are certainly of great benefit to the industry, the tightening up of certain of the regulations. But here in section nine, under the inspection, here again it gives the Minister power to designate any employee to go into a tourist establishment and examine and copy the books and records or any part of any

establishment. I just wonder if this is not possibly another infringement on the personal or private rights of individuals and industry itself.

The principle of section ten is certainly of great interest to me, as I have spoken in this area a number of times. I do hope that this means that certain of our historic buildings that are being designated will be acquired.

Under section 12, there is a certain fundamental principle in section (c) in that this department can govern the content and publication and display of advertising matter or signs respecting tourist facilities. I just question whether this department supercedes that of The Department of Highways in relation to signing programmes. Possibly the hon. Minister could enlighten me in this matter.

I certainly support the subsection requiring information centres to be licensed. I am fully aware of the abuses that have been caused in this regard. I think the hon. Minister has taken a forward step in section (i) where he can prescribe the times when rates can be charged. Last year I brought up this matter in relation to the plowing match at Peterborough, and trust that this is going to be accepted by the industry. I am sure it will be.

Section (l), I think, deserves a little comment on the principle, that is the requiring of the payment of fees in respect to the use of historical parks. As I recall, in the Cranston report on the tourist industry, comment was made that the federal authorities do not allow the charging of fees in historic sites, and I personally feel that they should. I hope that this hon. Minister of Tourism and Information will make representation to Ottawa in this regard.

In general, I and my party support the principle of this bill, but we do have reservations in the two areas which I commented upon.

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Tourism and Information): Mr. Speaker, in connection with these various points that my hon. friend has read I might take them by sections.

First of all, in section five, my hon. friend will recall that in the previous bill which is being replaced by this, the Minister had authority to appoint a person to make an investigation, and that person had all the powers of The Public Inquiries Act, which are very broad powers, indeed. We did not feel that was necessary, and so in redrafting

the bill, the appointee may simply hear people on oath.

The purpose of this, is that from time to time complaints are made about establishments. Instead of laying charges indiscriminately—and by the nature of the business it is often difficult to get evidence because the person who complains is a transient—the practice was established many years ago of appointing a senior person of the department to, in effect, hold a hearing to see whether a charge should be laid against an operator, whether he had in fact infringed on the statute or the regulations.

We feel that it is sufficient that such a person have authority to take evidence on oath. We feel that having a hearing without having evidence on oath is of little use, and so in fact what this section does is reduce the powers of the investigator from what they were previously, to what we feel is the minimum required to accomplish our object.

Section 10, having to do with historical parks, has been put in the Act to make it quite clear that the department has authority to operate such projects as Upper Canada village and Old Fort Henry and the Ste. Marie project. It is not a plan to establish parks in the sense that The Department of Lands and Forests operates parks. It is simply to make sure we had the authority to operate the land on which the parksite is established, and by the same token, subsection (l) of the last section of the bill, to which my hon. friend referred at the end, is simply to ensure that there is no question but that we have authority to charge admission at these historic sites. This is not suggesting that we are going to charge fees for some monument or other, but to cover these specific places.

In section 12, in connection with advertising, this has to do with the advertising content of a sign or an advertisement for an establishment. To make sure that we can deal with false advertising or misleading advertising, which has been a problem in the past, this provision has been taken out of the regulations where it was previously, and placed in the Act. In fact, as my hon. friend has no doubt learned from studying the old Act and regulations and the new Act, the majority of things in this new Act which were not in the old Act, were in the regulations, and as part of our policy we have been trying to put as many things in the Act as possible rather than having them in the regulations. This matter has been brought up in the House many times.

I think Mr. Speaker, that that deals with the matters that my hon. friend has raised.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves second reading of Bill No. 61, An Act to establish The Department of Financial and Commercial Affairs.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, Bill No. 61 is a bill brought in by the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) in an effort to—well, I do not know what it is an effort to do. It is an effort, perhaps, to divide some of the responsibilities of his department into different sections; to share the responsibilities with some of his colleagues. I spoke at some length last year, Mr. Speaker, on a suggested reorganization for the Attorney General's department, and at that time I set out what I thought were some of the key objects that should be kept in mind when such a division should come about.

Now as I sat here this year and listened to the hon. Attorney General, both in the House and speaking to the legislation introduced, and listening to the remarks of some of his senior civil servants, I must conclude they have paid attention to some of the suggestions that I put forward a year ago. I may be quite wrong in this assumption, Mr. Speaker, but I wonder out loud if in this suggested division, they might not have looked again at the speech I made in connection with the suggested division of the Attorney General's department.

If this is in fact, correct—and perhaps the hon. Attorney General will enlighten us later—then, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that he missed the boat. He missed the boat completely and the division he is bringing forward now is really not going to accomplish anything. I think that it can be fairly said that he has missed the point. It is unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, that the government misses the point so many times in these matters.

I give him full credit and I give his colleagues full credit, particularly in the field of the administration of law, that they have begun to listen a little bit more than has been usual in the past to Opposition criticism; but here all they are doing is nibbling and scratching around with the germ of an idea that was not theirs to begin with. I do not think that they properly understand what the idea was.

All this new Act does, sir, is to remove from the Attorney General some of the difficult and embarrassing responsibilities and there is no justification in principle at all for this division. Search as I might, I just cannot find any justification in principle for taking away from the department these various statutes and these various responsibilities which this statute sets out.

Mr. Speaker, the point is, or should be, if this division is to come about—and I say there should be a division in the field of the administration of justice—that it must be based on principle, there must be some logic behind it. Here there is no logic, no principle; it is just a sloughing off of embarrassing responsibility which causes lots of trouble.

The key to the whole reorganization of The Department of the Attorney General should be to separate judicial and police functions. It is the unity of these two functions in one man that creates the conflicts of interest and a serious problem with regard to the administration of justice.

Second, sir, there is a need for a massive law reform programme. Let me deal with something that is particularly current at this moment and that is the Truscott case and the book by Isabel LeBourdais concerning it. If there could be any better example, Mr. Speaker, of a confusion of police and judicial functions controlled and looked after by one department of our provincial government, this book could not be a better chronicle of these events. In this book, Mrs. LeBourdais suggests—and I do not think that this can be contradicted—that this boy was questioned for a series of hours—six, seven or eight hours, I have forgotten the exact number—without ever having been arrested or charged. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this must have been within the knowledge of the Crown attorney in the county of Huron, and certainly was within the knowledge of senior police officials of the Ontario provincial police.

Mr. Speaker: I wonder if the member's remarks are within the context of the principle of this bill. I am of the opinion that they are not and I would ask the member to try to confine his remarks to the principles involved in Bill No. 61 that is now before the House.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I cannot think of anything that can be more pertinent to the principles of this bill. It is my contention now, as it was a year ago and as it was before that, that if there is a division in

the Attorney General's department, sir, it should be based on a matter of principle not on a matter of expediency. A matter of principle which I think should be most obvious to anyone who is concerned with the reform of the administration of justice in this province is a separation of the judicial arm from the police arm, and there is nothing in this bill that does that.

Now we are dealing here, sir, with a very important point of principle. We are dealing here with a division of responsibilities lodged with the Attorney General. My point—and the point I am making and on which I am using the Truscott case as an example—

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think this is the time for discussion of that case.

**Mr. Singer:** The Truscott case is not before us and I am not going to deal at all, sir, with the question of what is the responsibility of The Department of Justice in Ottawa. My concern is that as far as the administration of justice is concerned, where there was a mixing in that case of the police arm and the judicial arm, the Crown attorney's responsibilities and the police responsibilities, and of certain matters that went on in court; such as the boy being held—the questioning of the boy is one point—

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, on a point of order!

I still must raise an objection. I can look at this bill and read the sections of it and there is nothing in this bill at all that deals with what the hon. member is talking about. This bill deals with the establishment of a department of government to perform functions that are set out in the bill. It has nothing to do with what the hon. member is speaking about.

If he has any comments concerning the operation of The Department of the Attorney General in regard to the two functions it may have—and which the hon. member says it has, namely, the enforcement of justice and the administration of justice, or the enforcement of the law and the administration of justice—the place for him to raise this is during the estimates of my friend, the hon. Attorney General. But in this bill there is nothing, absolutely nothing, which deals with what he is talking about.

**Mr. Bryden:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker!

I would like to point out to the hon. Prime Minister and to the House that the

principle that is before us relates to the manner in which a division will be made in the Attorney General's department.

The hon. member for Downsview suggests that the way of dividing that department should be different from the way that the government is proposing, and I submit that is relevant to the principle of the bill.

The entire principle really is what shall be the nature of the division.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Before you make your ruling, Mr. Speaker, may I just make one further point? The place to debate is on what is left in the Attorney General's department. This is not a bill entitled An Act to divide the Attorney General's department; this is entitled, An Act to establish The Department of Financial and Commercial Affairs. In my introductory remarks on second reading I mentioned that the growth of this department comes about through certain expansion in the economic development of our province. This Act really has nothing to do with what remains under jurisdiction of the Attorney General.

I will admit that the Attorney General has had something to do with the functions that will go into this department, Mr. Speaker, but it has nothing to do with what remains there. Should the opinion be that what is left in the Attorney General's department is wrong, there is lots of opportunity to say so.

**Mr. Bryden:** The government is creating the new department out of the Attorney General's department.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** I only submit to the hon. member that this Act establishes a new department of government. If there is something wrong with the principle of establishing this department, with the functions that it will have as set out in this Act, then that is a matter for debate. But I cannot see, sir, that what the Attorney General's department is doing, in some other area completely, has anything to do with this bill or is a proper point for discussion on second reading.

That is my point of order.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. Prime Minister has completely missed the point. We start out with an Attorney General's department, a whole piece of pie, and the hon. Attorney General brings in a bill to slice it up. We are going to have something less than a whole piece of pie. Now I think this is the principle in the bill.

Up to this moment, or until this bill becomes law, the hon. Attorney General has the responsibility for all of these things. What could be more germane, what could be more important, than the method by which this is done? What is left is important and what is taken away is important.

**Mr. Bryden:** They are both related.

**Mr. Singer:** The hon. Prime Minister cannot separate them. Any other position, Mr. Speaker, is merely a play in semantics. The remarks of the hon. Prime Minister might well have been made in answer in debate, but I suggest on a point of order he could not be more wrong than he is this afternoon.

Now, Mr. Speaker—

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not wish to get involved in a legal debate but I would suggest that if the member could confine his remarks for the most part to the establishment of the new department rather than going into what is left in the remainder of the Attorney General's department, perhaps he would be more in order. I would hope that in doing that, he would not go into a long discourse of the book by Mrs. LeBourdais and its justification.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, I am glad we have your voice here, rather than the voice of the hon. Minister of Mines, because his intelligent comments really add nothing to any debate, in this House.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** The hon. member talked for a week last year and nothing but nonsense was added to the debate.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order!

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. Minister is out of order.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** I know I will be if I listen to him for another week.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Minister of Mines and his good hon. friend from Simcoe Centre (Mr. Evans) paid a little bit of attention to my preliminary remarks and to the assent of the hon. Attorney General, they would have recognized that the hon. Attor-

ney General paid some substantial attention to the week's debate that we put forward last year.

I cannot think of any better role for the Opposition to assume than to put forward suggestions which are constructive, and which in due course the government looks upon favourably. I would hope that the hon. Minister of Mines would begin to understand some of these points. He has been in this Legislature long enough that this understanding should have begun to seep through. Obviously it does not.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order!

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, it is one minute to six. I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, Thursday, we will continue, and I would hope wind up, the debate on the Speech from the Throne. Following that, I would like to continue the debate on second reading of this bill; and there are other second readings.

Perhaps I should say we should be ready to take second readings of these bills in the event that we do not exhaust the entire day tomorrow in the Speech from the Throne. Were we to finish the second readings, I will not call second readings of The Securities Act, nor of the amendments to The Corporations Act nor The Corporations Information Act.

I would like to set a day, with consent, on those three bills, because they are all interrelated and then we can have a full debate. I will give at least 24 hours notice and that will not come until next week.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Speaker, could I ask the hon. Prime Minister whether the amendments to The Labour Relations Act could come up for second reading?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Yes, they could.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.00 o'clock, p.m.





# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Thursday, March 24, 1966  
Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow  
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature today, students from the following schools: In both the east and west galleries, Mill Street senior public school, Leamington; and in the west gallery, Powassan high school, Powassan.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

## THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1966

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health)** moves first reading of bill intituled, The Mental Health Act, 1966.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):** Mr. Speaker, the bill is a general revision and updating of the bill of the same name that was passed in 1954. The new Act broadens the scope of the Act in order to assure the development throughout our province of an integrated system of mental health facilities in various kinds of hospitals and sanatoria and in other types of institutions.

## THE MENTAL HOSPITALS ACT

**Hon. Mr. Dymond** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Mental Hospitals Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Speaker, there are two amendments to this Act. The first provides for the establishment of boards of review to consider requests by or on behalf of certificated and other patients for discharge or probation from Ontario mental hospitals. The second amendment under The Mental Hospitals Act, the public trustee is not the committee of an informal patient or a person

admitted upon a temporary certificate. This amendment authorizes the public trustee to continue to act as committee of the estate of such patients, where he so acted immediately before their admission to hospital.

## THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1961-1962

**Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer)** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Income Tax Act, 1961-1962.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer):** Mr. Speaker, the present Act provides for a tax for each of the 1962 to 1966 taxation years, and section 1 extends the provision to the 1967 tax year. Section 2 increases the tax payable for Ontario for the 1967 taxation year to 28 percentage points of the tax payable under the federal Act. Both of these amendments are subject to proclamation and will be proclaimed if necessary.

## THE CORPORATIONS TAX ACT

**Hon. Mr. Allan** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Speaker, the amendments to The Corporations Tax Act proposed in this bill will give effect to those amendments made in 1965 to The Federal Income Tax Act, which would have application to corporations. This is in accordance with the practice which has been followed for many years, with few exceptions, of keeping the calculation of taxable income for the purposes of our Act on the same basis as the calculations for the federal Act.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question for the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart), notice of which has been given. Would the hon. Attorney General inform the House when a decision will be reached in the matter of raising the juvenile delinquency age to 18 years?

**Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General):** Mr. Speaker, the committee on juvenile delinquency of The Department of Justice in Ottawa made a recommendation to that department that the juvenile age should be uniform throughout Canada and should be set at 17 years. This recommendation, of course, has come to our attention in the department, and is receiving our consideration. I would point out that there are many facets of this question which affect the administration of justice and I cannot today give the hon. member an indication of the specific date on which a decision will be reached.

**Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North):** In support of this question to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart), I sent this wire this morning to Ottawa to the Minister of Agriculture—

**Mr. Speaker:** I think perhaps it is not necessary to read any wire the member has sent. If he will just go ahead and ask his question of the Minister.

**Mr. Sargent:** As a last resort to keep the concept of FAME alive in Ontario, would the hon. Minister sit down at a three-level conference with the federal Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. J. Greene, and his staff and the directors of FAME, to work out a ten-year programme? And too, would the government consider a joint programme of financial and managerial support of FAME with government supervision?

**Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East):** The answer is "No."

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, the wire in support of this was as follows—

**Mr. Speaker:** No, I have ruled the wire out of order.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry, I do not want to make any exceptions; because just as soon as we make exceptions, then someone else will have a wire tomorrow. So I think we will keep the wire ruled out of order.

**Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture):** Mr. Speaker, dealing with this question posed by the hon. member for Grey North, I would first of all refer to the reply given in this House to an earlier question of his, regarding Farmers Allied Meat Enterprises Limited. The hon. members no doubt will recall that at that time the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) read excerpts from a letter he had written to Mr. Melvin Becker,

the president of FAME, on November 15, 1965. May I repeat the last two paragraphs of that letter?

This government is very sympathetic to the position of the farmers who have invested in the bonds or in the shares of FAME. We appreciate that some of them may stand to lose money which will cause them personal hardship. The major difficulty is, of course, that if any assistance were to be provided in this case, the government would be faced with demands for assistance from shareholders who have invested in many kinds of companies and enterprises that failed or face probable or imminent failure for one reason or another.

Careful study of the report of the Royal commission that investigated the affairs of FAME cannot lead one to the conclusion that it would be prudent for the government of this province to extend financial support to the organization.

Now let me repeat, Mr. Speaker, that last sentence for emphasis:

Careful study of the report of the Royal commission that investigated the affairs of FAME cannot lead one to the conclusion that it would be prudent for the government of this province to extend financial support to the organization.

I would say once again, as the hon. Prime Minister did earlier in this session, that nothing to my knowledge has transpired in the interval between the date of that letter and this date that has materially changed the situation. FAME remains an enterprise in which this government cannot, in good conscience or in good faith to the people of this province, prudently invest the funds of the taxpayers of this province.

However, Mr. Speaker, if there are any other circumstances of which I am not aware, the door—as has always been the case in the past—remains open to FAME to come in for discussion with us.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Health notice of which has been given him—

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, I am sorry—may I have my question answered, please? Will the hon. Minister accept a supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker, we all acknowledge that the operation of FAME was not a good business operation. In fact, to continue this concept for ten years would cost the people of On-

tario 20 cents a head, to protect the consumers and the producers—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Would the member ask his question and not repeat himself?

**Mr. Sargent:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I will.

Will the hon. Minister sit down to a three-level conference with the three people involved? Yes or no?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Mr. Speaker, I answered the hon. member's question. I said that if there was anything new to talk about, my door was always open, as it had been in the past, to talk to the executive of FAME at any time.

**Mr. Young:** I have a question in three parts for the hon. Minister of Health, Mr. Speaker.

1. What steps are being taken in Oxford county to trace the source of the tuberculosis outbreak in the Beachville area?

2. Have tests been made to establish the amount of air pollution occurring from the quarries and cement plant in Beachville; if so, what results were obtained; and 3. Have silicosis tests been undertaken in the Beachville area?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Speaker, there were four cases of tuberculosis reported in this area, only one of which was a new, active, infectious case. Therefore, I cannot agree that there was a TB outbreak in the Beachville area. The individuals and their immediate contacts are receiving the necessary surveillance and treatment, as obtains in every such case.

Plans have been finalized to carry out a tuberculin testing and chest x-ray survey of the village of Beachville, early in April. This will offer complete coverage for the entire population of Beachville, including intimate and remote contacts of the reported cases.

2. Air pollution measurements have not been made in the Beachville area. In 1959, a survey was made of pollution sources, in response to a complaint, and improvements recommended in one plant. Further recommendations were made at this plant in 1963. The Department of Health has received no complaints respecting air pollution in the Beachville area since that date.

3. Samples of rock from the four plants in the Beachville area were analyzed in 1958 and 1959. The silica content ranged from less than one per cent to 2.5 per cent. The

remainder of the rock dust is limestone. Dust of this composition is classed as inert and is not a silicosis hazard. The industrial hygiene branch has conducted two chest x-ray surveys on employees at the Canada Cement Company since 1963, and no cases of silicosis or tuberculosis were found.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Speaker may I ask a supplementary question?

Is there a possibility, in view of the concern in the area, of speeding-up the entry of the tuberculosis tests into the Beachville area? I think the plans are now to have them on April 13 or April 15, and it is hoped that it could be done much sooner, if possible.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Speaker, our facilities are very much in use at all times and the programmes are planned ahead, but they will be sent into the area as quickly as possible. There is no cause for alarm that obviously is being experienced by the hon. member.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The first order. Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

#### SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Mr. Speaker, we are now reaching the windup stage of this debate. In winding up for my party, I would like to refer back briefly to the amendment and subamendment which were moved nearly two months ago. Between them, these two motions constitute a wide-ranging criticism of government policy, both in specific areas and in its general orientation. Since this criticism is clearly well-founded, this party will vote for both the subamendment and the amendment.

Before we are called upon to vote, Mr. Speaker, it might be well to consider why there should be such widespread failures and inadequacies in government policies. Is it because of obtuseness and perversity on the part of the government? Or does the government's failure to cope adequately with the problems of the second half of the 20th century stem ultimately from some more fundamental cause? I have no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that there are many eloquent exponents of the "obtuseness and perversity"

thesis, but personally I incline to the other explanation. I would say that the hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches opposite are intelligent and competent, with two or three monumental exceptions whom I will not mention now. Their problem is that they simply are not on the right wavelength.

Let me elaborate.

A couple of weeks ago, Mr. Speaker, I happened to see a provincial affairs telecast featuring the hon. members for Nickel Belt (Mr. Demers) and Lincoln (Mr. Welch), two of the more intelligent and articulate members of this House. I do not see many of the provincial affairs programmes, because I am not usually home in the early part of the evening, for reasons that most of the hon. gentlemen in this House will understand. Therefore, I am not really a qualified judge of the relative merits of different programmes. But I would say that the particular one I saw was probably one of the better ones.

The hon. members that I mentioned were interviewed by two members of our own press gallery. The interviewers asked questions that were fair, without being soft pitches, and the hon. members answered frankly and with obvious conviction. As I understood it, the essence of what they were saying was that the Progressive-Conservative Party of Ontario is a party without philosophy or ideology. They were careful to distinguish it from what they described as a "doctrinaire" party; when they used that term I think they mainly had in mind the New Democratic Party. One of the two members—I think the hon. member for Lincoln—summed up the case by saying that the Progressive-Conservative Party is a "people's" party—

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Bryden: —using a phrase that was dear to the heart of former Premier, the Hon. Leslie Frost. I take it that what the Progressive-Conservatives mean when they use this term is that their party represents all the people, from the wealthiest captain of industry to the poorest recipient of welfare assistance, from people with a decidedly conservative turn of mind to those who are quite radical in their thinking.

It should be noted, Mr. Speaker, that this is precisely the rationale of the party in the one-party state. It is not a very long step from the claim that the party represents all the people to the claim that there is no need for any other party. The Tories of Ontario claim to be a people's party, while

the regimes in eastern Europe claim to be people's democracies, and that of China claims to be a people's democratic dictatorship.

I am not suggesting that Ontario is in imminent danger of becoming a one-party state. In what we choose to describe as our more mature political system, there is probably no need for that.

We have devised a better way of accomplishing the same thing. We have, in this province and country, not one but two parties which claim to represent all the people. I do not recall the Liberals ever designating their party specifically as the people's party, but they claim to represent all classes' interests and viewpoints, except perhaps for a few on the extreme right and extreme left.

Indeed, this is invariably the rationalization of the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Thompson) when his group in this House embarks on what, for it, has become the almost standard routine of going every way on almost every issue confronting the House. This party, he invariably assures us, is not a doctrinaire party; it accommodates all points of view, apparently having no point of view as a party.

At the present moment, the Conservative and Liberal parties together hold 100 of the 108 seats in the House. Since both of them claim to represent everybody in general and nobody in particular, it would seem that everybody in general is overrepresented and nobody in particular is very well represented. This, however, is merely an appearance created by public relations men. Representations of all viewpoints and interests in a single party is the image, the reality is something else again.

When the hon. members for Nickel Belt and Lincoln said that their party had no clearly defined philosophy, they were doing it an injustice. In everything they themselves said a quite definite and identifiable philosophy shone through. Curiously, it was not a conservative philosophy, either in the traditional form of that philosophy or in its present-day manifestations. Rather it was the philosophy of 19th-century liberalism.

We are beginning to approach the basic reason for the failure of the present government to cope satisfactorily with today's problems. Whatever its merits may have been, 19th-century liberalism is no longer a viable philosophy in the second half of the 20th century. It is, however, the philosophy of the narrow business interests which dominate Canadian society. Since business interests

control most of the means of communication their philosophy is hammered into the rest of the community almost without let-up.

To the hon. members for Nickel Belt and Lincoln, it has become so much a part of their existence that it appears to them to be not a specific philosophy but almost a natural function, like eating or breathing. It is the same with their party as an entity and with the Liberal Party. When the work of the image-makers is torn aside, the underlying truth emerges that both these parties represent the philosophy and interests not of all the people or even of most of them, but of the dominant business segment.

Thus there is no need for a one-party state in Canada. It is far better for big business to have two parties doing its job for it. If the people tire of one, they merely have to be persuaded to turn to the other. Plus ça change, c'est la même chose.

Concessions are made from time to time to the multitude to keep them faithful in their voting patterns, but in all basic decisions a single philosophy and interest prevails. Other legitimate viewpoints and interests have no effective way of making themselves felt through our party system. Competing philosophies and interests are not effectively articulated and thus are not effectively harmonized through the process of free interplay. Some predominate while others are obscured, distorted and frustrated in the amorphous blur of parties that admit to no philosophy or purpose.

This system may have worked tolerably well in the past, but our failure to develop any real sense of identity on the eve of our 100th birthday indicates that it is not working now.

It would be interesting to explore all the manifold ways in which big business asserts its dominance over Canada's two traditional parties. This, however, would involve a thoroughgoing study of the history, philosophy, programmes, structure and organization of both parties, which would be too large an undertaking here. I will, therefore, confine my attention to one instrument only of big business dominance; namely, money, one of the most effective instruments ever devised by man for controlling other men.

At this time then, Mr. Speaker, I wish to turn my attention to one of the murky areas of Canadian politics, the financing of election campaigns and of political parties in general. Notwithstanding the yeoman efforts of the Hon. C. G. Powers nearly 30 years ago and of many others since, both the Conservative and Liberal Parties have suc-

cessfully resisted all efforts to shine the spotlight of truth into the dark recesses of their financial operations. Yet the healthy functioning of the political process in a democratic society demands that such matters should no longer be held as closely guarded secrets.

I have on the order paper a bill which, if passed, would impose limitations on campaign spending and require full disclosure of both the sources and objects of campaign funds. I do not propose to discuss this bill here. Perhaps there will be an opportunity to discuss it later in the session and I am prepared to wait. For the present I am interested only in calling attention to certain aspects of the financing of past, but recent, election campaigns in Canada.

Last fall my friend, the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) discussed this matter at a meeting of the Toronto women's Liberal association. During the course of his remarks he noted that Mr. Dalton Camp, president of the Progressive-Conservative national association, and Progressive-Conservative candidate in Toronto-Eglinton, was able to run a full-page advertisement in Toronto dailies in the federal election campaign of last year. The hon. member for Parkdale went on to say, and I am quoting from the official text of his speech as released, which I imagine he gave in essentially the same form:

Back in 1962 the Conservative government of Ontario gave to the public relations firm of Dalton Camp and Associates a contract of half a million dollars to advertise the trade crusade. Well, of course, the public relations firm does not get all of the half million dollars. It may only be able to pocket about ten per cent. But at least they have the privilege—

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): Seventeen!

Mr. Bryden: I heard an interjection of 17; back in the days when I was associated with advertising I used to understand the figure was 15 per cent. However, I do not think the precise figure matters, I will take the assessment of the hon. member for Parkdale as being 10 per cent in the overall picture.

But at least they have the privilege of also passing out \$450,000 in expensive radio, TV and newspaper advertisements, large billboard signs and lavish dinners, and so on. I bet any of you ladies here could make yourselves very popular if you had the privilege of passing out approximately \$450,000 in goodies and were paid a fat fee for it.

This is one of the great dangers of modern-day politics. It is the day of the big wheel and the big deal, and as economic power becomes more and more centralized, the day is not too far away when you and I can be drowned out by a flood of money from an unfriendly source.

That is the end of the quotation, Mr. Speaker.

I agree entirely with the basic sentiments expressed by the hon. member, but I do not quite see why he singled out Mr. Dalton Camp for special attention. He might also have mentioned the campaign of another successful candidate in the Metro Toronto area in the recent federal election, namely, the Hon. Robert Winters, a former Cabinet Minister and now again a senior Minister in the Liberal government at Ottawa.

If we take the specific case of newspaper advertising, we find that Mr. Camp placed full page ads in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* and the *Telegram* on November 6. In Mr. Winter's case, advertisements of a full page in length and three columns in width, in other words a third of a page, were placed in the *Toronto Daily Star* and the *Telegram* on November 6, and in addition a full page ad was placed in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* on election day, November 8.

On the basis of the published standard rates of the newspapers concerned, Mr. Camp's advertisements, and bear in mind these were just for a campaign in a single constituency, and they were just one very small part of the total campaign, Mr. Camp's advertisements cost \$6,206.40, while those of Mr. Winters cost \$5,236.20. Their ads, however, appeared in preferred positions in the newspapers. Most people have to pay premium rates for such positions. I do not know if these eminent gentlemen paid the premium rates or not, but if they did, the total cost would have been \$7,924.40 in the case of Mr. Camp, and \$6,835.79 in the case of Mr. Winters.

Moreover, to mention only one other item, Mr. Winters put on a party on election night at which he practically took over the Holiday Inn and at which liquor flowed like water.

Most of us, sir, have been around long enough to know that liquor is considerably more expensive than water, even though it has been substantially watered by the LCBO ever since World War II. The cost of this party must have been fabulous. It is a sad day, Mr. Speaker, for democratic government if rich men or the nominees of rich men can buy their way into office.

Mr. A. V. Walker (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, could I ask a question?

Mr. Bryden: By all means.

Mr. Walker: When the party was held, the election was all over—is that what the hon. member is saying?

Mr. Bryden: Yes, it was election night. Oh, I am not suggesting there was any corrupt practice, or anything.

Mr. Walker: But the hon. member said, "buy your way in"—but the election was all over when the party was held.

Mr. Bryden: Well, if the hon. gentleman wants to make himself defence counsel for Mr. Winters, it is fine with me.

Mr. Walker: No, I just want to bring in the facts.

Mr. Bryden: But I am sure that all the people who may have been induced to work for Mr. Winters, and even to vote for him, were advised that there would be this big splurge at the Holiday Inn that night; and this, of course, was only one of many small items in his campaign.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): His name is Walker, he owns a whisky company.

Mr. Bryden: Well, that may be the reason for—

Mr. Walker: I just wish I did.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I now want to turn to some aspects of the financing of the 1963 provincial election in Ontario.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Walker: I hope the hon. member is not going to tell them about another party.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, when I started my remarks, I was under the impression that all the gentlemen on the Tory benches were following right along with me, but somehow I am beginning to have some doubts about that.

Anyone who observes the political scene at all closely could not help but have noted that in that campaign the spending of the central organization of the Progressive-Conservative Party was a mighty torrent that simply swamped the other parties. No one on the outside can say precisely how much the Conservatives spent, but it may well have been in the neighbourhood of \$2 million.

No one on the outside can say how much the Liberal Party spent, and the Liberal Party itself is not prepared to say, but one does not need access to inside information to know that Liberal spending was only a fraction of Conservative spending. As far as the NDP is concerned, its spending and the sources of its funds are an open book. And one can safely say that, in the last campaign, its spending was only a fraction of Liberal spending and a fraction of a fraction of Conservative spending.

Federally, the Liberal Party is usually the darling of the big business establishment, the beneficiary of its main political contributions; that is federally, Mr. Speaker. Provincially, in Ontario, this is not so. Here the big business establishment has been, and no doubt will continue to be, entirely satisfied with the Conservative government; and the generous way in which it expresses its satisfaction is all too obvious in the extravagant, high-powered campaigns that party is able to put on.

I am not criticizing the big business establishment for this. After all, it is merely acting in accordance with its own interests, as it has a right to do. It knows that, as long as there is a Conservative government in Ontario, there will at best be halting, half-hearted and equivocal action on matters of such vital public interest as the conservation of our resources, adequate compensation to the public Treasury for the use of those resources, protection of our water supplies and the air we breathe from contamination, safe construction of motor vehicles, taxation according to ability to pay, automobile insurance, Medicare, and many other important social measures.

In any of these matters there is a substantial segment of the business community, embracing almost the whole community in some cases, which has an immediate interest in forestalling effective action. When all such matters are taken together, the whole business community has a common interest in keeping in power a government that will do as little as possible for as long as possible, and will thereby keep the immediate profits of individual enterprises at the highest possible level, notwithstanding the larger public interest.

I will give big business credit. It at least knows where its interests lie and it is willing to pay to protect those interests. We should not, however, overlook the fact that there are many legitimate interests in our society in addition to those of big business, and they are often in conflict with purely business

interests. Genuine democratic government is possible only if all legitimate interests have a reasonable opportunity to make themselves felt. If one narrow set of interests achieves dominance to the point where others are suppressed or ignored, democracy becomes a sham.

Already, huge corporations, most of them controlled from outside the country, are achieving a stranglehold over our economic life. If they achieve a stranglehold over our political life as well, what future will there be for the give-and-take of democracy? Elections will become meaningless rituals, in which all the power of modern propaganda techniques will be brought to bear to keep in office the nominees of the big business establishment.

It is, therefore, imperative that a reasonable limit be placed on campaign expenditures so that competing interests, ideas, philosophies, programmes, and policies will be able to compete on something approaching a basis of equality. It is equally important that there should be full public disclosure of the sources of campaign funds.

As far as I am concerned, every individual or organization has a right to contribute to any party it wants, but the public also has a right to know on whom each party relies for its funds. Armed with that knowledge, every voter will be in a position to know which party is likely to act best in accordance with his wishes and interests. I am enough of a democrat to accept the decisions made by the voters when they have access to all the facts. I object, however, Mr. Speaker, when essential information is withheld from them.

Both the Progressive-Conservative and Liberal parties in Ontario—and everywhere else in Canada—arrogantly refuse to disclose to the voters where their money comes from. As a result, there has been a growing public pressure for laws to require full disclosure of campaign financing. The Progressive-Conservative government of Ontario, backed by a top-heavy majority of seats that does not reflect a similar majority of votes, arrogantly and autocratically refuses to even discuss such laws, apart from an hour that may be allocated to my bill some time during a session that will last for months.

It is time the Conservative Party and government of Ontario came clean with the people. There will probably be a provincial general election within the next year or so. Before that election is held, the people are entitled to know precisely how each party financed the last election.

There has always been a standing invitation to the press to examine the books of the New Democratic Party at any reasonable time, with or without notice; and, in fact, the *Toronto Telegram* accepted this invitation a few years ago. I wish other newspapers would also accept it. Perhaps their apparent lack of interest arises out of a realization, confirmed in the case of the *Toronto Telegram*, that there is nothing very newsworthy in our books, nothing of a sensational nature. Humdrum facts, however, are also important. I think, if the newspapers are to live up to their responsibilities to the public in a matter of such vital importance as the financing of election campaigns, they should be just as prepared to report that they conducted a detailed investigation and found nothing sensational as to play up the purely sensational.

One thing they would discover, if they took the trouble to examine our books, would be that the contributions from trade unions do not form nearly as large a proportion of our total finances as the mythology promoted by the other parties might lead one to suspect. In any case, we have always been ready to disclose full particulars of any contributions we receive from unions. In fact, we are proud of the fact that many working people are sufficiently convinced of the value of our party that they are prepared to contribute to its work through their organizations. We are equally proud of the fact that a large number of individuals in many walks of life think enough of us that they are prepared to contribute directly an amount that is even larger in total. We spend a great deal of our time trying to persuade people of the importance of contributing their dollars to the party of their choice in a democratic society.

These are some of the things the newspapers could discover by examining our books. I do not think, however, that they should devote all of their attention to us.

**Mr. J. H. White** (London South): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. member permit a question?

Is it true, as I have been told, that full-time paid union organizers are acting as NDP political organizers in certain communities of the province?

**Mr. Bryden:** There are no such organizers acting for the NDP. There have, from time to time, in election campaigns been people assigned who have been paid out of union funds or, in occasional cases, have been on the regular payrolls of unions, who have

been assigned to assist in constituency campaigns. There are none working on that basis as a regular course. All this, too, can readily be discovered by the hon. member himself by inquiring at the office.

**Mr. White:** It would be interesting to see a financial statement accurately assessing those contributions.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): How many insurance agents worked for the Tory party in the Kitchener riding during the last election?

**Mr. Bryden:** The total amount of money involved in any single election campaign might, I suppose, add up to \$3,000, \$4,000 or \$5,000. But if the hon. gentleman wants complete particulars he merely has to go to our office. I will be happy to go with him, if he wishes, and he will be told precisely who was assigned by what union and how much the person was paid. There is nothing secret about it at all. We will disclose the whole thing; any question the hon. member would like to ask, we would be happy to answer.

**Mr. White:** I suggest there would be hundreds and thousands of dollars—

**Mr. Bryden:** I suggest that the hon. member does not know what he is talking about, and I suggest that he accept my statement. If he is a gentleman, and if he is an hon. member of this House, he will. I am telling him that the only times on which organizers—either people taken out of the plant or people on the regular staff—have been assigned have been during election campaigns for relatively short periods and there never have been more than half a dozen or so. Now, how can that add up to hundreds of thousands of dollars?

**Mr. White:** The hon. member is cooking the books!

**Mr. Bryden:** I object to any member of this House suggesting that I am lying in this House, especially when he has before him the opportunity to get all the facts. He does not want to get the facts, because he knows that what I have been telling him is true. Is he willing to take me to the Tory organization to look through their books and to answer questions I might ask?

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bryden:** Is he willing to take some of these gentlemen up there to look through

their books and to ask any questions they want? Is he willing to accept it on that basis?

An hon. member: Put up or shut up!

Mr. MacDonald: A double standard, eh?

Mr. White: That must have touched a very sensitive nerve.

Mr. Bryden: As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, it touches a very important matter. One of the great problems we face in this province is the smug arrogance of this Tory gang, with their mountains of money, who flatly refuse to say where they got it from. It is all a deep, dark secret; some of it consists, no doubt, of legitimate contributions. Some, I suspect, are very questionable contributions. But there they sit, unwilling to disclose one iota of it, with smug smiles on their faces, knowing, of course, that nobody can ever find out. So here they sit on this mess of corruption confident of never being found out.

I think this is a very sensitive point, Mr. Speaker, but I have a little more to say about it, so I will continue.

I was saying that I do not think that the newspapers should devote all of their attention to us, merely because we happen to be co-operative in the matter. If they are alive to their responsibilities, they will also go to the other parties and ask to see their books. If they are refused, they should report that refusal. It is pointless for them to bewail in their editorial columns lack of information about political financing when they are unwilling in their news departments to take even the most elementary steps to obtain that information.

And why should they be refused? If the Conservative and Liberal parties want to go before the electorate with clean hands in the next election, they should be willing to open their books wide to the press. If they are not willing to do this, then it is a reasonable inference that they have something to hide.

In the past, the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Roberts') response to this type of challenge has been a remarkable piece of double talk that is really unworthy of him. Two years ago, for example, he said—and I am quoting from *Hansard* of March 10, 1964, page 1458:

I do not know where contributions for the Conservative Party come from. I do not know who they are made by, I do not know in what amounts they are made, and I do not want to know. In the de-

cisions we have to make, Mr. Chairman, I just consider it a lot wiser.

In this, the hon. Prime Minister was following in the steps of the former Premier, the Hon. Leslie Frost, who used to mouth the same vacuous hypocrisy. His implication, I take it, was that he cannot possibly be influenced by the contributions made to the coffers of his party if he does not know where they come from.

What arrant nonsense, Mr. Speaker! If the hon. Prime Minister does not know where his party's money comes from, I pity him. He is surrounded by people who do know and he is necessarily dependent on them for advice. If they have vital information that he does not have, he has simply made himself a pawn in their hands.

I suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that if he does not know where his party's money comes from, it is time he found out. Innocent babes have an important place in society, but not in politics. The hon. Prime Minister owes it to both himself and the public to expose to the light of day this shadowy underworld of politics.

No doubt a major reason why the Conservative Party keeps the sources of its funds a closely guarded secret is that it does not want the public to know how totally dependent it is on big business. This would shatter the carefully nurtured illusion that it is a people's party, and expose it as the big business party it really is. For a long time I assumed that this was the sole explanation of the iron curtain of secrecy it maintains around its party finances. Information has come to light recently, however, to indicate that there is an additional, even more sinister explanation.

Some businessmen, as we all know, are directly and heavily dependent on decisions of the government and its agencies in maximizing their profits. Such businesses include contractors of various kinds, companies holding timber licences, licence holders under The Liquor Licence Act, and distilleries. It is to the last group that I want to direct my attention now, because in their case or, more precisely, in the case of one of them, a chink has appeared in the iron curtain. To a distillery, a decision of the LCBO to list or not to list one or more of its products can be of great importance, because on that decision depends its ability to get its products on to the profitable Ontario market.

An intelligent, even if not very scrupulous, fund-raiser could conceivably use this elementary fact of economics as a lever to get

contributions to the campaign coffers of the government party. I have no doubt that most distillery companies support the Conservative Party anyway, but it is conceivable that in monetary terms, at least, their support of the party is less enthusiastic than their desire to get their products listed in Ontario.

Have any fund-raisers for the party ever exploited this propensity for the benefit of the party? I had thought that I might get the usual chorus of "No" from the government benches at this point, Mr. Speaker, but one can almost hear a pin drop, and therefore I will proceed to look at certain facts.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bryden:** Two and a half years ago on September 6, 1963, to be precise, a writ was issued by one James Neal McDowell against Melchers Distilleries Limited of Montreal. As of today, the case has still not been set down for trial. The secretary in our office checked at about 2.30 this afternoon, so I am speaking as of that time.

On a previous occasion, Mr. Speaker, you ruled that it was out of order to read in this House the statement of claim filed in this case. Moreover, it is possible to infer from your ruling given at that time that it is out of order to refer to the case at all.

Your ruling, however, was based on UK practice as it was then known to us, particularly as it was set forth in May's 16th edition. I would point out that since then the rule has been substantially clarified and modified in the UK, as set forth in May's 17th edition, on page 454. The essence of May's amplified statement is that it is in order to refer to a civil action initiated by a writ until it has been set down for trial, subject to the absolute discretion of the chair to rule discussion out of order where "there is a real and substantial danger of prejudice to the trial."

Nothing I propose to say will give rise to danger of prejudice in any degree, much less real and substantial danger. McDowell's action against Melchers is a private matter and I do not intend to comment on its merits in any way. All I will say is that it alleges wrongful dismissal. I will not even state the basis of this allegation, although it is probably known to most hon. members of the House.

My only interest in the matter is to call attention to two letters, notarized copies of which appear in the file on the case at

Osgoode Hall. These letters are ancillary to McDowell's claim, and reference to them here could not possibly prejudice the trial of this action, assuming it eventually comes to trial, which is a matter that seems to be in some doubt at the moment. These letters are, however, central to the matter I am discussing here.

Since this is a matter of—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! I wonder if I might interrupt the member just for a moment. Although I consider that this matter is not *sub judice* as he has mentioned—because of this later study of *sub judice* cases whenever a case has not been set down for trial—but I was wondering whether there was any abuse of privilege if the member is about to read those notarized copies. Is the member prepared to state that he believes them to be true or takes upon himself the responsibility for the contents therein?

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, Mr. Speaker—

**Mr. Speaker:** I am just anticipating that the member was going to read the statements, that is all.

**Mr. Bryden:** I am. I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that these are documents, in the sense that they are not merely unverified statements such as can be made in a statement of claim. These are documents that have been produced, and are on a record, and that existed before this matter ever came to trial. They constitute, in my opinion, documentary evidence. I was going to go on to say later that perhaps they are not conclusive evidence but they are certainly, I would say, *prima facie* evidence which would be sufficient grounds for calling for an inquiry, which is what I plan to do at a later stage, if the matters contained there are considered to be of the importance that I state. But they are not in the same category as a statement of claim. These are two letters that have been notarized. The man McDowell has taken his oath that they are true copies of letters. He is well advised legally and I do not think that he would file in the court spurious documents covered by his own oath, so as far as I am concerned, Mr. Speaker—

**Mr. Speaker:** The member—

**Mr. Bryden:** May I just finish in relation to the points you raised with me? As far as I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, these letters are reports of conversations and I believe that they are accurate reports as far as the understanding of one party to the

conversation in each case is concerned. I think that the matter we have to go into is the understanding of the other party, but I put them forward in the full belief that these accurately describe what happened.

**Mr. Speaker:** That was the point I was wanting to make. The member is taking upon himself the responsibility of the truth and accuracy of the notarized documents?

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, Mr. Speaker,—

**Mr. Speaker:** To the best of his knowledge?

**Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence (Russell):** Mr. Speaker, there is a difference between what any member may in his personal capacity believe to be true and what he is prepared to prove. It strikes me that an allegation made against any of us or any group of us, that may be libellous, slanderous or false should not generally be put on the record unless it is backed by the willingness of the person or party to prove that it is true. I think it is insufficient for any of us to get up and say, "I have read something on the wall and believe it." Or, "I have read it in a file and believe it." I would suggest he at the same time be prepared to stake his seat, perhaps, or certainly his reputation, on whether or not it can be proved to be true.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, I anticipated that I might run into a little bit of obstruction at this stage, but I suggest that if the hon. member opposite wanted to obstruct me he should at least have made an intelligent obstruction. There are situations in which there is sufficient evidence to justify an inquiry. In such situations, obviously conclusive evidence is lacking or there would be no point to an inquiry. Now, I am putting these letters forward as constituting sufficient evidence to call for an inquiry and that is the basis upon which I am putting them forward. This is surely a legitimate basis on which to raise a matter of substantial interest and importance, as far as I am concerned, in this House. It certainly is a procedure that has been followed from time immemorial in the House of Commons at Westminster.

**Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence:** Mr. Speaker, there is not one of us who could not collect and produce letters on any particular subject alleging the most heinous and dreadful things and ask for an inquiry—

**Mr. Bryden:** These letters were not intended for public consumption, Mr. Speaker. This is one of our great difficulties in this area.

**Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence:** Is the press gallery going to leave, then?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Does the hon. member for Russell want them to leave?

**Mr. Bryden:** As far as I am concerned, when I read them I intend them for public consumption, or there would be no point in doing so. They were intended, when they were written, for internal consumption in a certain firm. They described certain things that occurred as far as the people writing the letters understood those events. Now their understanding could have been wrong, but there is no doubt in my mind that they reported what they considered to be an accurate understanding of the events that transpired as they saw them. Now that is as far as anyone can go at this stage.

**Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence:** What will happen to the hon. member if they prove to be wrong? What position are you in if these letters prove ultimately to be wrong?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, what is the hon. member worried about?

**Mr. Bryden:** I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that I proceed. If the hon. member is suggesting that I should—I do not know how it would be possible in this case that I should stake my seat on something or other, but I would be very happy to do that. The only trouble is I would be afraid it might be interpreted as an empty gesture, since everybody knows I am not going to run again anyhow. As far as I am concerned, I bring these letters forward because, in my opinion, they provide a basis and indeed show an imperative need for an inquiry. That is a perfectly legitimate ground for bringing them forward.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, before the hon. member reads these letters, I would like to say that in my opinion there is a question of privilege involved here. It is obvious to me that there must be something derogatory about these letters, as far as one large group in this Legislature is concerned, otherwise we would not have had this long build-up to arrive at the nub of his rambling remarks, which is to read, into the record in this House, two letters which are filed in a lawsuit which is presently going on.

The hon. member, obviously, is not going to say that he vouches for the accuracy of what is in these letters since he has already said—and I have not read the letters—that

they report conversations between other people.

**Mr. Bryden:** By the people who were engaged—

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Now, earlier in his remarks, he was mouthing the same old New Democratic Party gag—the same gaggle I heard from the CCF Party—and, sir, it amounts to this: You are guilty until you can prove yourself innocent.

I have heard this before from this party in this House. I point out that, in my view, it is an abuse of privilege in this House for the hon. member to stand up and make insinuations on the basis of letters that are obviously filed for partisan purposes in a lawsuit that has not come to trial. There has been no opportunity for these letters to be proved or disproved in the court or in the action in which they are filed as evidence. Now this hon. member is going to get up and, on the basis of unproved statements in these letters, if I recognize what is coming, and I think I do; he is going to use the same tactics I have observed as long as I have sat on this side of the House and say, "You are all wrong over there, all you members of this Legislature, so now prove yourselves to be innocent."

This is the point of privilege I am making, and I think the hon. member—

**Mr. MacDonald:** This is no point of privilege at all.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** I am speaking, Mr. Speaker, to the point that you, in fact, raised.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, that is a point of order, then.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** It is a point of order. As a matter of fact, there are very few points of privilege in this House, although the terms are used interchangeably.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with you that there must be some responsibility on the part of this hon. member to say that he believes or disbelieves—

**Mr. Bryden:** I have already said that; what is the matter with the hon. Prime Minister?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** The hon. member did not.

**Mr. Bryden:** I did indeed.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** What he is going to do is simply—

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister is obviously getting a little—

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:**—recite this part of conversations held between other people. At best, it is going to be third-hand.

**Mr. Bryden:** Oh, no! Oh, no! The hon. Prime Minister knows better than that.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** I do not know whether this hon. member was part of these conversations, or whether he has talked to any of the people that took part in them, or whether he is just going to say here that it is written that one person said something to somebody else, or says they said something to somebody else, and "Now you are all guilty and prove yourselves innocent."

**Mr. MacDonald:** Obviously, the smug indifference is gone.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, the Speaker has already made a ruling.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we perhaps are proceeding to some extent under a wrong concept. We have, in this House, certain privileges. We are allowed to say certain things; and, by a statute which we, ourselves, passed, or our predecessors did, our words are not subject to the normal civil process. We are not able to be sued or called into the civil courts to answer for them. We are not subject to libel actions or to slander actions. I would think that this is a necessary part of the privilege of any parliament. I do not believe, sir, that members of Parliament should have to bring a case before their Legislature which is provable beyond any reasonable doubt, as in a criminal case. If that is so, then we turn the Legislature into a court.

If a member chooses to bring something before the Legislature, he assumes the responsibility for it. If he has made a mistake, then he will suffer the public opprobrium that attaches to it. If he is correct, he will get whatever public benefit that comes from it. And merely because it is second- or third-hand, sir, I would suggest that you think very carefully before you rule that he is out of order; because we are not a court of law, we are Parliament. We have the certain privileges that are given to us for a specific purpose, and I would suggest that if the hon. member is going to do something that the government thinks is highly improper, it may be that the public may well think it is highly improper as well.

The hon. member is over 21; he knows exactly the risk he is running; and it is up to him. If he wants to be foolish, let him go ahead.

**Mr. Speaker:** I may say, in order to sum up the points of order that have been raised, that the member for Woodbine apprised me of this matter earlier in the day and I took the view that the matter would not be ruled out of order, or in order, from the *sub judice* standpoint, because the matter he has now mentioned is a civil action which has not been set down for trial. I believe it has been a couple of years now, and it has not been set down for trial. Therefore, if he is prepared to take upon himself the responsibility as to the truth or the accuracy of these statements, and he believes these statements to be true—which I understand he has intimated—I have taken the position that, if he wants to take that responsibility upon himself, I shall rule him in order. But I reserve the right to listen to what he has to say. Then, in what he is about to say, if I think there definitely is something in what he is saying that will prejudice this trial, or the merits of the case, I shall stop him, or interrupt him at that time, and ask him to desist from making any further remarks.

**Mr. Bryden:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think I have already indicated to you that, as far as I am concerned, I would not bring the matter forward if I did not believe that the documents I am going to read represent accurately what the people who wrote them believe took place at this meeting.

This is the most that one can do in a situation like this. You see, the Tories over there are now trying to confuse the whole issue. As my hon. friend from Downsview put it, they want to turn this place into a court of law. My whole basis for bringing this matter forward is that, in my opinion, these letters provide a quite adequate basis for calling for a public inquiry.

I am not going to take it upon myself to make the finding of the public inquiry. Obviously there is an area that has to be investigated. I am not going to say that this is the absolute truth; that there is no possibility, when people are brought personally under examination and cross-examination, for some other aspects to come out. If I did that, I would be undertaking to conduct the inquiry myself, without the witnesses present. But I am putting them forward, and I will repeat it again: As far as I am concerned, this accurately represents what

took place in certain conversations, as understood by one party to the conversations.

It is not second- and third-hand here, Mr. Speaker, as the hon. Prime Minister tries to suggest. These are reports made directly after the conversations took place, by one of the parties to the conversation, in each case. So it is not just second- and third-hand. This is perfectly good evidence as far as it goes; but obviously better evidence would be to have the people concerned examined personally.

I can see the hon. Prime Minister starting his old business again, even before I start. I have no doubt he knows what is coming up, but the old business of starting to smear the fellow who raises the matter instead of dealing with the issue that is raised, that has been his technique for as long as I can remember. I expected that I would be subjected to it in this case—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Bryden:** I see that I am subject to it right now, under the guise of a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would ask the member now if he would depart from that line and proceed, until we hear what he has to say.

**Mr. Bryden:** I remind you, Mr. Speaker, that we are now in the Throne speech debate when there is, shall we say, no rule of relevance at all; and if I want to make a few kindly remarks about the hon. Prime Minister, as long as they meet the rather elastic rules that are permitted of debate, I am perfectly entitled to do it. He started the old business on me; he says, in effect, "You are a smear artist." That is his tactic, to smear the fellow who raises the issue, never to deal with the issue.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bryden:** Here he sits on the information, confident and secure in the knowledge that nobody can get at it, and then he says: "If you want to make statements about campaign funds, you prove it," knowing that he is the only one who has got the information. Well, here we have got a little chink in the iron curtain; we have got a little information; and I know why he and his cohorts are getting so worried about it and start answering me before I have even said what I have to say.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Their smug unconcern has disappeared, though; at least that is an achievement.

**Mr. Bryden:** I was saying, Mr. Speaker, that these letters are purely ancillary to the private action which has been initiated by the filing of a statement of claim, but which has never been pursued in two and a half years.

They are purely ancillary to that action but they are, in my opinion, central to this question which I consider to be of great public importance of how election campaigns are financed.

Since it is a matter of substantial public importance, I think it is time the letters were rescued from the limbo in which they now exist, where they are available to anyone who might take the trouble to go to Osgoode Hall and draw file No. 5483, but are not available to the public at large in any meaningful sense. As we know, Mr. Speaker, the overwhelming majority of the members of the public do not go down to Osgoode Hall to draw the files. Anybody who went down can get them and I am sure there have been a lot of people in addition to myself who looked at them. But the public at large has never really heard of them, and certainly is not informed of their contents.

They have been on file at Osgoode Hall since March, 1964. I have made no previous attempt to call attention to them here in this House or anywhere else because I had been expecting that McDowell's suit against Melchers would eventually be brought to trial and that the matters referred to in the letters would then be fully investigated. There is still no indication, however, that the case will ever be set down for trial. I therefore believe that the time has come when this House and the public should be advised of both the existence and the contents of those letters.

Before I read them, I want to make one thing clear. Reference is made in them to the present chief commissioner of the LCBO, Mr. G. H. Sheppard, and to the immediately preceding chief commissioner, who is now the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman).

I am not reading the letters because of their references to these two gentlemen but because of their description of the activity of Mr. Harry Price of Toronto, a leading fund-raiser for the Progressive-Conservative Party of Ontario. There is no evidence either in the letters or elsewhere in the file that the present and past chief commissioners were in fact subject to the influence that Mr. Price claimed. This is a matter that in my opinion should be investigated in the public inquiry that I am going to call for in a moment. I want to make it clear that the

letters provide no evidence at all, that I can see, in themselves, that what Mr. Price said about these gentlemen was in fact true. It is not any evidence one way or the other.

The first letter was from Sarto Marchand, signing himself as president and managing-director of Melchers Distilleries, Limited, to Neal McDowell, then Ontario sales manager for that company. It was dated January 17, 1962 and it reads as follows:

On Friday, January 12, Mr. Harry Price of Harry Price Insurance, 199 Bay street, Toronto—telephone Empire 3-5062—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** What year was it?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Sixty-two.

**Mr. Bryden:** The letter continues:

—was in Montreal and established his first official contact with me. After a long discussion on Ontario politics, Mr. Price was given an envelope containing an amount which he had asked for and he seemed very satisfied with our co-operation.

He made it a point to mention that he was very close to the new board chairman, Mr. Grossman, and that we would find him very co-operative. I took him at his word and gave him a copy of the letter which you recently forwarded to our Mr. Thibeau de Luxe and Rouyer-Gillet cognac. After perusal, he stated that he did not see any problems and that he expected to obtain a favourable decision in both cases in the very near future. On leaving, he asked me if you would get in touch with him so that he could let you know the results of his investigation. This is a golden opportunity for you to meet him and find out exactly what is going on at the board.

Now, there is one more paragraph which I do not think is relevant at all to the matter I am discussing, Mr. Speaker, but it is a quite harmless paragraph and I will read it so that no one will suggest that I am trying to suppress anything in the letter.

I had the opportunity of looking over the circulars that you are sending to your representatives concerning the promotion of Andy Man. Congratulations! I think that this is most constructive and that you should be able to show excellent results in the near future.

The second letter I want to read was dated August 20, 1963. Members of the House will recognize that date as occurring during the period of the last provincial election cam-

paign. The letter was from McDowell to Marchand, and it reads as follows:

Acting on your verbal instructions given to me as a result of your recent special visit to Mr. Harry Price, I have today visited Mr. Harry Price in his office.

After much discussion of matters of mutual interest pertaining to the Anglican congress, we turned to matters directly affecting the liquor industry—

It would appear, Mr. Speaker, that matters spiritual were discussed in all their ramifications at this meeting. At any rate, to continue with the letter:

—we turned to matters directly affecting the liquor industry, foremost among these being the appointment of Mr. G. Harry Sheppard as the new Ontario chief liquor commissioner.

Mr. Price states that he was very instrumental in bringing about this appointment and as a consequence will have the ear of the new commissioner, both before and after his assuming the post September 1.

Consequently, Mr. Price implies that your request to have the file of letters addressed to Archie McIntyre, complaining of unavailability of our brands in stores in Ontario, brought to official attention, will be given prime consideration at the highest possible level.

The file of letters in question is now in Mr. Price's possession.

Please advise me of your wishes for the future.

**Mr. L. Letherby** (Simcoe East): That is pinning it down.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Yes, that is pinning it down, is it not?

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, there can be no question as to the authenticity of these letters. Mr. McDowell has taken an oath verifying the copies on file at Osgoode Hall.

He is an intelligent man, advised by competent counsel, and he certainly would not take an oath on the authenticity of documents unless they were in fact authentic.

Messrs. Marchand and McDowell were reporting on face-to-face conversations which each of them individually had with Mr. Harry Price. There can hardly be any doubt that their understanding of their conversations with Mr. Price was that he was engaging in influence peddling on behalf of the Conservative Party of Ontario. In the

context of raising money for that party, he was suggesting that he could influence decisions of the LCBO in their favour.

Attention should be called in passing, Mr. Speaker, to the reference in one of the letters to money changing hands. An envelope, which obviously contained cash, was passed from Mr. Marchand to Mr. Price. It is customary for companies to issue cheques when paying bills or making contributions to causes they consider worthy. When a significant amount is paid in cash, it is usually for the purpose of concealing, as far as possible, the fact that the payment was made.

I will readily concede that letters reporting on conversations do not establish conclusively what was said. That can be done only if all persons concerned are examined and cross-examined under oath. I contend, however, that the letters I have read provide ample, indeed, imperative, grounds for a public inquiry at which such examination and cross-examination can take place.

Before I deal further with the nature of the inquiry which I think should take place, I would like to mention one other aspect of this matter which, at present, is very obscure, but which should be cleared up. Mr. Scott Young has written a number of columns on the case in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*. In a column published on December 8, 1965, he said, and I am reading one short extract from the column:

You might add to that an observation made by Metro Police Inspector Herbert Thurston a few months earlier about papers seized in a police raid at Melchers, primarily in connection with another case. He said, without amplification, that there were several interesting names in the seized documents.

I happen to have seen copies of these documents and I agree with Inspector Thurston.

Mr. Young—that is, Mr. Scott Young—was referring to certain events that were alleged to have transpired in 1963. Mr. Thurston was then the head of the morality squad of the Metro police. Subsequently, he was given an important assignment with the Ontario police commission, a post which he still holds.

He is reported by a number of people to have said that he seized certain documents from Melchers and that he turned them over to the provincial government for further action. During the 1964 session of the Legislature, the hon. leader of this party

(Mr. MacDonald) directed questions to both the then Attorney General and the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko), who was then and is now the Minister through whom the LCBO reports. Both disclaimed any knowledge of the documents referred to.

I ask, Mr. Speaker, what is the explanation of this strange situation? I doubt if anyone would suggest that an experienced police investigator like Mr. Thurston would imagine things. Did those who interviewed him misinterpret what he said, or is something being concealed?

I think Mr. Scott Young should be asked to appear before the public inquiry I am calling for, to explain the statements I have just quoted. What documents did he see, and what information did they contain? I think that Mr. Thurston should also be asked to appear.

The *Toronto Daily Star* has been calling editorially for an inquiry for some little time. It suggested on March 8, 1966, that such an inquiry could perhaps be undertaken by a select committee of this Legislature. I myself do not believe that a committee consisting of avowed political partisans could bring to the inquiry the judicial detachment and impartiality it requires.

I therefore call for an inquiry under The Public Inquiries Act to be conducted by a judge of either the court of appeal of Ontario or the supreme court of Canada. Moreover, I think that particularly careful consideration should be given to the appointment of the commission counsel, since he can play a vital role in determining the facts that are placed before the commission.

Clearly such a counsel should not be associated with the Conservative Party. Since I have called for the inquiry, he should not be associated with the New Democratic Party, either. I think that an eminent counsel who either has no known political association, or whose associations are with the Liberal Party would be best qualified to handle this particular important assignment.

**An hon. member:** How about Mr. Jolliffe?

**Mr. Bryden:** As I said, I do not think a person associated with our party should be the counsel. I have had experience with inquiries where they had a good Tory as the commission counsel; on the basis of that experience, I say that the person should certainly not be associated with the Tory party. As far as possible, he should be independent from the dispute that we now have between us.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, the following questions, among others, should be submitted for investigation at the inquiry:

1. Did Harry Price of Toronto, in the context of raising money for the Progressive-Conservative Party of Ontario, state or imply to one or more representatives of Melchers Distilleries Limited that he might be able to influence a decision or decisions of the liquor control board of Ontario or its chief commissioner in favour of the said company?

2. If so, did he, in fact, enjoy in any degree the influence he claimed?

3. What was the nature of the documents Mr. Scott Young claimed to have seen in his newspaper column of December 8, 1965?

4. Did former Inspector Thurston seize any documents in a raid or raids conducted on any premises of Melchers Distilleries Limited in 1963 or thereabouts? If so, what was the nature of the documents concerned, how did he dispose of them and where are they now?

This inquiry should be held now, before another election comes along. Moreover, the proposed terms of reference should be submitted for debate in this House. That procedure is automatic in other jurisdictions, and it ought to follow here, even though it has not been followed in the past. The government should not have *carte blanche* to write the terms of reference of an inquiry in whose outcome it has a direct interest. Neither should it have a completely free hand to name commission counsel.

**Mr. J. F. Edwards (Perth):** The hon. member knows what happened to the NDP out in Saskatchewan.

**Mr. MacDonald:** What relevance has that?

**Mr. Bryden:** I would like to refer to one final matter, Mr. Speaker. It is common knowledge that Melchers Distilleries Limited contributed \$12,000 to the Progressive-Conservative Party of Ontario in connection with the provincial general election of 1963. At the time, Melchers accounted for about three per cent of total liquor sales in Ontario. If other distilleries contributed in proportion to the amount of business they did, then the total contributions of distilleries to the campaign funds of the Ontario PC party in that election would have been about \$400,000. As Mr. Scott Young said a little over a year ago: "That seems a gravely large sum for one industry to pay to politicians."

It is to be noted, however, that not long after the election there was a general in-

crease in liquor prices. Most of the increase went to the LCBO, but there was also five cents a bottle in it for Canadian distillers. On this basis, they undoubtedly recovered the \$400,000 or whatever it was in a matter of a few months. Was the liquor-consuming public of Ontario indirectly assessed to defray a significant part of the campaign expenses of the Tory party?

Now, Mr. Speaker, before I conclude I would like once again to refer back to the opening portion of my remarks. The hon. Prime Minister suggested that what I said—I do not know for how long, I was not timing myself, but for some substantial time—was just a build-up for the latter part of my remarks. I can assure him it was no such thing. I have talked about campaign funds and the publication of full information about campaign expenses for a great many years. In my opinion, it is a matter of major public interest, quite in addition to the specific matter which I raised at the end of my remarks. I suggest to him that he is merely displaying his own lack of real sense of public responsibility in this matter when he suggests that a member who discusses this extremely serious matter at some length is merely trying to provide a build-up for something else. I repudiate the suggestion absolutely.

But I would like to refer to the very beginning of my speech when I noted the two amendments—the subamendment and main amendment—which between them quite fairly and justly call attention to grave shortcomings and failures in government policy. I want to refer back to that again, Mr. Speaker, because I think what I have said today gives us the key to the explanation of those failures. As I said at the beginning, our party proposes to vote for both the amendment and the subamendment, not only because we agree entirely with their content, but because we do not think that this government deserves the confidence of the people of Ontario.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

**Hon. A. Grossman** (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, I rise on a matter of personal privilege—and I think this is personal privilege, I do not think that there is any mistake about it.

The hon. member has referred to me—either directly, I am not quite sure, but at least obliquely—by referring in the alleged letter which he has read, to the “former chief commissioner.” There is no doubt in my mind, Mr. Speaker, and I am sure—

**Mr. Bryden:** Nor in mine! Was the hon. Minister listening to what I said?

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** To most of it. I was trying to make some notes at the same time. Did the hon. member mention my name?

**Mr. Bryden:** I am not permitted to mention the hon. Minister's name under the rules of the House, but it certainly was the hon. Minister I was referring to.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** I was quite correct, Mr. Speaker, and it is obvious that regardless of how the hon. member has squirmed around this the intention was to have my name smeared all over the newspapers—and it will be.

**Mr. Bryden:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister has absolutely no business in imputing motives. I explained fully the reason why his name was brought into it; I read certain letters that had his name in them and to read the letters I had to read his name, and I think I went a long way out of my way to make it clear that in my opinion those letters constituted no evidence against him.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** I will change the wording, Mr. Speaker—

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. Minister had better not change the wording; he had better change the meaning.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** I will say, “the effect” of the hon. member's statement will be that my name will be all over the headlines tomorrow; and that is pretty obvious to everyone here and I am sure to the hon. member as well.

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt about it that this will be completely misread and misconstrued by many of the readers of the newspapers, and as a matter of fact I am rather surprised that the hon. member for Downsview supported the hon. member for Woodbine. He should have been the last person to do so.

**Mr. Bryden:** I would point out to you, Mr. Speaker, that this is not a point of order. Normally, I would not rise on this matter but the hon. gentleman is very free, before the orders of the day, in attacking other members and they are not free to get up and state their position, so I think he had better just stay in order. There is no point of order involved here at all!

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Mr. Speaker, surely when discussing—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order order!

The Minister, I understand, thinks that one of his privileges has been offended in what the member has stated, but I did not think that anything that the hon. member said imputed any motives, so I would ask the Minister not to impute the motive that the member was really directing anything in particular against him in that respect.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** I have already said, Mr. Speaker—

**Mr. Bryden:** Just a minute, Mr. Speaker. On a point of order—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order. I want the Minister to finish his remarks.

**Mr. Bryden:** I would suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that we should have the same privileges over here. We were denied that privilege when he made an attack on our members here!

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order. I will hear the Minister out.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Mr. Speaker, if you will recall, I did say that I would change my statement to say that this will be the effect of the hon. member's statement. I changed that from my original statement that this was his "intention." I am sure that that is clear enough. There is no doubt that in talking about someone collecting all sorts of money for the purposes of influencing the chief commissioner of the liquor control board to help these people get a listing and if I was the chief commissioner—and I was at one of the particular times mentioned—surely, Mr. Speaker, this is something with which a member of this House ought to concern himself and which affects his integrity in the eyes of the public. Before this story gets out, surely I should have an opportunity so that at the same time—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Mr. Speaker, I am glad that I was sitting here listening and hoping, quite frankly Mr. Speaker, that even though I think it was out of order that you would rule it in order, because this thing has been held over my head now for two and a half years and as a matter of fact in

the election campaign of 1963 an attempt was made to blackmail me with the letter the hon. member read here—

**Mr. Bryden:** By whom?

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Never mind by whom; I know by whom, but I will not, Mr. Speaker, abuse the privilege I have in this House unless I am able to go out and charge this man. I have not got the proof because he only told it to me, he came to me. I have three or four years ago—or five or six years ago—in this House, Mr. Speaker, said that I was against members of this House having the immunity they do. This was long before I was a Cabinet Minister. For this same reason I do not believe that members should abuse the parliamentary immunity they have, to do the sort of thing we have heard here today.

**Mr. Bryden:** If the hon. Minister will not name the person who allegedly blackmailed him, we can take his story as just a diversion. I object to this diatribe from the hon. Minister. I would suggest to him that if he is going to claim he was blackmailed he should be prepared to say who it was that attempted to blackmail him.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would remind the members that we are in the Throne debate and although the Minister rose on a point of personal privilege because his name had been mentioned, I allowed him to continue, but would hope that he will not continue it too long because we are now in the Throne debate with certain members listed, and I would not want to proceed with a long discussion, or debate, on this particular point.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Mr. Speaker, surely you will appreciate that there is an implication here—and there will be in the eyes of the public—of an involvement in corruption. I make no bones about this, and I want to make—

**Mr. MacDonald:** All right; let the hon. Minister move for an inquiry.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** I would like to point out how this sort of thing can be misconstrued. Now, Mr. Speaker—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bryden:** This is a speech—

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Of course, it is a speech! It is a speech in defence of my reputation as a member of this House.

**Mr. Bryden:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

I think I will have to rule the Minister out of order. I gave him an opportunity to rise on a point of privilege and he can state that privilege, but I do not intend to allow him to continue with a long discourse on this particular subject. I think there will be other times, if he thinks that his honour has been offended, at which time he will be able to speak. I had hoped that the Minister would, in capsule form, state his privilege and leave it at that.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Mr. Speaker, I will try to make it as brief as I can.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Why do hon. members not give me a chance? Why do hon. members not just give me a chance?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** I am trying very hard. I am sure that the hon. member for Sudbury—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order!  
The Minister will proceed.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** It is very important, I am sure hon. members will appreciate, that at a time when statements are made of that nature and if a member feels that as a member of this House, there are some implications to be drawn from statements which have been made, he should be given an opportunity to reply at that particular time, so that when the news gets into the newspapers, at least some part of his aspect of this thing, can be explained.

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. Minister does not do it that way when he is dishing it out!

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. MacDonald:** What is the hon. Minister's point after all this preamble?

**Mr. Bryden:** There is no point.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Does the hon. Minister deny it?

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Why does the hon. member not give me a chance? I will say this, categorically, and without any shadow of doubt, Mr. Speaker, that nobody, at any time, either when I was a private member or a liquor commissioner or a Cabinet Minister, has been able to use any undue influence on me to do anything improper at any time.

I am going to use the words of the hon. member for Woodbine, "as a gentleman" and as an "honourable member of this House," I want him to get up and say he takes my word for that.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, I am perfectly happy to—

**An hon. member:** Withdraw!

**Mr. Bryden:** Withdraw? I have nothing to withdraw.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Bryden:** The trouble is that we have a whole crowd over there whose guilty consciences are showing through in all directions. They are now afraid they are going to have to face the moment of truth—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! order!

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, I am perfectly happy to accept the statement just made by the hon. Minister. I have no doubt that he will agree with me that this matter should be subjected to a—

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** I asked the hon. member a question.

**Mr. Bryden:** —public inquiry, so that we can get all the facts out.

**Mr. Speaker:** The member has said that he has accepted the Minister's word.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** He has not said it at all, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. Bryden:** I said it categorically.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** He has not said that at all.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes he has.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Mr. Speaker—

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. Minister is abusing the rules of the House.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** I am not abusing the rules of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! order! I am going to rule—

**Mr. Bryden:** I will say it again and also ask the hon. Minister to support the idea of a public inquiry.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! I am going to rule any further remarks about this matter out of order at this time. I am going to ask the member for Sudbury to proceed with the Throne debate.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Mr. Speaker—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

I have made a ruling, I am sorry.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Mr. Speaker, if I may question your ruling. Mr. Speaker, I have never done this. As a member of this Legislature, I have never done it, and as a member of the government, it really ill-behoves me to do this—that is appeal your ruling, but—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister is challenging your ruling.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order!

Will the member please be seated?

The Minister has had an opportunity to state his point of privilege and the member for Woodbine has said that he accepts the Minister's word. I think the matter should be left at that.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** I have not had the opportunity.

**Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury):** Your Honour, one of the things accomplished by the events of the last few minutes was that at least it got a crowd in here to hear the few things I have to say, with which no one will be able to disagree.

What I have to say will not be nearly as contentious as that which we have heard. I want to say in parenthesis, though, that if an inquiry along the lines suggested by the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) is constituted, it should have as part of its terms of reference this threat of blackmail which has been made against a Minister of the Crown.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order!

**Mr. Sopha:** Fine, sir. A good place to begin in this debate, sir, this Throne debate, as it is parenthetically called, is at the beginning. On January 27, the hon. member for Lambton West (Mr. Knox), who is otherwise considered by all who know him in the House to be a reasonable man, moved a resolution, which started this debate. It might bear some interest to those here if that resolution were read again. He moved, and he was seconded by another young member of the House who supported him, in putting it before the House, the following words:

May it please Your Honour:

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects of the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario now assembled, beg leave to thank Your Honour for the gracious speech which Your Honour has addressed to us.

Now the first thing that ought to be said about that motion, moved by my hon. friend, is that it defies support from anyone of even moderate intelligence, because it is entirely fraudulent. His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor did not address us at all, if that word in its ordinary meaning involves the notion of the person delivering the address saying things that he had a hand in writing, or evolving. The Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor did not write the speech at all. It was written for him by his ministerial nannies. I will say of him that in reading this ghost-written script he tried valiantly to do justice to the insipid prose put in his mouth.

The hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Thompson) called it Irish stew. I would not know about that, because I have never eaten the stuff. The minor prophet from York South likened it to a laundry list. I do not know about that, but I ask what are we doing in discussing Irish stew and a laundry list?

For myself, the only enthusiasm, sir, that the disquisition instilled in me arises from the second paragraph of it, where His Honour said these words, written for him by someone else. I want to give my accolades to that silent ghost writer who at least had the presence of mind, and some enlightenment about the character of the modern age, in putting these words into His Honour's mouth. I quote:

Your duties are manifold. To your constituents you have obligations, and to all of the people of Ontario you have responsibilities, as you give earnest con-

sideration to the legislative programme, to the policies of reform in keeping with today's changing tempo.

Now it is the last words to which I want to make special reference: "policies of reform in keeping with today's changing tempo."

That is what I want to talk about, but I want to discuss calmly and intelligently in this forum, with men who by the very fact of their being here, as the result of a very arduous process of selection, are marked as being of above average intelligence. I want to discuss with them, in the words of the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor's speech, "policies of reform in keeping with today's changing tempo." Recently, Your Honour, I had the good fortune of engaging in conversation with three distinguished citizens on three separate occasions. The common characteristic these men shared was that each of them is well known to each member of the House, each had made a remarkable contribution to the life of the country, and each was well over the allotted span of three-score years and ten.

I asked each whether in the context of the elapse of the many decades of their lives they had seen significant changes in attitudes toward our political institutions and each vouchsafed that they had observed immense change. Whereas one would expect the three men to be traditional in their approach to things, the contrary was the case. To each, the most important change that they had seen, Your Honour, during the course of their lives, was the development of Canada's independence in relation to Great Britain.

No one, of course, who lived in Canada during the six and a half decades of the 20th century after reaching adulthood could fail but to be impressed by the process of gradualism and evolution whereby the links with the mother country have been severed.

Each of them was impressed with the impelling necessity of instilling enthusiasm into our youth, to make our youth conscious of their stake in this country. Each of them was impressed with the necessity to create for our youth a sense of identity with the country of their birth, and its mission, if it has a mission, in the context of the world situation.

There are few things for youth to cheer about in this land. There is much evidence that young people are questioning the basis of the intellectual outlook of their fathers, and they are in many cases quite ready to cast off the formulae, the encomiums, the

shibboleths, the aphorisms, the axioms, that are handed to them by people of the older generation. That is apparent when one observes our young people bestirring themselves outside the American consulate about the plight of the Negro in Alabama. It is apparent in many other ways that our youth are in an intellectual climate of examining some parts of the philosophical basis of the world in which we live. That is what the speech means, I suppose, when it speaks of the changing tempo of the times. I do not know what the word "tempo" really means, but if it means changing attitudes of our times, then indeed it has my wholehearted agreement.

Look, for example, at the Roman Catholic church, and the immense changes it has allowed to overtake it willingly. When I was a boy, being raised in a Protestant home, I thought that I would never feel comfortable in the company of a Catholic, because he went to his church, which had different methods of adoration of God, that he believed things that I, as a Protestant, did not, that he was bound by the doctrine of papal infallibility. There were strictures about social intercourse with Protestants and vice versa—it was a case of two one-way streets. I would never have thought that in the 1960s I could feel completely at ease with someone of the Roman Catholic faith, as I do to him. It comes down to the basis that he goes to his church and I go to mine, and that is all right; we are all brothers in the sight of the Almighty.

Those changes came from within the Roman church; it made those changes voluntarily—perhaps the greatest illustration of the changing times in which we live.

Four times this session, sir, this House has devoted its attention in greater or lesser degree to matters of federal jurisdiction—hate literature; divorce; abortion; the use of and advertising of contraceptive devices. If nothing else, that fact indicates that the House of Commons at Ottawa is not moving with adequate speed in keeping social regulation up to date with social thinking. It makes one wonder whether the Legislature of Ontario, within the framework of section 92 of The British North America Act, has enough to occupy its time on behalf of the citizens it represents provincially, without going outside its jurisdiction to give advice to the House of Commons at Ottawa on how it should legislate.

It would be inviting at this point to comment on what is going on in the House of Commons.

I will not do that, Mr. Speaker. It is a sovereign Parliament, as we are a sovereign Parliament, and it will be judged in the same way that we will be judged, save to say this. I say, as a private citizen, in the light of the recent deliberations in the House of Commons, I believe that a great many people outside the House got the impression that some of their fundamental rights were being trampled upon, such as the right to confront accusers; the right to make answer and defence before being convicted; the right to have a precise charge laid against an individual; and the right the people have to have their affairs conducted in the supreme Parliament with dignity and gentlemanliness.

But I am more concerned with this Parliament and I want to turn to a right that I think we have, a right of which we have been effectively denuded. I am delighted that the first citizen returned to his seat, because I turn to him. The right I speak of is the right to have a statement from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) at the earliest opportunity as to how, in what manner and by what means and upon what basis, he has operated government for which he is responsible. The Lieutenant-Governor, in the realm of fiction that no longer suits the enlightened age, the Lieutenant-Governor who sits in that Throne and pretends that he is the Queen, when he is not the Queen—and we are supposed to close our eyes and we are supposed to pretend that he is the Queen; and try as he might, the Lieutenant-Governor of this province will never look like the Queen nor will he ever sound like her—speaks of “my” government in the speech. It is not his government, it is the Prime Minister’s government and each member of the executive council sits there by the leave of the hon. Prime Minister who is *primus inter pares*—Mackenzie King’s phrase, “first among equals.” The moment the Prime Minister does not want his colleague in the executive council, the Prime Minister says to him: “Begone, you are replaced.” And if the member does not like it, then all he has to do is get enough members of the executive council to rally around him and they come in here and they tell the rest of the party that supports the government, “This man should no longer be our leader.” And they replace him.

It is very instructive to read Pickersgill’s edition of the war diaries of Mackenzie King to see how that works. In times of crisis, King, perhaps the second greatest man of the century in this country, used to go to his colleagues and threaten them with his resignation and he used to do that appar-

ently once a fortnight. He would tell them, “If you do not want me, then I will resign and you can get somebody else.” And they would cower into submission and give him a vote of confidence, which he would dutifully record in his diary that night. It was beyond the reach of human eyes until his death and his literary executors released it. But that is the way it works. It is the Prime Minister’s government and I am speaking about our right to have a report at the earliest opportunity after the opening of the session about how he has been running that government during the interstice since the House last met.

That is why this motion that we are discussing is so essentially phony, when the hon. member for Lambton West thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for the speech that he addressed to us. In an enlightened age, it is meaningless. And everything that surrounds it is meaningless. Unmoving, unexciting and even offensive in the year of the nuclear age, the age of cybernetics, the age of automation, the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1966. Before the Lieutenant-Governor got here in a style which is more in accord with the Victorian era than the seventh decade of the 20th century, he and his lady, two citizens in their seventies, were subjected to the dangers of pneumonia in an open landau on University avenue while his Ministers, his advisors, peered out from behind the curtains in their warm offices waiting for him to arrive so they could rush out and greet him. They, younger men, of course, stayed in the warmth of their offices, and the hon. Prime Minister, from his office can see the Lieutenant-Governor arriving down there and he sneaks a look from behind the curtain.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts** (Prime Minister): I did not sneak, I opened them up and looked out.

**Mr. Sopha**: Yes. And then, while the Lieutenant-Governor is exposed, with only the protection of a buffalo robe as he comes up University avenue, to mortal illness, then they go out and they greet him.

When he has been greeted by his advisors, they proceed up to here by a circuitous route. They finally get here and he comes into this chamber followed by enough military people to settle the problem in Vietnam. And here I am reminded by that military procession that comes in here every year, of Malcolm Muggeridge’s comment that the Jordanian army always looked its best at the opening of parliament. Some of them—I hope I do them no disservice—look like their days of hostilities have long since passed.

Then he proceeds to the chair and he is asked to read this hybrid creature of elocution that has been written for him by others, and he does it with all the impact of a chloroform pad. You think "chloroform pad" is hyperbole? By the reaction of certain hon. members you would think that I had exaggerated in saying that. Well, let me tell you that with my own eyes, and here I can stake my seat on the accuracy of what I say—let me tell you with my own eyes, last year I saw Leslie Frost fall asleep, right over there, and this year he did not even come!

**An hon. member:** Can the hon. member blame him?

**Mr. Sopha:** No, of course. My hon. friend says, Can I blame him? Of course we cannot blame him—a man involved in public life the length of years that he has been, once he gets away from it, and gives the mantle of office to a younger man, he is not going to indulge in this sham and artifice and the phyness of it. Leslie Frost is far too sensible a man to do it.

Now I ask hon. members, does all this kind of effort fit the province of opportunity? The very least that we are entitled to expect of the hon. Prime Minister, Your Honour, if, as it seems to me, he is imbued with the importance of tradition, is that he will obey tradition, which was established long before his accession to the office, and get into the debate on leader's day. Hepburn, Drew and Frost participated in leader's day with the greatest of gusto.

I ask you, sir, is this man too proud to fight? Is he too proud to fight? Does he think that it dirties him in the course of battle?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** "O tempora! O mores!"

**Mr. Sopha:** I speak of our entitlement in the Opposition to hear from him about the state of the union. What about, besides our entitlement, the feelings of those in the House who support him? Why should he not launch the debate with a spirited discussion of the policy of the government? Why should he not give guidance to his followers? Give flavour to the discussion, put some meat on the bare bones of these encomiums put into the mouth of the Lieutenant Governor by his Ministers and which are designed to be expressions of policy. He does not need to give away any secrets, anything that is locked in the top drawer of the filing cabinet of his office. He could on that occasion, if he obeyed the tradition of leader's day, add a little more flesh to the skeleton to tell us, as

representatives of the people, what we might expect to be the nature of legislation to be encountered during this session. But no, he sits perforce in silence until the very last day. If I had not mentioned this before, I would not refer to the words of a very bright young man in the press gallery, who shortly after the opening of the Legislature made a broadcast on a well-listened-to radio station in this area. Let me read into the record what that young man had to say about part of the proceedings. I refer to Bill Rathbun of CKEY, who, on his Sunday programme following the opening, had this to say, among other things:

Our Throne speech which comes at approximately the same time as the United States President delivers his State of the Union address each year, pales greatly beside this American statement of accomplishment and intention. It is my view that reform of parliamentary procedure in Ontario should begin with the creation of a state of the province speech. The session of the Legislature would begin with the Premier making this speech perhaps, as in the United States, an evening prime-time affair. The Premier would review the accomplishments of his government since the last session ended. This would open the way for meaningful debate on all those dictatorial orders-in-council, those government regulations and those federal-provincial conferences.

The Premier, perhaps if he could find them with a few inspirational words, would outline his intentions for the session. He would tell us about the legislation he will introduce and accomplishments he will seek during the sitting. Then there would be some red blood in our provincial parliamentary system, rather than a chamber full of completely and utterly bored people listening to the faltering monotonous of our Queen's representative, pretending to speak her words, written by a government which hopes to disclose as little as possible. There would be some clear leadership given by the head of the government.

This was exceedingly well put by a young man who sits in the gallery and observes the order of business of this Legislature, and in pursuing that career of journalism tries to give a meaningful interpretation of what he sees from there to the people who listen to him on his radio station.

If he is going to get up today in the very last stages of the debate, let him tell us.

I would not presume to begin rewriting his speech, but my memory seems to tell me that he does not write his speech for his contribution, even on the last day. Perhaps he can interpolate some answer to what I say to him here and tell us why he should wait until the very end of the debate to take part.

If he is a man conscious of traditions, as he appears to be, then let him tell us why he changes traditions. I, standing here as the member for Sudbury, am prepared to say that we should throw out the traditions that have no meaning in the enlightened age. The first tradition to throw out, I say on my responsibility, speaking for myself, is the office of Lieutenant-Governor—an office of political preferment. There is no evidence that the office of Lieutenant-Governor has ever been anything else but a roadblock to progress and a centre for the gathering and edification of those dedicated to social snobbery. How it has been fostered and fastened upon us in the 100 years of our history.

Let us look at it at the conception of the office in the minds of the fathers of Confederation. I refer to Creighton's magnificent work, "The Road to Confederation." Listen to what they said about the office at the Quebec conference of October 1864, and I am quoting:

The chief local office, for example, was to be a Lieutenant-Governor as before; nobody proposed that he be elected locally, a method of selection obviously more consonant with local autonomy and local pride and nobody seriously opposed Macdonald's motion that he should be appointed by the national government. The declining importance of Lieutenant-Governors was obviously assumed in advance; it was so widely assumed, in fact, that the sharp-tongued Sir Richard Macdonnell, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, thought it necessary to inform some leading delegates that in future it would be beneath the dignity of people like himself to accept an office so essentially municipal in character. "You shall not make a mayor of me, I can tell you," he informed Macdonald intelligently.

That was the conception I traced here a year ago, how it has been given the notion of vice-regality, and how false and anti-historic that notion is. It is not a vice-regal office, he is appointed by the Governor-General of Canada and he is here at the pleasure of the Governor-General of Canada and may be removed by him. He is his agent here. He had a purpose at one time

to reserve bills for the pleasure of the Governor in council. That has fallen into disuse and decay. The federal-provincial conference cured that.

Sigmund Samuel's bequest—and I am delighted to see the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) in the House—the museum left to the province by Sigmund Samuel as a home for the Lieutenant-Governor. Well, they have not gone ahead with it because they would not dare spend the money to refurbish it. The people would not tolerate it. Thirty-two years ago Mitchell Hepburn went up and down this province—the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) will remember this and I know I do not offend him when I recall to his mind that, 32 years ago, Mitchell Hepburn said, "I will sell the house that he lives in and I will sell his cars," and he did. He got the mandate of the people of this province; because, by 1932, we had got to a good conception of basic democracy, an egalitarian concept. The office was then as it is now—nothing but a redoubt of social snobbery for the mink coat set.

**Hon. A. K. Roberts** (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I call your attention to the fact that that is a direct attack on a representative of Her Majesty.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would like to draw to the attention of the member one of our rules. Rule 18 specifically mentions that no member shall speak disrespectfully of Her Majesty, nor of any of the Royal family, nor of the Governor or person administering the government of Canada, nor of the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, nor shall he use offensive words against any member of the House.

By that portion of the rule, I think perhaps the member may be going a little bit too far in some of his remarks regarding the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor.

**Mr. Sopha:** Thank you, Your Honour. I had reached the end of this, and I never, in anything I said, said anything disrespectful of the incumbent of the office, the present incumbent.

Let me sum it up this way. For myself, I would get rid of the uniform tomorrow by giving to the Crest theatre, except I would save some of the ostrich feathers to protect—against the Arctic monsoon—the barrenness at the northern end of the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope).

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Sopha:** This province, I say to those who disagree, is not the bastion of colonialism implicit in some of the trappings and rituals that we still go through in this House, and ceremonies which we see round about us. Nobody found that out more than John George Diefenbaker when he resisted the adoption of a new Canadian flag. He surrounded himself with the Red Ensign and then he came to what had heretofore been Tory Toronto, the one place in Canada where he might expect the stand he took in the House of Commons to be approved, and he was repudiated. He was repudiated right here in Tory Toronto.

I remind the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests, and all traditionalists like him, of that fact—and while I am on the subject, I want to say something about flags. No sooner did Canada's Parliament adopt a new one than the hon. Prime Minister of this province rushed into the fray with his own version of the Union Jack. I regret to say, with the help of some of my hon. colleagues, he had it adopted.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** They knew a lot more about the respect for law and order and fighting spirit.

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, for law and order and fighting spirit—as much as to tell us the hon. Prime Minister of the province, in foisting upon us the symbol of one group, that there is only one viewpoint in the province that is worthy of attention, the viewpoint of the establishment. Those people in this province, some of them no doubt resident in London, who want to be more English than the Queen herself, try to be more English than the Queen.

**Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West):** Why did the rest of the hon. member's party vote for it?

**Mr. Sopha:** I want to point out that I, as a descendant of people who were here before George the Third's legions scaled the heights at Quebec—and I am neither French nor English, I am Canadian—am happy that Canada's flag flies outside that portion of this building occupied by our offices. We look out our windows and we see Canada's flag. The hon. Prime Minister looks out his windows and he sees the flag of another nation.

**Mr. McKeough:** The hon. member is never going to get down to the other end of the building.

**Mr. Sopha:** On every public building in this province save this one, as far as I can see, on every public building in this province, there flies in defiance of Canada's flag, the Red Ensign adopted by this province.

**Mr. McKeough:** Oh, nonsense!

**Mr. Sopha:** The symbol adopted by this government of one group, in a multi-national province, in a province that proclaims itself to be multi-national, and ought to be proud of it.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** By this assembly's vote, a unanimous vote except for one vote—the hon. member's.

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, two votes.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** There are some doubts about the second.

**Mr. Sopha:** And the public building that I want to take the greatest exception to, where only that flag flies—and I wish the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) were here, so that I could tell him through the use of my own larynx how much I resent the fact that at the chief seat of justice, down on Queen street, the highest court in this province, there is no recognition on the flagpole that justice administered in the name of Canada is even extended. What is the proclamation with the Red Ensign flying outside Osgoode Hall? What is the proclamation? That justice is administered by one group, or is justice administered for one group?

I recall that a judge—and I am happy to tell the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests, without looking at him, I am happy that he was appointed by a Liberal government—but a judge went down into the heart of the loyalists in Prince Edward county, at Picton, I believe it was, and he was asked to hold Her Majesty's court in a courthouse where only the Red Ensign flew and the judge refused to open the court. He refused to open the court, he said, until there was recognition that Canada had a new flag, and he removed the court to a building where Canada's flag flew.

Perhaps somebody will tell the hon. Attorney General that I expressed on the floor of this House, my resentment. I will never be able to comprehend how, in the fatal days of the adoption, the preservation of the symbol of another country, I will never be able to comprehend how the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko) could vote for it, how the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr.

Spooner) could vote for it, how the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) could vote for it.

**Hon. J. Yaremko** (Provincial Secretary): There is much that is beyond the hon. member's comprehension.

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, I admit that.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** The hon. member's people came before George III's time! My father only came this century.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order.

**Mr. Sopha:** I admit that.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** But it makes me just as good a Canadian as the hon. member whose family has been here since George III.

**Mr. Sopha:** Let me say this. This nation, this province is made up of people from many lands.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Yes, and I have been preaching it all my life, and the hon. member is sitting there because I have been preaching it.

**Mr. Sopha:** They all made their contribution.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** The hon. member sits there because I preached that all my life.

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, they all made their contribution—if one can get a word in amid the ravings of my hon. friend—they all made their contribution and it defies reason and justice in my view, that one group should have proclaimed for them their symbol. Canada's flag does not invite the usurpation of any one group, but it exists for all, and none of them can point to it and say it commemorates them.

I will leave that. I have said what I had to say about the flag, but I want to end up—the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) put the words in my mouth. The hon. Prime Minister of the province—after the people of Canada, after a very hard-fought debate, after a debate that lasted many weeks, came to a decision, in the Parliament of Canada—ought to be ashamed of himself that he raised, in defiance of that decision, the Red Ensign in this province!

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Sopha:** Now that that has excited some passion—and this House needs a little passion

every once in a while, and I see that I have stirred up a little. I want to turn, Mr. Speaker—and I hope you will not find a rule about this—and call into question the petitions to God Almighty that open the proceedings of this House every day. I want to examine them with you, if I may.

I have talked cursorily to my friend, the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer)—I will not read the whole thing because everybody is thoroughly familiar with them—but I have thought about these for a long time and I want to try to shed some light on the background of these petitions. Let me read the first sentence, down to the colon:

O Lord our heavenly Father, high and mighty, King of kings, Lord of lords, the only Ruler of princes, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth:

Does that fit 1966? Who thinks in terms of the "Ruler of princes" nowadays? Historically, that prayer, part of the state prayers of the Anglican communion, was written in the reign of Edward VI, sometime in the 1540s—the "only Ruler of princes"—is that fit for the democratic age?

Then it goes on and makes, I think, seven references to monarchy—seven references to monarchy! I say to you, sir, that they are not prayers of humility to God, they are prayers of servility! They are chauvinistic, imperialistic and militaristic—

**Hon. G. C. Wardrope** (Minister of Mines): If the hon. member had any humility in his nature he would be a happy man.

**Mr. Sopha:**—very coincidentally. The hon. member for Eglinton (Mr. Reilly) today invites us to a prayer breakfast—I did not know that that invitation was going to come. I suggest to him that, at the time the prayer breakfast is held, the leaders of the Roman Catholic and Anglican faiths, and the moderator of the United church, the head of the Unitarian church, and all the rest of them, be invited to that prayer breakfast and that they sit down and write some prayers that more characterize this age than those prayers of Edward VI.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Would the hon. member just let me interject?

**Mr. Sopha:** No, no, no, no!

You see, there is such a thing as humility in my view. There is such a thing as humility.

Interjections by hon. members.

**An hon. member:** The hon. member for Sudbury is getting through to them; keep it up.

**Mr. Sopha:** In 1546—they might have selected prayers, as I said to the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe, of about 40 years later in the age of Elizabeth. I am not a member of the Anglican communion, but I have a profound respect for that communion and, indeed, a profound respect for some of the beauty of the language that has been evolved in the Anglican communion.

It would be more fitting, if we believed in humility before God, to accept the confessional prayers of the age of Elizabeth, as they were written under her sponsorship:

We have offended against thy holy laws; we have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done, and there is no health in us.

A more fitting reminder daily of the deficiencies of this government could not be written. Is it not sufficient to some way reflect in a spirit of humility daily here, instead of those militaristic, chauvinistic prayers that we begin the proceedings with, to reflect the words of the minor prophet Micah when he said:

Man, what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God.

That is all we need do, without getting involved in a prayer such as this, by way of petition which is regurgitated very well by Your Honour, day after day after day. It has no meaning in the year 1966.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Does the hon. member think this kind of attack will upset the government?

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, I really do, I really do; because, in answer to the minor prophet from York South, I would say this: It is strange that the profit-rent-and-income socialists that we have in this province—it is strange that, whereas they are always trumpeting in this House the needs of the automated age—cybernetics and all the rest of it—they are the most hoary, bound traditionalists that you could possibly imagine.

I found it remarkably strange that they could go down in front of the United States consulate, as I said, and perhaps will be forgiven for repeating: "March with Mackenzie on Friday and then come up here and lie in bed with Bond Head on Monday—Sir Francis Bond Head." That is about the his-

torical contemporariness of their support of these traditional things. He asks me if I think that this will upset the government. Let me put my creed, that I believe in—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Is that the Liberal creed or the hon. member's?

**Mr. Sopha:** No, it is my creed; when I say, in my responsibility as the member for Sudbury—for this will never do me any harm among the 40 ethnic groups in my community—that this government is, in a real sense, the arm of the establishment. This is the militant arm of the establishment, and in order to upset this government I say to the hon. member that the time has come when we have to attack the establishment. And once the establishment crumbles from an egalitarian onslaught, this government crumbles! That is the answer.

**Mr. MacDonald:** As usual the hon. member is fighting the battles that have been won, while ignoring the battles that need to be fought.

**Mr. Sopha:** I can only say to the hon. member, in all humbleness—and Leslie Frost taught me how to dig my heels in the rug and withstand all comers in this place—I can only say to him that he can make his speeches, sir, in the way that he wants to make them; and I will make my speeches in the way that I want to make them and may heaven help both of us!

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** From which side of the Liberal mouth is the hon. member speaking? Tomorrow half his friends will disavow him!

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Sopha:** When the hon. Provincial Secretary opens that wolf-trap mouth of his, we get a notion of some of the mutterings that come out of it.

Now finally I just want to make some reflections on the visit of His Royal Highness, Prince Philip, in the last week. And I want to do it in the context of part of an editorial from the Toronto *Daily Star* that I want to read into the record so that it will have its proper context.

Before I do, I want to say that I have always assumed that the Toronto *Star*, in order to keep its leadership in the field of circulation, pretty well has had its finger on the pulse of thought in this province; perhaps ahead a little bit, but the editors must have

a notion of the way the thinking of the people in this province is going, otherwise it is inexplicable that that newspaper could keep its position as the largest circulation English-language newspaper in Canada. Here is what they had to say, as recently as January 27 of this year:

This is not due, we believe, to any particular preference for the republican form of government in the abstract or even less to any personal animosity against Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, who is highly respected throughout Canada. The source of anti-monarchical sentiment seems to be a growing feeling that the Crown is a remote and alien thing which has no real place in Canadian life.

That is the way the *Toronto Star* said it.

How true! How apparent that was during the visit of His Royal Highness, the Prince Philip, this week. In the first place, when he came here to the home of the legislative assembly of Ontario, he was effectively insulated from meeting the members of the assembly. He came in the morning when, albeit many of them are around here, but no attempt, so far as I am aware, was made to introduce in any way to him, His Royal Highness, the members of the assembly. Now let me hastily add before some news editor puts it that way, that I am not saying that I am personally miffed because I was not invited. I am trying to look at it in the context of the environment that was created by those in charge of his visit. He was not exposed to any of the unwashed members of the assembly. Only the Cabinet were permitted to meet him.

Mr. MacDonald: Some of them are unwashed.

Mr. Sopha: Well, that may be. I do not welcome that diversion. Then he was taken downtown, where he paid a visit to the Toronto club, a bastion of the establishment, where the doors are shut against the mass of the people. None of the ordinary folk of our land gets inside the Toronto club and I venture to say, and I have said it before and I will say it again, that many of the major decisions of the Conservative Party are made within the confines of that club and others like it.

Then later, to show you that up to this point there is no contact with His Royal Highness with the people in the words of the *Toronto Star* editorial, he is taken to a banquet where you would at least have to put down ten sawbucks to get in.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: How much is that?

Mr. Sopha: That is \$100. And I hope the hon. Prime Minister, in the cause of underprivileged children, paid his \$100. I hope he did not go in on an Annie Oakley, and I hope that the province was not asked to pick up his tab. Down there at the \$100-a-plate clambake, the Queen's husband, the husband of our monarch, has to suffer the indignity of being the chief attraction at a cocktail party given by the chief liquor baron of this country. I think that is a shocking thing, a shocking way to treat a royal visitor. A shocking way. An indignity that is inflicted upon him, to expose him to a spirituous setting such as that, for no doubt the barleycorn was running like the Niagara.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: The hon. member is insulting everybody at that party.

Mr. Sopha: I am merely pointing out—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: The hon. member is insulting every person who attended that party, to say that barleycorn flowed like Niagara. The hon. member says this about one of the finest groups of citizens in our province.

Mr. Sopha: I am merely saying, and I will reiterate what I am saying that in everything that I described about his visit it shows how little meaning the visit of that royal personage had for the ordinary folk of this province. I am showing the environment along every step of the way, that he is kept in as if he were a preserve of a special group. Now, if that means a reflection on the people at the cocktail party—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: What was his purpose in being here if it was not to help poor people?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Was it for charity or what was it for?

Mr. Sopha: I am getting through to him.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member omitted the visit to the city hall.

Mr. Sopha: There was nothing to do with charity when he was within these buildings. This was a visit to the seat of government of Ontario. How little meaning that it has for the—Now, let me hastily go on and say, whereas I have been critical and saying what I have said, I have reflected the views of a good many people outside this chamber, a good many people.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I would not say very many; the hon. member must be frustrated and unhappy.

**Mr. Sopha:** Oh yes, oh yes!

Let me say what I believe, I want to read into the record a statement by a very distinguished citizen. Who is that citizen? I will only be a couple more minutes, Mr. Speaker, and I am going to tell something about who this citizen is, so that anybody who reads this, will see the significance, the authority of what I quote. Dr. John Conway is a distinguished scholar of this country, such a man as has few equals in the field of scholarship. He is presently chairman of the department of humanities at York University. Indeed, Dr. Conway was among those first selected by the hon. Prime Minister of this province to join his Ontario advisory committee. Now that in itself, the latter one, indicates that the government of the province has a great respect for the abilities and knowledge and the acumen of Dr. John Conway. Dr. Conway is a scholar of such calibre that he does not need me to defend him on the floor of this Legislature or to put in parenthesis his qualifications before I quote something he had to say.

I want to direct these remarks particularly to the hon. member for London South (Mr. White), who moves again toward his seat, because when I referred to this last year the hon. member for London South said to me, "Do you agree with it?" and before I read it into the record, and invite every hon. member of the House to listen carefully to what Dr. Conway says, I want the hon. member for London South to know that I agree completely with everything he says in it.

Now, with that introduction, may I, Your Honour, through you, ask the indulgence of the hon. members of the House—

**Mr. J. H. White (London South):** Mr. Speaker, may I ask one question?

**Mr. Sopha:** No.

**Mr. White:** Does the hon. member agree with the part he did not quote?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** We do not have to listen.

**Mr. Sopha:** May I ask the hon. members of the House to listen carefully to what he says? I will read it fairly slowly.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Will we interrupt while the hon. member is reading?

**Mr. Sopha:** No. Here is the quotation:

We Canadians have so far failed to enter fully into our legacy and this is our one great overreaching problem as our centennial approaches. On its solution everything else depends. We have failed to vest sovereignty where it properly belongs, in the Canadian people. Instead we have allowed it to remain in the British monarchy and in doing so we have divided our country and inhibited our emotional and creative development as a people.

A nation, like an individual, can achieve integrity and identity only out of its own experience and not derivatively from a parent. This, and not our French Canadian particularism, is at the root of our present difficulties. Our internal dissensions are intrinsically less serious than those that plagued the thirteen colonies when their leaders were labouring to create the American union. But because of our failure to recognize a national identity distinct from that of Great Britain, they have been allowed to assume proportions that have come close to paralyzing our parliamentary machinery. Our identity cannot emerge clear and dominant until sovereignty, both real and symbolic, is brought to rest in ourselves.

That is where I pitch my tent, that is where I nail my flag to the mast. I agree with that, wholeheartedly and completely. The American Constitution begins with a preamble. Our British North America Act did not. The American Constitution begins with the words, "We, the people . . ."

Some of the greatest words ever uttered in the English language, were words of a humble man, Lincoln.

Simple words, words of great humility: "Government of the people, for the people and by the people." That is where sovereignty ought to rest, in the people. If this nation in my view is to make any footprints in the sands of eternity, it will be because this nation honoured the traditions from another land that are most worthy of note, not the trappings of monarchy, not all the forms and ceremony, but the ones that really count. Truth, justice, fairness. The greatest export that Great Britain ever made was not royalty; the greatest export was the genius of common law and parliamentary institutions. Those are the traditions that I revere, that I want to see fostered in this country. That is the debt of this country to Great Britain—

Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General):  
Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Sopha: Please let me finish, I am almost finished.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I am puzzled, might I ask a question?

Mr. Sopha: No, when I am finished.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sopha: Well, go ahead.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I am puzzled, Mr. Speaker, to know how Lincoln's words got into the American Constitution. I thought he said "Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation." I did not know he wrote the Constitution.

Mr. Sopha: My quotation was, of course, from the Gettysburg address. I was merely quoting from the Gettysburg address.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Sopha: I am a Canadian, Your Honour, living among Canadians. We have, in the passage of time, evolved a new breed of men and a new nation here. Our nation is separate

and distinct from any other nation and, as I say, I revere the institutions which we have taken from another land, which I do not denigrate at all. I thank Great Britain with gratitude, with a full heart, for the things that it has given us, but we have taken those institutions and we have created in this country something different and separate, and apart, and something that is distinctly Canadian.

If, as I say, in the fullness of time and the elapse of decades and centuries, this nation leaves its footprints in the sands of time, then it will be its use of the traditions of which I speak that will be remembered. The honour and dignity of Canadians will be remembered in that sense, the fair-mindedness and justice and honour, long after the name of the frowzy blonde from Munich has been forgotten.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Singer: All right, if the Speaker wants to call it 6 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: It being 6 of the clock, I do now leave the chair. We will resume at 8:00 p.m.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.

#### ERRATUM

(March 15, 1966)

<i>Page</i>	<i>Column</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Correction</i>
1528	2	43	Change to read: Mr. Lawrence Brown, executive assistant to the president of Algoma Steel Corpora- tion;



# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Thursday, March 24, 1966  
Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow  
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are always pleased to have guests to the Legislature and I have been asked to draw to the attention of the members that we have in the east gallery tonight, Boy Scouts from the 19th Humber West troop of Etobicoke and their parents.

## SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Mr. Speaker, in joining in the Throne debate, and being the last speaker in this debate for my colleagues and myself, I recognize that I am faced with a pretty formidable task. Having listened to what we did listen to this afternoon, one wonders what you can do for an encore.

I am going to try, sir, to say something of some value. I must admit I have no letters that I am going to read that are going to name any hon. members.

I have some letters but they do not name any of the hon. members. I must admit, sir, as well, that I am not going to say anything that some might consider inciting to revolution. What I am going to talk about are certain sins of omission and commission which I suspect, Mr. Speaker, by the time I am through will have so convinced my hon. friends opposite that they will join in and support the amendment.

**Mr. R. A. Eagleson (Lakeshore):** Better not count on it.

**Mr. Singer:** Well, my good hon. friend from Lakeshore is here, Mr. Speaker. I am glad to see him, and perhaps I could deal with him as I commence. I wanted to compliment, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Lakeshore on some of the revolutionary ideas that he has put forward in this House. I just wish that he had the courage to put his vote where his mouth is. It is all very well to get up and talk about new ideas and divorce, how the House should proceed, family courts and all these things, but I am forced to wonder out loud about the hon. member for Lakeshore. How sincere is he in his speeches if he has not got the courage to stand up and support his views by voting?

**Mr. Eagleson:** I am as sincere in my speeches as the hon. member is in his garbage.

**Mr. Singer:** I did want to talk for a few moments about the question of regional government. We have a couple of phrases in this House that we toss around rather loosely, one of which is the importance of regional government. I think we all believe in regional government, or so we all say from time to time.

The other is about the sacred nature of local autonomy. Local autonomy is perhaps as equally difficult to define as is regional government. Local autonomy means we believe in what you, Mr. Municipal Councillor, are saying at the moment, and you, Mr. Municipal Councillor, are not going to be interfered with, because we believe in this great principle of democracy. We believe in local autonomy.

So, far be it from we good Conservatives to interfere with this sacred right of local autonomy. We are not going to do anything like that.

On the same sort of thinking, we look at the writings and listen to the speeches of political scientists, of students of government, and we listen to the reports of the select committee on municipal affairs. We listen to the remarks of the various officials who surround the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) and we say that regional government is the thing. We believe in that, too. But the difficulty, Mr. Speaker is to reconcile these two points of view. If we believe in regional government and if we believe in some of the words in the Speech from the Throne, then why are we not doing something about it?

One night not too long ago, when I began to embark on a particular phase of this scheme, I seemed to have drawn the ire of the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton). But as we look at the front row, containing the hon. Minister of Highways, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart), the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs, the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile), the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts)—perhaps we can leave alone for the moment the hon. Minister of Health

(Mr. Dymond), the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman); and the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) is not in his seat—we begin to wonder quite seriously how, if the government really believes in regional government, all of these hon. Ministers and more, perhaps some I have not named—are going off on frolics of their own and setting out their own interpretation and their own ideas of what regional government can be and should be.

The hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) calls great conferences, he has some of the best minds in the country come to his conferences and deliver very learned papers. And he, although he has no real concern with local government apparently has some responsibility as charged by his hon. leader (Mr. Robarts) with formulating ideas about regional government.

The hon. Minister of Highways, perhaps, could take advantage of some of his colleagues' ideas of what a region should be. The hon. Minister of Education comes to us and says: "I have done a wonderful job. I have cut down the school boards in the province from 4,500 to 2,000." The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs—and I suppose these are the men in the Throne speech—says: "We have all sorts of studies going on—five regional studies going on at present." The hon. Minister of Reform Institutions—and he has a real problem—is trying to consolidate 45 county jails into 12, 13 or 15. He makes up his own regions all by himself and he has a multiplicity of press releases saying: "Finally, we are making great strides, we have got a couple of agreements and we are working on a lot more."

When his estimates were up I asked if I could have copies of the agreements, and being the co-operative man that he is, he supplied them to me. He supplied the two agreements that are in existence there is one here; I hold in my hand the corporation of the county of Peterborough the county of Victoria and the united counties of Northumberland-Durham—they have all got together and signed an agreement which says, "We will think about banding together and building a regional jail, and if we think it is a good idea, in due course we might get around to building a jail."

Well, Mr. Speaker, I suggest to you that even if the ideas of the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions have some validity, and this region consisting of Peterborough and the county of Victoria and the united counties of Northumberland and Durham make

some sense—and I suspect that they do not—why, then, is he not able to bring to us two or three years after we started to talk about it, practical, actual plans for the building of these 13 or 15 county jails that he has been telling us about?

When this matter came up, the hon. Prime Minister said across the House, I do not know whether or not it was reported in *Hansard*, "Where are we going to get the money?" Yes, that is what he said. As far as we could pin the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions down, he was talking about 12 or 13 institutions, costing a million and a half dollars. What are we talking about—\$10 million, \$15 million? Surely, Mr. Speaker, if we want to bring this province up to date in the matter of something as important as jails, the province could in a billion-dollar budget find \$13 million, \$14 million or \$15 million. And the province could and should, if the regions made any sense, say: "We are prepared to take on the responsibility of the administration of justice." But the fault, Mr. Speaker, lies in the complete and absolute lack of direction.

I do not particularly blame the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions. He is sent off on a frolic of his own, as I say; he is trying to form regions which, in his wisdom, seem to make some sense. He really has not got time to talk to his colleagues, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs, the hon. Minister of Education, the hon. Minister of Highways, the hon. Minister of Health, the hon. Minister of Public Welfare, to make sure that these regions are reasonably similar for all purposes. The lack, the real lack in this is direction from the hon. leader of the government.

The hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker, has never called those colleagues of his who are concerned with matters other than local, matters which affect municipalities, and said: Now, fellows, it is long overdue that we should get together; the time has long since passed that we should determine what the regions are going to be. And if it makes good sense to the Minister of Education that we should have a certain set of regions for educational purposes, surely it makes equal sense to the Minister of Public Welfare and to the Minister of Health, and to the Minister of Reform Institutions, and to the Minister of Economics and Development, that the same general regional boundaries would apply. And surely, Mr. Speaker, when we go through at least half of the Cabinet, if we had them working together as a unit, if we had this government to the point where hon. Cabinet Ministers

talked to each other, and planned together, surely at that stage, Mr. Speaker, we would make some sense out of regional government.

Today it makes no sense at all. Today all it means is that we have a multiplicity of press releases, full of sound and fury, really signifying nothing. And the best examples of signifying nothing are the efforts presently being put forward. As I say, I do not personally condemn the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions; he is trying to do something, but he is not trying with either the effective intelligent co-operation of his colleagues on the Cabinet benches, the effective unification or co-ordination of effort of the civil service, or the effective financial co-operation of all of the resources of government, to get this job done.

What do we see, Mr. Speaker, in the Speech from the Throne? Under the heading, Regional Development and Growth:

My government will put forward proposals and introduce legislation which will substantially expand the techniques and processes of dealing with present regional needs and planning for future regional growth.

What does this mean? Does this mean that the government now is talking with one voice? Does this mean that they are not going to take this empty phrase "local autonomy" out on to the hustings to convince an individual reeve or councillor or warden of a county we are not going to disturb you? What does it mean? Mr. Speaker, not once in the time I have been here, in the six years I have been here, has there been any real and positive direction towards regional government that emanates from the Cabinet as a whole. It is bits and pieces—unrelated, unorganized, confused, meaning absolutely nothing.

Education requirements continue to have the first priority. A worthy objective, Mr. Speaker. Who could say anything better about education, than that it shall have the first priority?

How often, sir, does the hon. Minister of Education sit down with the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, and the hon. Minister of Economics and Development, and try to co-ordinate his efforts to provide equality of educational opportunity over the whole of the province? How long is it since he sat with the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs, and said: "Mr. Minister of Municipal Affairs, you have certain ideas about regional government, I have certain ideas about regional education, our civil servants must get together and work towards the same objective"? I would suspect,

Mr. Speaker—in fact, I charge the government with not having done this within recent memory. How can you run a business like this? What does regional government mean to this government? Nothing at all.

Larger units—another heading in the Throne speech—larger units to promote needs of the community. I suspect, I do not know, but I suspect this comes from The Department of Municipal Affairs. Plans for decentralization of education into areas throughout the province will proceed. No, I am sorry. This comes in The Department of Education. Five areas were established last year covering half the province and plans are under way for completion of the project.

There have been studies—sure, there have been studies. There have been studies in Ottawa. There is a study going on now just west of here, down in the Burlington area. There was a study in Metro. We are going to see a Metro bill. But, Mr. Speaker, are there any principles that emerge? Are there any principles at all?

The area you represent, sir, there has been a study; there have been public hearings; there has been a report published. Have we heard any word from anyone over there? Does the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs have any views on the reports he has received about the local government situation in the vicinity of Ottawa? What are the views of the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions? Does he think Mr. Jones' report makes sense? The hon. Minister of Economics and Development—what does he have to say about the Jones report? Or does the hon. Minister of Economics and Development believe the Jones report is none of his concern? Is the hon. Minister of Health concerned with what Jones says about local government in the Ottawa area? Perhaps the hon. Minister of Public Welfare has an idea or two. But not one of them do we hear from.

Mr. Speaker, we just do not mean anything that we say. All of these empty phrases, all of these press releases, all of this building of buildings, and reorganizations that we see announced in the newspapers, are, again I say, nothing more than sound and fury signifying completely and absolutely nothing.

The hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett) has a sort of catch-all department. He talks about the expansion of water pollution and control studies, and I suspect that this is his paragraph in the Throne speech. The hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin (Mr. Root) feels

called upon from time to time to tell us about these things. The Ontario water resources commission surely should have some concern with the local regions. The water resources commission, Mr. Speaker, I notice, is suddenly being held up by the mayor of the city of Toronto as the big bogey that is going to force the city of Toronto to build new sewers. It has been no secret, Mr. Speaker, in the city of Toronto for over ten years, that their sewer system has been decayed; that they have been dumping raw sewage into Lake Ontario in time of storms—it has been no secret at all. Suddenly, the mayor has discovered that there is going to be an epidemic, almost overnight, unless somebody produces something.

Where has the water resources commission been? And where have been all the people in government who, if they read the papers ten years ago, would have recognized that the same situation existed then? Regional government—what does it mean? I would like some of these people to tell us. I would like the hon. Prime Minister to say, "I have taken charge of this problem; I am responsible for making sure that we are going to have regional government as we believe in it."

And this speech is just run through with it: I am going to tell my Ministers—I am going to tell the Minister of Reform Institutions and the Minister of Highways and the Minister of Municipal Affairs and the Minister of Energy and Resources Management, and all the other Ministers, I am going to tell them that they have to work together to produce a plan to make this province progress.

Have we got any of this? Absolutely nothing, absolutely nothing!

As I thumb through this speech, I just cannot refrain from drawing to your attention, sir, a paragraph dealing with the Centennial centre of science and technology. The paragraph is this, and I quote from it:

Work will continue in the construction of the Ontario Centennial centre of science and technology—

I do not know whether the hon. Minister of Tourism and Information (Mr. Auld) is here tonight—I guess that he is not.

Present plans—

present plans, sir, on January 25, 1966:

—are to have two of the first phases completed in 1967 for centennial year celebrations.

Well, Mr. Speaker, what was it? Four weeks? Six weeks? Six weeks later, the gov-

ernment had to admit that what seemed to be reasonable enough to include in the Throne speech on January 25, was no longer reasonable.

After the very able and fighting speech given by my hon. leader (Mr. Thompson), the facts were put into proper context and the government had to admit, as little as four weeks later, that this blueprint of their performance laid down by the province of Ontario, that paragraph amongst many others, meant absolutely nothing.

Mr. Speaker, the government is an empty shell when it comes to writing these speeches. They are experts at producing press releases; they are experts at getting drawings into the newspapers; they are experts at talking and they are experts at doing everything except performing.

Mr. Speaker, I say to you, and I say to you just as strongly as I can, that one of the most important matters that challenges this government and in which the government has been found lacking in almost every regard, is performance insofar as the reorganization of local government is concerned.

There is no point, Mr. Speaker, I could go on for another hour, outlining how much is lacking in each one of the departments of the hon. Ministers concerned, who should have a real worry about the effectiveness of regional government. There is nothing to be gained by going on and repeating it *ad nauseum*, but let me say, sir, and with all the sincerity at my command, let me say that the government stands condemned in the eyes of anyone who is a student of local government, in the eyes of anyone who believes that this government has to take this problem by the hand and do something about it, that this government has to produce much more than empty phrases, this government has to produce some action.

I repeat, sir, there is only one man who can do this, there is only one man who, if he had the courage to take the problem in hand could produce some results. And that is the hon. Prime Minister.

He just came in. The hon. Prime Minister has let his Ministers go off completely on their own, completely without consultation; and the record on regional government is a dismal, dismal failure.

Mr. Speaker, in the province of New Brunswick, a very small province, a tiny population, Premier Robichaud has embarked upon a programme of reorganization of municipal government. Granted one cannot compare the problems that exist in that

small province or the resources in that small province with the problems here. But surely, sir, you can compare the courage, the initiative and the imagination of the leader of that government with the courage, initiative and imagination of the hon. leader of this government.

There are some remarks made by Premier Robichaud at a dinner meeting I was at, along with the hon. Prime Minister of this province, and these are his objectives, and this is what he has been doing: He says:

New Brunswick is not alone with its problem of too many governments, too little primary and secondary education,\* too many and too burdensome municipal taxes.

And I say, sir, that statement could not be more true in Ontario.

He talks about the programme for equal opportunity and he says it has several objectives. Under the proposals before his Legislature, the objectives are as follows:

First, the province will accept all responsibility for all services to people while local governments will retain the responsibility for services to property.

That is objective one.

Anyone who knows anything at all about local government, anyone who has sat on those Treasury benches at all, will recognize that this has been the intent, the desire, the format, in all of the representations that have been made by all of the municipalities' organizations to the government for more years than any one of us would care to remember. And yet, on as simple a matter as the building of county jails, the hon. Prime Minister sits there and says, "Where are we going to get the money?"

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Nonsense! The hon. member is an expert on sound and fury on a windy day.

Mr. Singer: Oh, he did. I sat here and I heard it and I commented on it. He certainly said, "Where are we going to get the money?"

The most junior jails, if I can put it that way in point of age, are six out of the 45 that were built in the 20th century. All the rest of them were built in the 19th century—as far back as 1836. Is this a record of achievement? Is this a record that calls for all the histrionics of the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions? Mr. Speaker, the programme is a failure and the government must recognize it.

The second point that Mr. Robichaud makes:

The tax burden will be redistributed to ease the burden on property owners while greater reliance for revenues is placed on sales tax.

Well, they have taken part of that, they have certainly placed greater reliance on revenue from the sales tax—they have increased it from three to five per cent. But, Mr. Speaker, I defy any hon. member of the government to show us where the tax burden is being redistributed to ease the burden on property owners.

In this year, 1966, homeowners in the province of Ontario are going to get their biggest tax bills yet, and they are going to get worse as time goes on, instead of better. There is not one thing that this government has done to ease the tax burden on homeowners. It does not even state it as an objective. Mr. Speaker, it is a record of failure.

Third, persons living in similar communities, providing similar levels of services, will pay similar rates of taxation.

Slowly, grudgingly, protestingly, we are finally getting around to the point where we might have an equal level of assessment. Insofar as equalizing taxation burdens across the province and expecting people to pay approximately the same taxes for equal services are concerned, we have not even begun to nibble at that problem.

The fourth point that he makes, Mr. Speaker—and I am sorry my friend, the hon. Minister of Education is not here. The hon. Minister of Education makes some of the grandest speeches there are, and gets some of the greatest publicity. There was an article in one of the magazine sections of the morning paper, a week or so ago, talking about his executive assistant—and I must admit, sir, that in his executive assistant he has a real find, because the executive assistant is able to get his Minister's name and picture into the paper more frequently than most of the other members of the Cabinet are able to do. Even better than the hon. Prime Minister. I think the hon. Prime Minister should have a good look at him and perhaps think of taking him into his department. But I am sorry, as I say, that the hon. Minister of Education is not here to hear this fourth objective of Mr. Robichaud:

Education and educational facilities will be made available on the basis of need, rather than on the basis of affluence or lack of it in local communities.

Mr. Speaker, in the wildest press releases, dreamed up either by the hon. Minister of Education or by his executive assistant, I do not think either one of them can seriously say that we are even approaching the stage where education and educational facilities are being made available, in all of this province of ours, on the basis of need rather than on the affluence or lack of it in local communities. If you want chapter and verse on that, we could make this speech much longer.

But, Mr. Speaker, that fact speaks for itself; certainly there is not equality of educational opportunity today for all of the youngsters in the province of Ontario. It depends on local affluence and local influence. And it is not being equally distributed, press releases to the contrary.

And finally, fifth, he says:

At least a basic minimum level of education, health and welfare services will be available to each individual citizen regardless of his ability to pay or the economic situation of his particular community.

As I made passing reference to the hon. Ministers of Health and Public Welfare, I suggest to you, sir, this is not the case in Ontario today and we are a long, long way from it.

Health and welfare services are not available to each individual citizen regardless of his ability to pay or the economic situation of his particular community. And any hon. member who travels through the more remote regions of the province, whether into the northeast or the northwest, as soon as he gets beyond perhaps the golden horseshoe, will recognize immediately, sir, that equality of these services is not available in poorer communities. In this wealthy province of Ontario, how can we accept anything less than the five challenges that Premier Robichaud sets out for this province?

I say, sir, that if this government was serious about regional government, about equal opportunity, about a concern of providing equal services for all of our citizens, notwithstanding whether or not they can pay for it, this government would have laid out a charter and would have established goals. In the forefront would have been the hon. Prime Minister of the province saying, "Mr. Minister of Education, you will do so-and-so; Mr. Minister of Reform Institutions, we know you need new jails and here is the \$13 million or \$14 million, go out and build them; we will assume our proper responsibility, we recognize that the administration

of justice is a provincial concern, we recognize that the cost of health and welfare are provincial concerns, we are not going to try to unload our burdens on the local municipalities, and when the poor ones cannot pay, too bad, tough, that is all we can do."

Mr. Speaker, this is a record written with shame, written with hypocrisy, written with high-sounding phrases, full of fury, signifying absolutely nothing. A record of failure.

Mr. Speaker, the next remarks that I want to make—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition): The House is too unruly, Mr. Speaker. I know they do not want to hear it, but surely they should be made to listen.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, the next remarks I want to make relate to some of the labour problems that we have been suffering in the province of Ontario.

My colleague the Minister from Etobicoke—

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Thanks!

Mr. Singer: The hon. member for Etobicoke, soon to be Minister, made a very substantial contribution, sir, to the estimates of The Department of Labour when he delivered his most erudite and able criticism of the introduction of those estimates by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree). The Minister—the hon. member for Oshawa, they are not all Ministers, least of all the hon. member for Oshawa—

Mr. A. V. Walker (Oshawa): Well, I am a lot closer to being a Minister than the hon. member will ever be.

Mr. Singer: —feels very jolly about matters concerning labour in the province of Ontario. Of all places to come from, Mr. Speaker, where a member should feel something less than jolly is the home town of the hon. member who represents the city of Oshawa in this Legislature.

Mr. Walker: What is wrong with labour in Oshawa?

Mr. Singer: What happened in Oshawa indicates, I would think, to any serious-thinking person, the symptoms of a very serious disease that affects the people of the province of Ontario. There is chaos existing,

there is chaos existing in our management-labour affairs.

Who is to blame? We hear pious speeches from the hon. Minister of Labour. He makes high-sounding statements, everything is going to be under control, we have everything working out. The *Toronto Globe and Mail* commented reasonably critically this morning. They had this to say, underneath a rather fascinating cartoon drawn by Reidford. I suppose most of you have seen it so I will not attempt to describe it, but the editorial says this, sir; talking about the remarks of the hon. Minister of Labour:

He ignored completely the most ominous development on the labour front in the past year—the labour movement's—

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. Singer:** Yes, it was and that is why I am reading it for you in case you were not able to read it yourself, sir.

Because I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that even though these things do get in the paper it is unfortunate that some of these noisy backbenchers over here do not take the time during the day to read them, and to do something about them and to impress the views that are expressed here to their Ministers and get some government action.

This is, unfortunately, one of the failings, Mr. Speaker, of this great cacophony that inhabits the back bench. They do not read, they do not understand them, they do not bring pressure to bear on the Ministers to act.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order.

**Mr. Singer:** This is what the editorial said, and I think it is important that it should form a part of the record of this House. Talking about the hon. Minister of Labour they say this:

He ignored completely the most ominous development on the labour front in the past year—the labour movement's resolve to join together to deny access to strike-bound plants. At no point in his speech did he make even the vaguest reference to demonstrations in defiance to injunctions.

Instead, he offered what must be taken as a rather pious warning that unless labour and management exercise their bargaining powers responsibly, the government will be compelled to impose legislative controls.

The editorial ends in this way:

The government has not convinced us that it is realistically examining ways and means of averting further disruptions of the orderly conduct of the process of collective bargaining.

I would think, sir, from the editors of a newspaper that is not known particularly for its antagonism to this government, that this sums up very aptly, very efficiently, the chaos that our labour-management relations have fallen into.

What is happening today? When these situations, such as the one that arose in Oshawa, occur we get as I say the pious speeches from the hon. Minister of Labour and with great respect to the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) even more pious speeches—

**Mr. J. H. White (London South):** What is the hon. member's policy?

**Mr. Singer:** I will tell you. Just bear with me, you will have it before very long. I hope the hon. member for London South will be among the first to say: "Here is a good idea, and this is what we are going to do, and I am going to do my best to urge it upon my colleagues in government to be adopted."

**Mr. Eagleson:** That sounds like something he would say.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

The chair does not mind a little bit of banter back and forth, a few interjections here and there, but I think perhaps the members are carrying it along too far this evening and I would ask that you give your attention to the member for Downsview who is making a very important speech.

**Mr. Singer:** I thank you, Mr. Speaker. As I was about to say, along with the pious statements which come from the hon. Minister of Labour with equal piety, sobriety, with complete good common sense in another context the hon. Attorney-General stands up and says: "We will not stand for the defiance of our law, the law is the law and it is going to be enforced."

When is it going to be enforced? Is it going to be enforced immediately upon an apparent breach of the law? Is it going to be enforced after an injunction has been given and might or might not be ignored?

I want to be very careful, sir, and not be in breach of the rules of the House and comment upon the case that is before the courts. But when is the law going to be enforced? I just wonder if it might not have occurred either to the hon. Minister of Labour, or more particularly to the hon. Attorney General that perhaps there is something wrong in the law; perhaps the law is not what it should be.

Where do our laws come from in so far as they affect striking and picketing, particularly picketing?

Sure, the hon. Attorney-General would mention, if I did not, section 633 of the Criminal Code. Section 633 of the Criminal Code deals with watching and besetting. No mention of the word picketing in that section at all, but it outlines a certain series of offences, which, if they occur, are breaches of our criminal law.

It would seem, sir, that some of the complaints relating to so-called improper picketing could be breaches of section 633 of the code. But it seems that there is a great difficulty in bringing the local law enforcement officers to act under section 633 of the code, particularly in the small communities.

In small communities with small police forces, where the people who might be striking are the friends, the relatives, the pub mates, the co-curlers or hockey players or picnickers or fishing companions of the people who might be on the picketing line, it is awfully hard to get the local policeman to go up to one of their friends or relatives and say: "You are committing a breach of section 633 of the code, off with me you come and we are going to lay a charge."

After all, the local policeman says to himself: "I think my friend's cause has some justification, I am concerned that I am really not enforcing the law, I really would be doing something that is against the general public interest. Besides which I have to live with my friend, or my relative or my cousin and I am not anxious to do this at all. Besides which as I, the local policeman, read in the papers about all of these acts of apparent infringements of the law—and so far as picketing is concerned, I recognize that there is hardly a policeman anywhere in Ontario who is anxious or concerned about laying charges and arresting people for breaches of section 633 of the code."

So then where do we go? Then we get into the civil courts. We get into the civil courts, sir, and somebody commences an action. The aggrieved party, management, begins

an action against John Smith or Bill Jones or two or three named people, for a matter that rarely ever is determined judicially. He commences an action for damages and I would ask the hon. Attorney General—maybe he has the statistics, I do not, I tried to get some. Does he know of any case where in any of these actions that were commenced, that they have ever really proceeded to trial?

The purpose, sir, the legal fiction that is dreamed up to create a different type of law, is the commencement of a civil action so that the plaintiff in this civil action can then go to the court, either *ex parte*, that is by himself, or on notice to the other persons named as defendants. He says: "I believe I am going suffer irreparable harm, grave financial hurt, unless you, Mr. Justice of the supreme court, or Your Honour, judge of the county court, grant to me an *ex-parte* injunction, an interim injunction, and eventually continue it to trial."

Now, as I say, my facilities for research are not as extensive as the hon. Attorney General's but to the best of my research ability, I have not been able to find any one of these actions relating to so-called illegal picketing, where the action has actually gone to trial.

Once the *ex-parte* injunction is obtained, or once the interim injunction has been obtained, or once the injunction has been continued until trial, that seems to end the whole matter.

So what have we got, sir? We have got a legal fiction that is being used to apparently bring some order out of the chaos that exists. What is the basis on which the *ex-parte* injunctions, or interim injunctions, or the extension of these injunctions to trial is concerned? They are concerned on a set of legal concepts that date back through a century and a half, perhaps two centuries, to the English common law. They do not relate at all, sir, to the modern economic way of life. They do not relate at all, sir, to the modern struggles that exist as between management and labour.

And who are the gentlemen who sit and determine these things? The learned judges of the supreme court, the learned judges of the county court, and with great respect to these hon. members of the Bench, I suggest to you, sir, that most of them are trained in a background that leans heavily on these ancient legal concepts related to property rights, not related to management and labour.

Most of them have come from an economic place in the community where they have had little if any experience with the struggles

between labour and management. Most of them have had little to do with any dispute in this field at all. And those few who have, sir, I would suggest, have interested themselves or have had their clients interest them, when they were practising in law, on the management side, rather than on the labour side.

I would suggest to you, sir, that with all the goodwill in the world, and without criticizing the members of the Bench who sit in judgment on these applications for injunctions, whether they are ex parte or interim or continuation of the injunction until trial, that they just by way of their thinking and their training, are not the persons before whom these matters should come.

What are the criteria that they use, sir? What are the criteria that they use in determining whether they are going to grant the injunction asked for? Is there anywhere in the law as it is written that it is set out when an injunction should be granted and when it should not? Has this government ever attempted to wrestle with this problem? Is there any statute?

We have a Labour Relations Act. The hon. Minister of Labour—and I am very sorry he is not here tonight, because I am sure I would have enjoyed his comments in relation to this very important matter—surely the hon. Minister of Labour would have spent some time in the years he has occupied this office, concerning himself with what is proper picketing?

What are the rules? Surely the hon. Minister of Labour would have done something to set out in the statutes, on the advice of his colleague, the hon. Attorney General, what picketing should be, how it is done, what are the rules and regulations, how does it work?

Surely the hon. Minister of Labour would have done something more than the *Globe and Mail* talks about in their editorial when they say that he ignored completely the most ominous development on the labour front in the past year.

**Mr. White:** Let the hon. member tell us about his party's policy.

**Mr. Singer:** Be patient, I will be with the hon. member in due course. It is a long evening.

Surely, sir, the hon. Attorney General would have been placed in a more self-satisfying position than being forced into the position he has been forced into in this House, three or four times in this season, to get up and say: "I am the Attorney

General and the law is going to be enforced"?

What law is he talking about? And what does he mean that he is going to enforce it? That, sir, is the \$64 question and that, sir, is the question that has not been answered.

I say this, sir. I would have thought that the hon. Attorney General would have concerned himself with the discussions that lawyers have, the recent discussions that took place at the midwinter meeting of the Ontario section of the Canadian Bar association.

I am sure the hon. Attorney General must be as aware as I am of the resolution passed at that session. On February 5, 1966, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and after very substantial debate and with a great variety of capable legal talent being involved, this resolution was passed: "That the government of Ontario be requested to appoint a committee representing public, labour and management to undertake a review of the law of labour injunctions with a view to recommending fair procedures and appropriate substantive rules for the regulation of picketing." Do we have anything like that, sir? Nothing at all.

Well, sir, the hon. member for London South has been asking for what the solution is. I say there is an emergent situation. I say, sir, that in this situation of serious emergency this government should have provided some leadership. This government should have recognized some of the precepts set down by my hon. colleague from Etobicoke and should have taken upon itself this problem and offered a solution.

I say, sir, that the time is now long overdue when a real inquiry should be made into the method by which we should proceed.

I am suggesting that there is one gentleman now, who is a member of the court of appeal in the province of Ontario—the hon. Mr. Justice Laskin—who is well known to many hon. members of this House, who is highly respected by labour, who is highly respected by management, who is by nature of his background, his training and his erudition, thoroughly suitable, able and capable of conducting the type of inquiry that I envisage.

He is one gentleman, sir, who has, as a professor of law, spent many years studying labour law and lecturing students. He is a gentleman, sir, who has been accepted and recommended on many occasions by labour

unions as their representative on boards of conciliation and boards of arbitration. He is a gentleman who, on many occasions, has been the chairman of boards of conciliation and arbitration. And in addition to that, sir, he is the one gentleman, who in recent years, as an arbitrator, had the courage to award against a labour union a very substantial judgment in damages, for a breach of their collective agreement.

I talk about the Polymer incident, where there was a complaint which went to arbitration and a very substantial amount of damages was assessed against the union because of their breach of the collective agreement.

Now I would say, sir, that with a man like this on the Bench, in this province, that the government need look very little farther than the man who can be a one-man Royal commission, to whom this problem should be referred, and should be referred immediately.

Now I would say this, sir. I am not just saying take this problem and dump it in the lap of Mr. Justice Laskin. I am saying that we must give it to a man of his calibre, with specific directions, and what are those directions?

1. We are not satisfied that the provisions of the Criminal Code are sufficient to deal with this.

2. We are not satisfied that the civil remedies now being used are sufficient to deal with this.

3. We do not believe that labour has a right to shut down a plant merely because a group of them may go on strike.

If I may give an example: If a strike takes place—say, in one of the big department stores in Toronto, if the elevator operators are unionized and go out on strike—I am satisfied that no one believes, least of all labour, that they have a right to close that department store down and I think this should be one of the points mentioned in the terms of reference.

4. We think there is some substantial merit in the fact that if a particular group of labour does go on strike, that while they are on strike, management does not necessarily have the right to replace them in their jobs by outsiders. Let the economic struggle go on.

Now these are four terms of reference that could be set out to the justice—and I think they should be. In addition to that, sir, I think we should suggest to him that the time has long since passed that we should attempt to deal with what is legal picketing through

the Criminal Code and through the civil courts.

We suggest to him that the rules, the regulations, the definitions, should be put within The Labour Relations Act, and we should ask him in his report to recommend what those rules and regulations will be, that will be inserted into The Labour Relations Act.

And finally, sir, the last direction to him will be this: We believe that you should advise us on a system whereby the gentlemen who sit on the labour relations board will be able to sit in judgment as to whether or not the code that is now part of our law, will be enforced.

The hon. member for London South—I do not know whether he agrees with me or not—but I suggest—

**Mr. White:** It is a visionary programme!

**Mr. Singer:** It is visionary, it is imaginative and it is something that, to my mind, is most practical. But I suggest to you, sir, that there is no greater example of buck-passing than the hon. Minister of Labour doing what the *Globe and Mail*, in their editorial, said he did:

—being aided and abetted by the Attorney General getting up and making periodic speeches, pounding the table and saying, "The laws of the province of Ontario are going to be enforced."

It means nothing. It means absolutely nothing, sir. We have laws here that management and labour and police and the judiciary know are not worth the paper they are written on! In fact, they are not written on paper, so nobody knows what they are anyway!

I am suggesting to you, sir, that the government have to put their teeth into this problem; the government have to do more than make these silly noises that are coming from the back benches over there. They will have to seize this problem by the teeth, get at it and do something about it.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George):** What is the hon. member's answer to the problem?

**Mr. Singer:** The hon. member for St. George has heard it and I am sure when he has had 24 hours to think about it, he will come back and agree with me.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Singer:** He is a little slow in getting these ideas, but we will give him 24 hours to think about it.

Now, sir, I want to talk for a few minutes

about a rather interesting problem, quite apart from picketing, insofar as it relates to labour and management relations and a rather unique and peculiar situation that has come to my attention which I think demands the attention of all of the people of Ontario.

We hear frequently from our hon. friends here on the left, of their desire to have labour unionized—make sure of fair wages and fair employment conditions, and so on. I think that this is a very worthy objective and hon. members on all sides of the House agree with this.

We have also heard, sir, of the desire—and we hear it frequently from the government benches—of having free enterprise and free competition—let people produce and if they produce a good product and good services they will be successful, and this problem relates to both these concepts.

I want to tell you, sir, about a gentleman named Vincent Misilo, who is the president and chief shareholder of a firm called Tetrad Construction Limited. Now Tetrad Construction Limited is a small company—I think it has some nine employees in the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto—and it carries on a roofing business. In the roofing business, as the construction goes on in the big city of Toronto, contracts are called for from time to time, tenders are made and by and large the rule is, all other things being equal, that the low tenderer—if he is efficient and so on—gets the job.

Now Tetrad Construction Limited finds itself in the very fascinating position, sir, of being able to bid competitively with its competitors in the roofing field, but in big jobs, particularly, seems to be unable to get too many contracts for the interesting, and perhaps pertinent reason that it is not a unionized firm.

The general contractors who construct these buildings—and I do not say that I blame them particularly, sir—they are not anxious to award a tender to a tenderer who is not in a contractual relationship with the union, because the general contracting business today is very difficult and there are substantial labour difficulties, and if one of the subtrades is non-union, there is a danger of picketing and general disturbance in the construction of the buildings, picket lines being thrown around the building and other trades refusing to cross the picket lines.

Well, this is the situation that Tetrad Construction Company find themselves in today. They are not members of the union and their ability to tender on these large construction jobs is very severely limited.

When Mr. Misilo came to see me, he said that "For several years now, my employees and I have been trying to establish relationships with the union. My employees want to be union members; I am quite prepared and I am anxious and eager to pay union wages; I am quite prepared to give all the fringe benefits; I am quite prepared to do anything that the union contract involves."

As a matter of fact, he said to me that "At one stage, without being in contractual relationship to the union, I checked off the amount of union dues from my employees and I used to send them in to the union, even without having a contract and they accepted them for a while. But I still could not get them to bargain with me and they still would not give me a contract."

An hon. member: Why?

Mr. Singer: We are going to come to that. I said to Mr. Misilo, "Surely this is a most unusual situation; there must be an answer."

Well, he went on to tell me about a trade association that exists in that business and that trade association management, Toronto sheet metal and air handling association—an association of manufacturers. He said that "Somehow it has occurred to me that since I am not a member of that association, that there must be some relationship between my inability to bargain with the union and not be a member of that association. Perhaps the two things work hand in hand."

And I said to him, "What have you done about joining, or trying to join Toronto sheet metal and air handling association?"

And he said, "Well, I sent them a certified cheque for my membership dues some time ago and I never got an answer."

Then he said "I have spoken to them; I have written to them and I just seem never to get anywhere with this situation. I cannot join the management association and my employees cannot join the union."

It occurred to me that this was a most unusual situation and I thought I would investigate a little further.

I said, "Well, have you got any evidence that bears this out, can you produce any documents that perhaps will back up your story?"

He said, "Well, as a matter of fact, yes, I have some letters," and he showed me a letter. I have a copy of it here and I am going to go through these, sir.

This first copy of a letter dated February 15, 1963, is written to the sheet metal

workers international association, local union No. 30, Suite 405, 22 College street, re application for membership.

Our firm is engaged in built-up roofing and related sheet metal work. I am applying for membership in the Toronto sheet metal labour bureau in the built-up roofing section. We wish to inform you we are completely familiar with union agreements presently in force and if allowed to join the bureau, will abide by the rules and regulations outlined in the agreement.

I am advised, sir, that there was never a written reply to that.

On April 22, 1963, he wrote to a firm called Codeco Limited, which is a firm to which he had submitted a tender. He was carrying on negotiations with the union and Codeco Limited apparently asked if he was in bargaining relations with the union and he wrote them a letter saying:

This is to certify our application for membership in the sheet metal workers union, local 30, has been approved by the joint committee and we employ union members on all our jobs. In case you require further information, please refer to local 30 officers—

and he lists the names of three of them. I will come back to some of those names in a few moments.

Well, he tells me a long story of writing, talking, corresponding with both management and labour, never getting very far with either one of them, both the management organization and the labour.

In June of 1965, he writes a letter again to the management association, the Toronto sheet metal and air handling association, which indicates how diligently he has pursued his efforts to join the management association:

Further to our telephone conversation of today, may we ask that you present our application dated January 23 of 1965 to the joint committee board on your next Wednesday's meeting for approval?

So again there was another application in January of 1965, and in June, 1965 nobody in the manufacturers' group had taken any action on it.

Well, sir, to further check on these stories, I spoke with the lawyer who was representing him, a lawyer who is a highly respected member of our profession, and he confirmed these details in every regard.

I then decided that I wanted to go further than that. I spoke with the Deputy Minister

of Labour, and I have had two or three conversations with him in the last few weeks.

Now the Deputy Minister of Labour is unable from his own knowledge to confirm any of these facts and I am not suggesting that he can. He has drawn to my attention certain sections of The Labour Relations Act, which in my opinion, and I think in his, do not apply to a situation like this. He admits that if the situation is such as I am describing it, that there is very little in our present legislation that can deal with it.

I spoke as well, sir, and I think this is worthy of some note, to a Mr. Ernest Ferguson.

Mr. Ernest Ferguson is an official of the sheet metal workers union, local 30. And apparently the man who is responsible—and I gather the president of that local. I am not quite sure if that is his title, but he certainly is a senior man and the man who has the say in it—and we talked about this and I said, "Now, can you tell me, Mr. Ferguson, why the employees of Tetrad Company Limited cannot join your union?"

And he said, "I don't want to have anything to do with Mr. Misilo."

I said, "Why?"

He said, "Oh, well, he has got a bad record with us."

And I said, "What is the bad record?"

"Oh, well, there was an incident about three years ago."

I said, "Oh, what was the incident?"

He said, "Well, I don't remember the details."

I said, "Specifically, did the incident involve the amount of wages he paid?"

He said, "I don't recall ever going into the question of whether he paid fair wages or not but I am sure that must have been one of the reasons as well."

I said, "Does it seem reasonable to you, sir, that if certain people want to join your union, form a local, enter into a contract, abide by all of your conditions, that you should close your doors to them?"

He said, "I don't really want to talk further about it at all."

My final remark to him was this, "If there was this serious incident that took place some three years ago, would you not think that after a period of time, even though you are not fond of Mr. Misilo, after a certain period of time he might have purged himself? Would it not be in the general interests of labour that you accept these persons into your union, you accept their fees, you enter

into a contract, you protect their rights and so on?"

That is about as far as I got with Mr. Ferguson.

Well, having gone that far, sir, I decided it was worthwhile talking as well to a representative of the management association. I talked to a gentleman named Mr. Gordon Gooder.

Mr. Gordon Gooder is a partner in a roofing concern. It was my understanding—and I am not sure that my understanding is quite correct on this—that he was the head of the roofing section of the Toronto sheet metal and air handling association and would be aware of all of these facts.

Mr. Gooder explained that perhaps there really was not such a roofing section, but I gathered that he was an executive member of the association and had fairly recently assumed a responsibility about who could and could not be members of the association insofar as roofing was concerned.

I asked him whether or not Tetrad Construction Company Limited could join the association. They were a legitimate roofing company, they were carrying on or attempting to carry on business in the city of Toronto.

He said, "Why not, why not? Why don't they send in an application?" And I told him that over a period of several years, sir, that they had attempted to join the association and that nothing had seemed to happen. And I read him particularly this letter that I quoted a few moments ago, the letter written to the association and dated June 2, 1965, wherein Mr. Misilo pointed out that he had again written a formal application in January of 1965, had carried on several phone calls and in June of 1965 he wrote again to get an answer.

Well, Mr. Gooder said he really did not know much about it, could not see why they could not join. And finally I think he let the cat out of the bag, he says, "Well, I must admit there is some doubt about which comes first, the chicken or the egg. If you are not in contractual relations with the union, some people are asking questions in any event, whether you can become a member of the management association."

Well, sir, Mr. Misilo is a pretty persistent man, he thought that there might be some point in talking to labour officials about this matter. And among the people he talked to was the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young) and he assures me that the hon. member for Yorkview was very polite, concerned

himself with his problem, but unfortunately came back to him in due course and said, "I am sorry, sir, there is nothing I can do for you."

He went further than that. He went to see a gentleman named David B. Archer. Mr. Archer is the president of the Ontario federation of labour. And he got a letter from Mr. Archer and I have it here, dated March 11, 1966, addressed to him. Mr. Archer says:

After our conversation I talked to Ernie Ferguson of the sheet metal workers, but he was not very helpful. He claimed his last experience with you was not satisfactory and he is not enthusiastic about another one. As you know, the sheet metal workers are an autonomous union and do not come under my direction. I can only suggest that you see Mr. Ferguson and endeavour to make your peace with him. Sorry I could not be more helpful.

Well, we seem to have come to a dead end so I spoke to Mr. Misilo again and I said, "What did happen in 1963? There seems to be some terrible thing that you did then that has turned everybody against you; can you not give me any more detail?"

He said, "The only thing I can understand is that at one stage I did have one employee, a sheet metal worker, who the sheet metal union—which is a somewhat slightly different union—did not want to accept as a member.

"I did employ him—I paid him union wages and so on—but he apparently had been blacklisted on the union list. I attempted to find out from the Toronto people why he had been blacklisted and no one would tell me. I wrote to Washington, where the head office of the union is, and they said, 'Yes, this man has been blacklisted because he did not pay his union dues.' This particular man no longer works for me and as far as I know this is the only thing that I have ever done, insofar as hiring labour, that anyone could have any objection to."

Well, sir, the moral of the story is obvious. Here in the province of Ontario and in the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto we have a gentleman who carries on an honest and a respectable business. He wants to make a living; he hires nine workmen. He is not a big man; he is just a little man who has a business of his own and he is working very hard to build it up. He has no objection to—in fact, he is anxious to abide by—the rules of the union. He is anxious to pay union wages; he is anxious to check off dues; he is anxious to do all the things that the

union would ask of him, and somebody suggested that if he wanted to belong to the union he had to join the management association. He would be happy and contented to do that, and the doors are closed in his face at every turn.

I suggest to you, sir, that we can come to only one conclusion; there is a cosy arrangement existing between management and labour in this particular instance to limit or eliminate any competition. I suggest that if this sort of operation can carry on in the province of Ontario that there is something wrong in our laws and they should be changed. I suggest that as we listen to the speeches of our hon. friends on the left about the importance of labour having a right to organize, and as we examine the trials and tribulations of this gentleman in appealing to labour representatives, we remember that when I asked him why he went to the hon. member for Yorkview, he said, "Well, it is a union trouble; it is a labour problem; I thought I could go to no one better than a member of the NDP."

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** Pick your peas out of the bushes. What is the hon. member talking about?

**Mr. Singer:** I am sorry it is bothering the hon. member for Wentworth East. The hon. member for Yorkview was unable to help him; the president of the Ontario federation of labour was unable to help him, and I would suggest, sir, that unless labour is prepared to set their house in order and unless management is prepared to set their house in order and unless government is prepared to put something in The Labour Relations Act to deal with situations like this, then we have come to a pretty sorry state of affairs.

If labour mean what they say and the NDP as their self-appointed spokesmen mean what they say, they would set their labour house in order.

If government and management mean what they say about this being a country where we welcome free enterprise management would not act in this way. And if government is serious about everyone having an equal opportunity, we would have something in our labour relation laws dealing with a very serious situation.

Now, sir, I want to talk just very briefly about the amendment that my hon. leader put before the House:

**Mr. Thompson** moves, seconded by **Mr. Oliver**, that the motion for an address in

reply to the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor now before the House, be amended by adding thereto the following words:

But that this House

1. Regrets the failure of the government to protect the rights of the individual citizen of the province of Ontario against the ever-growing encroachment of the bureaucratic process.

Well, sir, we are so bound up in civil servants and rules and regulations over which we have no control. When The Securities Act comes before us, it is going to be pointed out—and I think it must be obvious presently—that so much of the implementation of that Act is going to be left to regulations and to civil servants, we begin to wonder how far the bureaucratic process is going to extend. There are many, many examples of this but I am just going to touch on each one of these points very briefly.

2. Regrets that the government has declined to co-operate with the federal government in the field of medical care and has failed to provide a universal, comprehensive medical plan for all citizens of Ontario;

Well, sir, I am not going to fight that debate again. That debate has been fought; the government have more votes than we have in that regard; the government has done the disservice to the people of Ontario that we pointed out; how long we are going to be stuck with this sham called OMSIP, we do not know; we would hope that the government is going to see the light very shortly.

3. Regrets the failure of the government to provide equal educational opportunity for all citizens of Ontario.

I did deal with that briefly in the first part of my speech, sir. No one can say that there is equal educational opportunity for all the youngsters of the province of Ontario. We are a long, long way away from that, and as the educational estimates unfold and my colleague, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) delivers what I know will be a very effective and able criticism, this will become more and more apparent.

4. Deplores the attitude of the government towards the rights of those who contribute to the greatness of the province through their labour and deprives them of using the collective bargaining process to improve their pension plans.

Well, sir, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs has yet to come before us with his estimates and the whole sordid story of pensions and stacking and dictation is going to become apparent and how anyone sitting on the government side can support the hon. Minister in this approach, is just completely beyond our comprehension.

5. Regrets the failure of the government to ensure that the farmer receives his equitable share of the fruits of the abundant economy.

Well, sir, I do not think that you can have any better remarks in that regard than the excellent speech, and the outstanding criticism delivered by my colleague the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver).

I am sorry that the hon. Minister of Agriculture was not in the House at that time to listen, because the hon. Minister of Agriculture, sir, has become an embarrassment to the Conservative Party in the province of Ontario. The time has come that he should be replaced and the time has come that if they are going to save this sinking ship at all, they must have a new approach to agriculture.

6. Regrets the government's neglect in having failed to take the necessary steps to bring into existence effective regional government.

I did deal with that earlier in my remarks.

7. Deplores the neglect of the government toward the pressing needs of the northern part of our province and its failure to take positive action to develop a varied economy in that important area;

Mr. S. W. Sopha (Sudbury): It needs no proof!

Mr. Singer: Well, the proof is obvious, sir. Just look at my colleagues from the north—just look at them. Look, sir, in the federal House at the representation that the Conservatives get from northern Ontario. Look, sir, and wonder why the voters of northern Ontario will hardly ever vote for the Conservatives, provincial or federal. There is your answer, and the only reason for it is that they have neglected the northern part of this province.

8. Recommends that in view of the failure of the Fulton-Favreau formula for the amendment of The British North America Act to win universal acceptance in Canada that the government place in the hands of an all-party committee the problem of devising a scheme of repatriation

and amendment of our Constitution, which committee would avail itself of the assistance of the Ontario advisory committee.

Well, sir, that speaks for itself and has also been the subject of the debate. But here is a very pressing problem, a very key problem facing the people of Ontario. The government has failed to wrestle with this. It would be my thought, sir, that having listened to this debate and having to listen to the various other debates that have taken place since this House commenced its present session in January of this year, that there could hardly be now a government member who could fail in good conscience to support this amendment.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, we are coming to the end, I think, of what in my experience is probably the longest Throne speech debate on record, and in taking part in this I would offer the traditional congratulations to the mover and the seconder, the hon. member for Lambton West (Mr. Knox) and the hon. member for Armourdale (Mr. Carton).

We have had some slight shift in emphasis in the windup of the debate on this occasion and I do not know whether this was a deliberate part of the strategy or some indication of weakness, but in any event, my hon. friends, the official Opposition, found it necessary to have two windup speeches on this occasion and frankly, I do not think that it helped the windup one whit. I think they might have done better to have stuck with the traditional one.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): They always speak with at least two voices.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I would say this, that I have followed the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) on I think many occasions in the windup of this debate, and until this particular occasion I have thoroughly enjoyed it. But in reference to his remarks of this afternoon, I would simply say that I have no comment to make, whatsoever.

Now, in regard to the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden), he raised, of course, several points. Perhaps I should deal first with the allegations he made by introducing into the records of this House two letters which form part of the record of a case which is presently before the courts.

I have not examined these two letters, I have not had an opportunity to do so. I am aware, of course, as every hon. member in

the House has been aware, that this case was being conducted in the supreme court of Ontario, because it has been discussed in this House on previous occasions and has been the subject of some procedural discussion.

However, as I understand it, these letters were filed in support, I suppose, of some part of the proceedings in the case. I understand that any reference to any member of this government or any employee of this government, or any employee of any board or commission of this government has been stricken from the statement of claims by order of one of the justices of the supreme court and so I point out to you that the matter, from a legal point of view, is somewhat complex and confused.

Nonetheless, there are implications here that will require very close attention indeed, in respect to the actual proceedings that are going on in the court. I would just tell the House that I will examine all these facts very carefully and will decide what action should be taken, when I have had an opportunity to complete an examination, as I say, of all the procedures and so on that are involved in this matter; that is, the procedures as well as the actual letters themselves.

I was rather anxious this afternoon, in the discussion concerning the privilege—and I am not yet satisfied that the hon. member has really accepted any responsibility whatsoever—for the truth or lack of truth of the facts contained in the letters which he read into the record of this House.

However, that is something I suppose that only time will give us an answer to. But I recall that he made the point very clearly himself that it did not really matter to him because he was not going to run again, anyway.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** On a point of order, I said no such thing.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, I would be happy to be corrected.

**Mr. Bryden:** I did not say that it did not matter to me, I said that it mattered most acutely to me. I believe these matters to be most important. I did say, though, in reference to what I took to be a suggestion that I should do some such thing as stake my seat, that I was quite prepared to do that, but I hesitated to say it, because it might be taken as an empty gesture, as I did not plan to run again.

However, I did not, at any time, say that this matter did not matter to me. It matters to me most acutely.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bryden:** On another point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman)—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am not going to allow this debate to get into more points of order at this time. The Prime Minister is replying to the Throne debate and I ask that he be given attention and if there are any points of order I think that are merited, I will agree with it.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, I would call to your attention that the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bryden:** —was given the floor and I am telling you he is completely wrong—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Bryden:** —and is merely showing his guilty conscience at this point.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order. Now, I have stated that I am not going to allow any more points of order—

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, you should not allow—

**Mr. Speaker:** —which are somewhat, at this stage, I think, pointless points of order, and I am going to ask the Prime Minister to continue.

**An hon. member:** Did you hear what he said about the hon. Minister?

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order!

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, Mr. Speaker, as far as I am concerned, the incident is closed. I will do as I have undertaken to the hon. members of the House in regard to that.

Now I will have to go back to another point that the hon. member for Woodbine made, and it might be a trifle repetitious, but for some reason or other it seems to bother the New Democratic Party when anyone from this party ventures to state that we might possibly represent some of the people in this province, when we sit here with 77 members.

So, at the risk of repeating what I have said here before, I would just say this. I think probably the New Democratic Party is the most narrowly based group of members in this House, and when the hon. member for Nickel Belt (Mr. Demers) and the

hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Welch) were conducting themselves in a very fine fashion on a television programme to which the hon. member for Woodbine referred, what they in fact said was that we were the true people's party because we owe no allegiance in this party to any one narrow group of people.

We do not represent any one narrow sector of our society, and this of course is always the effort made to show that we are the party of big business.

Well now, just listen for a moment, just listen to the various vocations of the people who support this government and who are elected by the people of this province—

**Mr. Bryden:** Where does your money come from?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** I might get into that, too. Out of 77 members, we have some 50-odd who have a clear majority in their seats in the ridings they represent. How many people in the NDP hold a clear majority in any seat they represent? Not one. Not one out of the whole—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** And so we are the party of big business. Hon. members are looking at the party of big business.

**Mr. MacDonald:** If they open up their election books, then we will know who they are!

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, now, just listen to me. Just listen to this. Included in the hon. members here, these are people who come from municipalities of every size, they come from municipalities of every type of economic endeavour. We have, representing and supporting the Conservative Party in this government on our side of the House, we have sales managers, manufacturers, car dealers, lumber dealers, gas and oil distributors, tourist resort operators, hardware merchants, retail jewellers, supervisors, works managers, lawyers, farmers—how many farmers? I love the NDP farm representatives, where are you? We do not see any of them.

Well, we have lawyers and we have farmers, and I tell you we have those horrible people called insurance agents.

My gracious, we have people who actually make their living from the insurance business. Now, this is not permitted, you know. This simply is not permitted. You could never have an insurance agent as a member

of the New Democratic Party, as a member of this House.

**Mr. MacDonald:** We have lots of them.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Is that so? Well, is not that astonishing—the usual hypocrisy. Mr. Speaker, I am afraid I have missed rather a good trick. However, I am not finished.

We have school teachers, we have executives, we have newspaper editors, clergymen, patent attorneys, press men. We have doctors, druggists, public accountants, and we have something that nobody else has, we have a housewife.

Mr. Speaker, if there is any conceivable way in this world that that group of people could be characterized as supporting big business in this province, it is absolutely and completely ludicrous and at that I will leave it.

It is simply ludicrous to say that these people, this group of people whose vocations I have described to you, are sitting around supporting the Bay Street tycoons.

As for the comment this afternoon, that the decisions of the Conservative Party were made in the Toronto club, this I might say to you, Mr. Speaker, is an exact measure of the complete ignorance of this man of anything that could conceivably have anything to do with the Conservative Party in this province.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Where do the Conservatives get their money from?

**Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury):** The Albany club, forgive me!

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Ah, now the hon. member is talking. Mr. Speaker, a political club with a long and honourable tradition, of which Sir John A. Macdonald was a member, which has sat there for many, many years and has been known as, and I think probably is, the only true political club left in the grand old city of Toronto. I am a member of the Albany club and I have dinner there frequently and I am proud of it. I am very proud of it. But I point out to you, Mr. Speaker, that that club is a political club.

This point about the Toronto club, once again, was this idea to suggest that this Conservative Party is pulled and run—. I do not know who these ogres are who exist in the imaginations of these people across the way, but I will tell you who runs the Conservative Party: The people who elect all these people that I have mentioned. That is

where the control of the Conservative Party is: The people who elect farmers, who elect small businessmen and lawyers, the whole ballot right across our entire society. This is the basis of the Conservative Party, this is the people's party.

There is always somebody who has to get back to this age-old position and who gives me a chance to make this speech once a year at least and I tell you, Mr. Speaker, I love it. I will do it every time I get a chance, because it is so ridiculous to say that this is the party of big business.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Now, Mr. Speaker, having straightened out these absolute fundamentals in this debate—

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. Prime Minister is talking like the British Tories some years ago.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Now there is another aside that gets me started. I cannot understand why, at the present time, everything that is British is wrong and bad in the eyes of these people over there.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Direct your fire where it belongs—at the Liberals.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** I just said—everything—the hon. member mentioned the word and it is all wrong. What is the matter with our country? Would you take the fleur-de-lis flag away from French Canada? I would not. I would not; they are proud of it. Because we have a background, because we have history, because we have tradition, would you cast it all away tomorrow simply because it happens to come from Britain? I would not.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Now, Mr. Speaker, if I could perhaps have the floor. I do not mind interjections particularly, and of course I take great delight in watching these people chew at one another because really they know where the real enemy is and the line is just that little crooked line that goes up through those desks there.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, I suppose I have missed another brilliant aside. Now, sir, we have had a good deal of discussion here. I thought that I might speak for a few moments about some of the matters that are going to concern us as a province in our

relationship with the federal government and with the other provinces. I am not going to deal in what is history, but I am really interested in presenting to the House some of the ideas that we have as a government, and what lies ahead of us, in the field of federal-provincial relations.

**Mr. Sopha:** The hon. Prime Minister should have introduced this at the beginning of the session, not now.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Now, Mr. Speaker, I have been aware of a very concerted attempt on the part of the Opposition to run the business of this House and they have not enough seats to do it. We will introduce the business as we see fit from this side of the House and I can assure you everything we do in our policies—and I will have something to say about this before I finish this address tonight—will be laid out before this House and will be laid out before the people of the province. But we will exercise our right to bring the business of the people before the House in the order in which we think it should come. And, I suppose, when hon. members opposite can control the majority of the House they will have the same privilege.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Now, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that certainly the first question that we will have to deal with on a national basis will revolve around the economics of our country. This comes about for two reasons, in my view. First, we are going to have to have a new fiscal agreement between the provinces and the federal government. It really should be completed by April 1, 1967, because the present agreement expires on March 31, 1967. So that fact in itself gives it some urgency. But I think perhaps, beyond the mere mechanics of time, the key to many of our problems in the country lies in this area of economic endeavour, fiscal policy and the relationship between the provinces themselves and the federal government in this field.

It seems to me that the economic problems of Confederation really stem from four primary sources. There are four situations which I see in any event that give rise to the problems we are going to have to face. I will lay these four problems out, in order that we may have a look at what we are going to have to, in my view, find answers for. These are sources of problems that do not work together; they operate at cross-purposes and might be termed to be antagonistic.

Regardless of that, they still have to be reconciled and the first of these difficulties is one that I have discussed before; we have discussed it in this House, but is nonetheless worthy of repetition.

That is the fact that the major modern problems of economic and social developments in our country are primarily the responsibility of the provinces under The British North America Act. Take a look at such things as education, welfare, the provision of most social capital, exploitation of natural resources, urban development, development of our farm areas, all these things constitutionally fall within the jurisdiction of the provincial governments although, over the years, there has been a movement by the federal government into these fields to provide financial assistance and, in some regard, to exercise control. But nonetheless, when you deal with this, as I am dealing with it tonight, in terms of Confederation as such, the fact that these areas of responsibility lie within the jurisdiction of the provincial governments causes a great deal of difficulty.

Now, the second source of difficulty is the fact that, as the provinces have moved to meet these responsibilities—and I think that this is true of every province of the ten—as we have moved forward to meet these responsibilities, we have been hampered by an inability to expand our provincial expenditures to any great extent. I do not want anyone in this House to get the idea that I am putting this forward as a plea for more money from the federal government because I am not.

It may be that in the final analysis this will be a solution. How it will come from the federal government is one of the matters that we will have to settle. Whether it will come by way of direct grant, whether it will come by way of allocation of tax source, are matters that will have to be dealt with and settled. But the point I am making in these two points that raise problems in Confederation, is that our revenues simply do not match the constitutional responsibilities we have, particularly in this period of time in Canada, when we are growing so quickly, and when, in order to keep our development growing, we simply have to expend these very large amounts of money at the provincial and the municipal level.

**Mr. E. Sargent** (Grey South): That is not what they said.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, that might help, Mr. Speaker, to illustrate my point. I would say to you that, approximately—well, if you combine the provincial and municipal ex-

penditures in Canada, they amount to about 55 per cent of all the government expenditures in the country, so that the provinces plus the municipalities are spending about ten per cent more than the federal government spends in Canada. And if you look at capital investments, that is government capital investments, you will find that the municipalities and the provinces account for some 81.7 per cent of the capital expenditure in the country. I use these figures to illustrate the point that I make.

Now then, the third factor that is giving rise to economic problems in Confederation, is that the federal government controls the major sources of tax revenue and, to illustrate this, I would point out to you that, in 1964, the federal government transferred some \$1,254 million to the provinces and to the municipalities in the form of grants. And, even after that transfer, the federal government had a surplus of some \$328 million; while, even after receiving the \$1,254 million from the federal government, the municipalities and the provinces together had a combined deficit of some \$348 million. Now, these figures simply illustrate the point that, while we have the constitutional responsibility to spend, we do not have the constitutional means to raise the funds to finance it.

And of course, the fourth source of difficulty in the economic field, as I see it, in Confederation, is that we simply must have a strong federal government if we are to achieve national as well as provincial objectives. And as national objectives I list such things as immigration, greater mobility of labour, availability of foreign capital, appropriate trade policies, suitable monetary policies and, combined with these, of course, an international status which is satisfying to our people and within the limits of our needs and resources. In this area is included international aid to underdeveloped countries, defence, and a whole host of functions which are purely the federal government's and which deal with some of the national problems of our country.

Interjection by Mr. Sargent.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, Mr. Speaker, I guess I will not pay any attention to any asides from Grey North for the balance of the evening, unless it is a little better than that.

Now the question arises: How are we to really reconcile these points if, on examination, they really are quite irreconcilable? This is the dilemma we face in this country. I was interested to see and to read the

views, as reported in the press, of a committee of 60 formed in the province of Quebec. I tried to get the original statement, but was unable to do so—and I must rely upon newspaper reports, because I have not been able to get it—but this committee of 60 recently issued a statement in Montreal. Now they are a committee who claim to be a moderate group, made up of a cross-section of citizens of the city of Montreal, and it is very interesting to see that they come to much the same position, in regard at least to some of these points.

They speak about the need for constitutional change and they say that the needs of the provinces for fiscal resources—perhaps I can quote from what they say:

A fiscal system which thus answers regional needs must also safeguard a central national interest and not cripple the effectiveness of the federal government.

I had, Mr. Speaker, a correspondent from an American newspaper in my office and he said to me, "But how can you put these two points of view at once, because they are absolutely antagonistic? The provinces you say need and must have a greater revenue, and at the same time you advocate a strong federal government in order to keep your country together. And of course these two things are completely and absolutely—well, the whole thing is anomalous." But nonetheless, I said to this American journalist, "I am afraid you have to be a Canadian to understand that particular problem, because it is inherent in our system and in our constitutional problems as they have evolved over the past 100 years."

**Mr. V. M. Singer** (Downsview): Could you explain it further for some of the ignorant Canadians?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, I had assumed, Mr. Speaker, I had assumed I was talking to a group of very intelligent Canadians who completely understand what I am talking about and just how difficult the problem is. I am not here tonight, Mr. Speaker, to provide solutions. These will be found, in my view, probably in negotiation and discussion, but I am attempting to point out some of the difficulties as I see them.

**Mr. Singer:** We know the problems. We would like to know the answers.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, there are answers being developed and I would suggest to you that the solution to this problem really is one of the major keys. If we can solve

this one, I think many of the other problems, which we have constitutionally and in Confederation, will find their own solutions or will be a great deal easier to solve in any case. I think this is the problem we are running at, and will have to run at, in the next round of federal-provincial negotiations. And this, of course, is exactly what I said when I started out to make these comments.

This is what the tax structure committee has been working on for two or three years. I am of the opinion, personally, that probably the Carter commission on taxation is addressing itself to this problem; in fact I am quite certain it is. There are, in my view, some steps that can be taken if we are to resolve these problems. I do not come only with problems, but we have some ideas of how we can reconcile these things.

First of all, of course, and I think this is obvious, we have to somehow obtain a better matching of spending responsibility and revenue. And if we are going to change constitutions, and if we are going to change constitutional responsibility, and if we are going to look at change in The British North America Act, this might be one way of going about it—to either readjust the areas of responsibility between the two levels of government, or to readjust the revenue. In any event, to bring them into balance, so you have revenue and responsibility married at the same level of government. That is one point that we might make.

Secondly, we must recognize that the two senior levels of government—that is all the provincial governments and the federal government—are mutually necessary and completely interdependent, and I think that this view is getting through. I think it takes some time, and I think the necessity for it to get through has developed in the last ten or 15 years. The provinces have become more powerful and, as far as I am concerned, this is no reason to think that they pose any greater threat to Canada; but the mere facts of life have made the provinces more powerful. The mere economic development of our country from—well, you can start at British Columbia and look at the development there; you can go through oil and so on in Alberta; and see what is going on in Saskatchewan with potash, an enormous development of natural wealth there; you get into Ontario; Manitoba perhaps is not going quite as fast but in the last three weeks we have had a couple of announcements there of major importance.

Just by the mere fact that we are growing up, our provinces are becoming more and

more powerful and this has to be recognized as a fact of life. I do not think the federal government can take the old-fashioned, paternalistic attitude towards the provinces, because it is going to require a great deal of co-operation between these levels of government if we are to solve our problems. That is why I say one of the solutions, as I see it, is the recognition that the two senior levels of government are mutually necessary to one another and completely interdependent in their functioning.

And I am quite happy to say that, as far as I am concerned, I think we are developing this. I think there are always occasions, just as in this House, there are times when tempers slip a little bit but if you look at the record over a period of time, the degree of co-operation between the governments is high and, in my view, will be and should be higher.

I think, too, that we are going to have to think in terms of much closer consultation and co-operation in devising overall policies. For instance, when I point out to you that the provinces and the municipalities control over 80 per cent of the capital government spending in Canada this is a factor that must be taken into consideration when you are devising programmes to control such things as inflation. It simply is necessary for the federal government to have the co-operation of the provinces and the municipalities if it is to have what will be an effective control policy in the area of economic development, or control of inflation.

Now, third and perhaps I have already touched on this, but we must co-ordinate the activities of all our governments in the country in the economic field. As hon. members know, various provinces have their own economic councils, their own research groups, and are setting their own goals, and it seems to me that we have to co-ordinate the goals of this province with the goals of the province of Quebec, the goals of the federal government, and with the goals of the other provinces. We cannot each go our own way.

**Mr. Sargent:** What about Ontario's?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, I was not going to burden the hon. member with this but we, as a government—and I am sure that the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) will deal with this during his estimates—have our goals in this province. We have accepted, as a mark to shoot at, the goals as established by the economic council of Canada for 1970. These are: full

employment, an average annual rate of growth of 5.5 per cent, stability of prices, improvement in our competitive position in international trade, and to share with all Canadians the increases in the standards of living which should flow from this economic growth.

Now these are the standards the economic goals, as laid down by the economic council of Canada, and we accept them. We would like to know that other provinces do the same. We would like to know that we were all going in the same direction. My suggestion is, if we are to solve some of these problems that we face in the economic area in Confederation, then such co-ordination is going to have to be necessary. Because I would suggest that we cannot plan adequately unless we know that what we are planning for does coincide, rather than running counter or running part way, with what might be decided by the federal government. I think too, as I have said, through the sheer fact of growing, that this province, if its policies are not co-ordinated with the federal government could find itself in a position where perhaps inadvertently, or perhaps deliberately, it could be thwarting the national goal of the federal government. This is why I am suggesting that a high degree of co-operation and consultation will be necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to turn for a moment to another area of activity which will come forward, as far as the federal-provincial conferences are concerned, and this is the whole problem of constitutional change. In other words, there is a lot of discussion in our country, and statements to the effect that The British North America Act is no longer a proper instrument, does not function properly and should be changed. There have been many ideas advanced as to how it should be changed, although I have detected myself some decrease in the advancement of the idea that we must have change for change sake.

Of course, being a true Conservative and proud of it, I would never accept the position that you would simply change for change sake. However, we have certain positions here, we have put these before federal-provincial conferences and to give you at least part of our position, I might just quote from statements that were put before the federal-provincial conference of last July, in which this government said that, in the years that lie immediately ahead, the constitutional and economic framework of Confederation will be substantially reconstructed.

The Canadian federal structure, in the first instance an act of man, and a creation of will, must be constantly adapted to the changing circumstances and requirements of the Canadian people. In this process of revolutionary federalism, however, certain fundamental principles must remain unaltered.

In the first instance, national unity must be preserved and must be the dominant role of the federal government and provinces alike. In the second place, national development must be fostered and encouraged by the active partnership of government, industry and the people. And, third, national independence must be sought as a means of releasing the creative energies of the Canadian people and furthering the nation-building by which we assume more significant responsibilities throughout the world. These are three basic points that we think must never be lost sight of when discussing possible changes in our Constitution.

This statement goes on to say that none of these objectives will be obtained by a narrow or rigid view of Confederation. Confederation should be a crucible in which progress is hammered out, not a corset that restricts the capacity for development and expansion. In that spirit we should examine the objectives of the various provinces. With that objective we should recognize that, in those instances where the legitimate aspirations of the provinces are served, national unity will be strengthened, not weakened, because the provinces will be able to provide a stronger support for the federal system.

In many instances, co-operative programmes are the only effective means of achieving our goals. In other cases, policies which are traditionally the preserve of the federal government or the provinces must be shaped with a view to anticipating the effect of the one on the other jurisdictions. Above all, consultation, co-operation and consideration are the necessary ingredients of workable federalism.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (leader of the Opposition): Might I ask the hon. Prime Minister: Is this something he is going to present or—

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** No, this is a statement that has already been presented to a conference on Monday, July 19 last. I am quite sure that this is available, has been available. But if the hon. leader of the Opposition wants copies, I would be happy to give them to him.

Now, sir, that simply indicates that we are on record as saying that, really, the problems of federalism are much broader than the

simple problems of constitutional change and we think, from our point of view, that we can work out most of our problems within the framework of the present Constitution. However, we are quite prepared to face the possibility, and to co-operate and to work on changes, if changes should be necessary. I might say that simply to decide to change the Constitution in order to make everybody feel better does not necessarily appeal to us.

In my view, and the view of this government, we should first hammer out, as a nation and as a people, what we really want. Once we have decided on that, if the Constitution does not fit that, then by all means let us change the Constitution. But I think we must start first from the position: What do we, in fact, as a Canadian people, want? Can we or can we not get it from our Constitution as it is at present? If we cannot, then let us change the Constitution. The opposing point of view—

**Mr. Thompson:** May I ask the hon. Prime Minister what vehicle he will use to hear the expression of the Canadian people? Is he in agreement with the suggestion of the leader of the Opposition in Ottawa, to have a national convention on the Constitution?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, Mr. Speaker, that is a very interesting point that the hon. leader of the Opposition makes, and it bears closely—I would be very happy to attend and prepare for a national conference to establish what we want in Canada, but I would like it to come before any conference that was called for the purpose of changing the Constitution. I think we should get the cart before the horse. If we can meet and decide—and this will require decisions from all provinces, and I suppose it would have to be done within the framework of our governments.

**Mr. Thompson:** I do not think Mr. Diefenbaker has been quite as explicit as the hon. Prime Minister.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Pardon?

**Mr. Thompson:** I do not think Mr. Diefenbaker has been quite as explicit about the national conference.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, I will leave him to be explicit about what he wants to be explicit about and I will be explicit about what I want—

**Mr. Sopha:** That is the way I thought the hon. Prime Minister felt about him.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** I can assure the hon. member for Sudbury that the federal Conservatives do not come in and run the provincial Conservative Party.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** We pick our own leaders over here.

**Mr. Sopha:** The hon. Prime Minister does not know how much better that makes me feel.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** I knew the hon. member was just waiting to get that little nugget of news from me, and I did not want to keep it from him any longer.

I would like to get back to this point because—

**Mr. Sargent:** How about the sales tax in Ontario?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, the hon. member had an opportunity to discuss that yesterday on second reading of the bill and I do not remember hearing a single word from him. Maybe somebody else heard it, but I did not. The vehicle for discussing the sales tax was on second reading of that bill.

**Mr. Sargent:** I have not heard the hon. Prime Minister explain it yet.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, sir, this is the position. I would suggest to hon. members that our position in Ontario may not be the same as that in other provinces. I can understand that, in reading the discussions taking place in the province of Quebec, I am aware that there is a strong body of opinion down there, and I think perhaps it is the tradition of the Latin people in any event, they would just like to sit down and say, "We will take that Constitution and put it over there and we will start from scratch and draw a new one." This, I think, is historically a Latin approach. And perhaps at the risk of offending my dear friend, the hon. member for Sudbury, perhaps mine is the Anglo-Saxon approach—to work it out as you go along, as demonstrated in the growth of the parliamentary systems in Britain and some of the great things the British have, which we have inherited.

**Mr. Sopha:** No. We develop to suit our own needs.

**Mr. J. F. Edwards (Perth):** Address the chair!

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** In any event, Mr. Speaker, I will develop a couple more points

here and then perhaps we will get to the purpose of the evening, and that is to find out whether this House has confidence in this government.

I would say that, in our country, I do not think we should be afraid of changing the Constitution, nor do I think that we should necessarily be afraid of increasing the powers of the provinces if this is necessary. I think there is a lot of precedent for strong provinces and for a high degree of provincial autonomy, but we will inevitably get back to the problem I mentioned, which I think is really at the core of the whole thing. That is the economic, fiscal and monetary control of the country; and if we fragment our country too much then that control simply will not be there. But we can redistribute power and authority between the federal and the provincial governments without necessarily damaging Confederation, if we know what we are doing.

For instance, I have already mentioned the redistribution of revenue. This revenue could come back to the provinces and the decisive effect of that might very well be counterbalanced if we could arrange a much more integrated form of fiscal planning nationally—including the provinces and the federal government in one unit, so to speak, for national planning.

Certain steps have been taken in this regard. As I have mentioned in this House before, the Ministers of Finance are now meeting on a fairly regular basis. Of course, 15 or 20 years ago, this would not have been thought of, but it is a modern development which seems to be leading us down this path of a much more closely integrated fiscal policy between the levels of government.

I would just like the hon. members to consider for a moment, in developing the idea that the economic points are the root problem: Think of the alternatives to what we are dealing with at the moment—this is in fiscal sharing by the federal government. Is it to be done on the basis of shared programmes? Is it to be done on a basis of fiscal equivalents? Is it to be done on a basis of block grants? We have advocated in certain areas that we rather like the idea of block grants.

Now, a block grant would simply be a grant given by the federal government to a province to cover a certain area, say, the field of health. Each province could decide, itself, how it would spend that money, as opposed to the present shared-cost programme where the federal government, through its contribution, exercises a pretty strong control over where the money goes.

There are situations where one province might want to spend it on mental health, another province might want to spend it on subsidizing general hospitals, another province might want to spend it on research, but if the grant came in on a proper basis to each province on a block basis, then within that broad area, each province could deal as it wanted. Now, it will be seen that the advantage to this is, that while it does amount to a transfer from the federal government to the province, it leaves the fiscal control in the federal government because the federal government controls the source of revenue which produces the amount of money of the grant given to the province—and thus is able to use that in its overall fiscal control of the province.

One of the problems, and I think we have discussed this in the House before, is what has come to be known as fiscal equivalents. This has grown out of the development of the theory of opting out of shared-cost programmes, where a province says, "Well, we will not go into a shared-cost programme, we will opt out," and the federal government then gives them back sources of personal income tax which will produce the same amount of money that they would have received had they shared in the programme. For that they have to maintain the same standard.

But hon. members see where they get to with fiscal equivalents; they are gradually returning the sources of taxation—and therefore the control that can be exercised in monetary and fiscal policy in the country when a government does control the sources of taxation, these are being moved back to the provinces. And this, in my view if carried to an ultimate, will have a very destructive effect on the ability of the federal government in the area of monetary control. And of course, opting out, if carried to an ultimate degree, I think, can lead to associated state status, if anyone can define it. But, as I understand it, if you opt out of a sufficient number of things then you are going to automatically be an associated state, whether this has been done deliberately or inadvertently. Hon. members will note that all these things relate back to this problem of the fiscal and monetary relationships between the federal government and the various provinces.

Now, Mr. Speaker, to wind up this particular—and it certainly is not a windup, but to wind it up for this occasion—and perhaps we will debate these matters on other occasions—I would like to point out that it

is very difficult, as the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party (Mr. MacDonald) did in one debate, I do not know whether it was in my estimates, or some place along the line, but it is impossible to compare the situation.

Indeed what we face in Quebec and in Ontario at this time in history, is not comparable. It is ridiculous to say that "Quebec is doing certain things, why are we not doing them in Ontario?" In my view, Quebec has a very clear, explicit objective toward which they are moving and I would suggest to you that a great deal of that objective is really a catching-up. This is why they have this enormously strong sense of purpose, and I think it can be recognized that what in fact they are doing is attempting to catch up—and with this for them, I am in complete and absolute sympathy.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Watch out they do not pass you.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** And I could develop that point, too.

In this province, without being facetious, we have in the past 20 years progressed a very long way, and I want to keep this in the terms of a discussion. I am not taking any credit, or any of that nonsense, for the events; but in these 20-odd years, this province has moved very rapidly along the way, and the history of Quebec simply has not been the same. They are in the process of catching up. This is their clear, bright, shining objective, and I think that this is the motivating force behind the not-so-quiet revolution that is going on there.

But that is not necessarily the same here; and because we have proceeded at probably a somewhat slower rate, over a longer period of time, it is not necessary for us to develop the same fever, the same almost nationalistic attitude about our province. In fact, it just naturally will not develop as it has naturally developed in Quebec—once the floodgates were opened, all this energy burst forth.

I would suggest that perhaps our problems here are even more difficult because, as the hon. member for York South says, "Watch out that they do not catch up with you." Well now, what is the position we are in?

Of course we are here as the government of this province and our primary responsibility is to the people of this province. It must be. But, also, we have a responsibility, in my opinion, to the people of Quebec; and we have a responsibility to the people in other parts of the country. Therefore, we cannot fall into the trap of entering into com-

petition with our friends from Quebec on the basis that we want always to stay ahead of them.

On the other hand, we do have to discharge our responsibilities to the people of this province, and I suggest that this is not any easy problem for anybody who sits in this Legislature.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps I can cover this very briefly, because I know it is something I have been asked about by the hon. members sitting opposite. That is, some report on the advisory committee on Confederation and what it is doing, and how it may be able to help all of us as we search for answers to these problems.

Mr. Sopha: Dr. Conway is on that committee, Dr. John Conway—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I would inform the hon. member for Sudbury, Mr. Speaker, that I have debated with Dr. Conway. I recognize why he has such an appeal for my hon. friend, because he advocates the abolition of the monarchy and I believe he would like a republic of Canada. I hope I am not being unfair when I say that I think this is the source of the hon. member's admiration for him, apart from the fact that, as an individual, he is a very intelligent, delightful person with whom to debate on these many problems.

Now the advisory committee on Confederation—I think as a matter of fact it was during the windup of this same debate last year that I spoke on this committee and its make-up, and I will not go into that again. It has taken some considerable time for it to organize itself and it is now meeting with some regularity. It has divided itself into three subcommittees, one constitutional, one economic and fiscal, and one cultural. It is doing work in such areas as: the provinces and international agreements; the supreme court in a bicultural society; cultural exchanges between Ontario and Quebec; constitutional monarchy and the provinces; and some analysis of what is presently being done between the provinces.

It is working on such background material as we have discussed here, the whole background of a constitutional assembly. This is, in fact, probably, apart from what one may have in one's mind as a result of history, a term more than anything else, and it is my wish that we could have some definitive work done on what a constitutional assembly might or possibly could be. They are investigating the whole history of federal-provincial and interprovincial conferences over the

years, so that we will have a historical picture of the development of these conferences, what they have been able to achieve, and how they have moved from step to step as they have gone along. The committee is doing an analysis of the present status of Confederation—what it is, what are its institutions, and so on.

There are other studies being instituted in such things as economic regionalism, and this brings us into the area of competition between areas for industry and so on—the economic and financial implications of the old concept of opting out of shared programmes, and what approaches might be developed to nationally co-ordinate economic programmes among the provinces, such as I have been discussing here tonight. We hope that we will be able to get some studies made on the Canadian Senate, on the whole question of second chambers in federal states, which would involve comparative studies of the United States, Australia, and so on. And we would like some information on the national capital question, which has been mooted about and is fraught with many political difficulties with which this group of men on this committee probably would not deal; some study on possible alternatives to the Fulton-Favreau formula in terms of what has been said and done in accepting and rejecting that formula; and then some basic work on the present arrangements and what might be done in the future in regard to federal-provincial financial matters.

As you can see, these are very broad subjects indeed. And, as I told the House before, I will, when they are completed and are available—and if I can get the consent of those men who are responsible for producing them, because many of them are working, not on a public basis in this matter, but I do not think that there will be any difficulty—but it will be my hope that these studies can be made available on a wide distribution basis, so that those people in our province who are interested will have them available for examination and study.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to go back to the Speech from the Throne and take a look at the—I am not going to read over these two amendments—frankly, the amendments made by my hon. friends opposite—well, it is just the usual wishy-washy stuff and I really do not understand—I could take them one by one and disprove each of them, but I am not going to bother tonight. I am simply just going to say: "Please open your eyes and join us."

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Now, there is one matter raised in the amendment to the amendment and that is the question of the \$100 pension per month. Mr. Speaker, to trace the history of this government's position in regard to this pension, we would have to go back to a submission that we made to the joint committee of the Senate and the House of Commons who sat and dealt with the Canada pension plan bill and this was in January of 1965. We made a long and comprehensive submission to that joint committee when they were dealing with the provisions of the Canada pension plan and, as you will recall, we had certain suggestions to make, some of which were accepted and embodied in the ultimate legislation, and some which were not. But we did suggest, at that time, that a flat benefit of \$25 a month should be provided, and that would have been under the Canada pension plan and would produce the equivalent of what this—

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. Prime Minister will support the subamendment, then?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** I will not support the supplementary amendment, Mr. Speaker, when it is going to fall to the responsibility of this government to provide these funds.

What we suggested at that time, and I thought our reasoning was completely sound—and I think it still is—the increase of \$25 was not isolated, it was part of a total submission. We suggested that that flat benefit be provided under the Canada pension plan from January 1, 1967. We suggested, too, that the old age security and assistance programme and the Canada pension plan, should be treated as a single programme, geared to the needs of older people, and we suggested two other things in that regard, Mr. Speaker.

We suggested that the exemption of contributions on the first \$600 of earnings should be eliminated, and we suggested a transition period of 20 years, rather than ten years, should be adopted for the Canada pension plan and this would have made—if you put these four items together and put them into the framework of the Canada pension plan, it would have been economically feasible and it could have been done, and we will continue to press the federal government in this area.

As I say, this proposal was made to them. We still think it is a good one, and that is our position on this amendment. In view of the fact that we are presently providing medical services through that very advanced

medical services insurance programme which we have produced to these people, I am unable to accept this amendment which would mean that we would be, as a province, saddled with the cost of this when we rightfully feel that it could have been made available to these people by another method which was sound, and still would be sound.

Mr. Speaker, in ending this debate, I suggest that all men of good sense in this House join with this government as we march ahead to a greater Ontario.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Speaker:** The Throne debate being concluded—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** I wonder if I could have order, please.

The Throne debate now being concluded, I shall call for the vote as follows:

Mr. Knox moves, seconded by Mr. Carton, that an humble address be presented to the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor as follows:

To the Honourable W. Earl Rowe, PC(C), LL.D., D.Sc.Soc., Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Ontario:

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects of the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario, now assembled, beg leave to thank Your Honour for the gracious speech Your Honour has addressed to us.

Mr. Thompson moves, seconded by Mr. Oliver that the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor now before the House be amended by adding thereto the following words:

But that this House

1. Regrets the failure of the government to protect the rights of the individual citizen of the province of Ontario against the ever-growing encroachment of the bureaucratic process;

2. Regrets that the government has declined to co-operate with the federal government in the field of medical care and has failed to provide a universal, comprehensive medical plan for all citizens of Ontario;

3. Regrets the failure of the government to provide equal educational opportunity for all citizens of Ontario;

4. Deplores the attitude of the government toward the rights of those who contribute to the greatness of the province through their labour and deprives them of using the collective bargaining process to improve their pension plans;

5. Regrets the failure of the government to ensure that the farmer receives his equitable share of the fruits of the abundant economy;

6. Regrets the government's neglect in having failed to take the necessary steps to bring into existence effective regional government;

7. Deplores the neglect of the government toward the pressing needs of the northern part of our province and its failure to take positive action to develop a varied economy in that important area;

8. Recommends that in view of the failure of the Fulton-Favreau formula for the amendment of The British North America Act to win universal acceptance in Canada, that the government place in the hands of an all-party committee the problem of devising a scheme of repatriation and amendment of our Constitution, which committee would avail itself of the assistance of the Ontario advisory committee.

Mr. MacDonald moves, seconded by Mr. Freeman:

That the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor, now before the House, be amended by adding thereto the following:

And, above all, this House regrets governmental failure to achieve even the basic prerequisites necessary to eliminate poverty and to prevent its recurrence in succeeding generations and, to remedy this neglect, advocates that:

1. Government policy should henceforth be oriented towards a guaranteed basic income programme, dynamic regional economic and social development, and a comprehensive manpower programme based in the first instance on a skills inventory;

2. As an immediate interim measure, old age security and related allowances should be increased to \$100 per month.

We will first vote on the amendment to the amendment moved by Mr. MacDonald.

All those in favour of the amendment to the amendment will please say "aye."

All those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Call in the members.

The vote is on the amendment to the amendment as proposed by Mr. MacDonald.

All those in favour will please rise.

All those opposed, will please rise.

#### AYES

Braithwaite  
Bryden  
Bukator  
Davison  
Farquhar  
Freeman  
Gaunt  
Gisborn  
Lewis  
(Scarborough West)  
MacDonald  
Newman  
Nixon  
Oliver  
Paterson  
Racine  
Renwick  
Sargent  
Singer  
Smith  
Sopha  
Spence  
Thompson  
Worton  
Young—24

#### NAYS

Apps  
Bales  
Beckett  
Boyer  
Brown  
Butler  
Carruthers  
Carton  
Cecile  
Cowling  
Demers  
Downer  
Dunlop  
Dymond  
Eagleson  
Edwards  
Evans  
Ewen  
Gomme  
Grossman  
Guindon  
Harris  
Haskett  
Hodgson  
(Scarborough East)  
Hodgson  
(Victoria)  
Johnston  
(Carleton)  
Kerr  
Knox  
Lawrence  
(St. George)  
Lewis  
(Humber)  
Mackenzie  
MacNaughton  
McKeough  
McNeil  
Noden  
Olde  
Peck  
Pittock  
Price  
Pritchard  
Randall  
Reilly  
Robarts  
Rollins  
Root  
Rowe

## NAYS

Simonett  
 Spooner  
 Stewart  
 Thrasher  
 Villeneuve  
 Walker  
 Wardrope  
 Wells  
 White  
 Whitney  
 Wishart  
 Yakabuski  
 Yaremko—59.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 24, the "nays" 59.

Mr. Speaker: I declare the amendment to the amendment lost.

The House will now vote on the amendment moved by Mr. Thompson.

All those in favour of the amendment will please say "aye."

All those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

By the same vote, I declare the amendment lost.

We will now vote on the motion moved by Mr. Knox.

All those in favour of the motion will please say "aye."

All those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

By the same vote in reverse, I declare the motion carried.

Clerk of the House: Resolved, that an humble address be presented to the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor as follows:

To the Honourable W. Earl Rowe, PC(C), LL.D., D.Sc.Soc., Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Ontario:

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects of the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario, now assembled, beg leave to thank Your Honour for the gracious speech Your Honour has addressed to us.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of relief that I rise, the government having been upheld.

Tomorrow, Mr. Speaker, I would like to deal with the bills in committee of the whole House. From 12 to one we will catch up the hour the private members' business lost this afternoon. I am particularly interested in some of the government bills in committee and I will start with those financial bills, those tax bills, in the name of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan).

When that is completed, if we have time, we will resume the debate on the second reading of Bill No. 61, establishing the new Department of Financial and Commercial Affairs, and we will go on with second readings until 12 o'clock. From 12 to one, private members' business.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.50 o'clock, p.m.







# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Friday, March 25, 1966

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow  
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER  
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1966



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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1966

The House met at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

## THE MEDICAL ACT

**Mr. Speaker:** We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature today, students from the following schools: in the east gallery, Franklin Horner public school, Toronto, and Wilcox public school, Toronto, and in the west gallery, St. Cecilia's separate school, Toronto.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

## THE PUBLIC HOSPITALS ACT

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health)** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Public Hospitals Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):** Mr. Speaker, there are four amendments involved in this bill. The first is to define clearly a medical department, as used in the large hospitals and to distinguish outpatient from patient.

Next, we want to protect members of the medical staff of a hospital for honestly and conscientiously doing their duty as members of the medical staff committee, to ensure that the highest possible standards of medical and surgical care are provided in the hospital. We wish to make clear by another section that the medical records compiled in the hospital belong to the hospital and are to be kept by the administrator of the hospital.

We want to give authority to establish and standardize charges made by hospitals for various services provided to emergency and other outpatient cases.

We also wish to provide authority under which an officer of the medical staff of a hospital may be made responsible to advise the medical advisory committee with respect to the quality of medical diagnosis and treatment provided to all patients in the hospital.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Medical Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Speaker, this bill involves three amendments.

The first changes the designation of temporary register to special register and provides authority for the discipline committee of the council of the college of physicians and surgeons to hear and determine all charges of professional misconduct, and to impose penalties as prescribed by the Act except where the penalty is erasure from the register, or suspension for more than 12 months. In the latter case, the penalty must be imposed by the council itself. The third provides an appeal in disciplinary matters from an order of the discipline committee to a judge of the supreme court as an alternative to an appeal to the council.

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree). I submitted a copy of this question to his office.

What steps does the hon. Minister plan to take to avert the call of a strike by the elementary school teachers in the separate schools in the city of Windsor?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, The Ontario Labour Relations Act, which governs my department's participation in labour-management relations, does not apply to the teaching profession. As a result, we have no formal status in this dispute. The establishment of salaries and working conditions is a matter for direct negotiations between the local school board and the teachers. They in turn can call on the services of the Ontario school trustees council and the Ontario teachers federation, respectively, for assistance and guidance in resolving this dispute.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Speaker, could I redirect that question then to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) for an answer?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think perhaps that the question has been answered just as fully as if the Minister of Education had answered it. You may ask the Minister of Education a supplementary question if you feel the Minister of Labour's answer not full enough.

**Mr. Newman:** May I then ask the hon. Minister of Education if he would be so kind as to answer? Does he plan on getting the parties together in an attempt to settle this dispute?

**Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education):** Mr. Speaker, as I only knew of this question just a few minutes ago, I cannot give the hon. member any specific answers. I learned of the possibility of this strike very late last evening and as far as the department is concerned, I cannot speak specifically. I do not believe there is anything in our legislation that enables the department or the Minister to become involved in any sort of mediation, but at the same time we are very obviously concerned that the educational programme not be interrupted, but I am not in a position at this moment to indicate to the hon. member just what steps might be taken to solve this problem. I can assure the hon. member that if we have some information we will make it available at the first opportunity.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of personal privilege, to draw the attention of the House to an article on the front page of the *Globe and Mail* this morning, in which the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer) is quoted in this way:

He said Mr. Misilo discussed his problem with officials of the union and the management association and took it to David B. Archer, president of the Ontario federation of labour and Fred Young, NDP member of the Legislature for Yorkview. He said both Mr. Archer and Mr. Young said they could not help him.

I rise, Mr. Speaker, because I think this misrepresents, or does not give the full import of what the hon. member for Downsview said last evening, and certainly it does not indicate that for almost a year, I tried to get results for this particular gentleman before he went to Mr. Singer—and with the same results. Unfortunately, there had been a very unfortunate experience on the part of the union with this particular employer and they refused to have anything further to do with him.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this union is independent. I set up the appointment with Mr.

Archer and Mr. Archer was not able to do the job. I simply set the matter straight.

**Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary):** Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following reports:

1. The report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year ending March 31, 1965.
2. The agricultural statistics for Ontario, 1964.
3. The annual report to the Minister of Agriculture of the Ontario telephone service commission, 1964.
4. The 11th annual report of the Ontario food terminal for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1965.
5. Annual report of the Ontario stock yards board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965.
6. Report of the loans made under The Co-operative Loans Act during the period January 1, 1965 to December 31, 1965.
7. Ontario Department of Agriculture annual report of the agricultural research institute of Ontario, April 1, 1964, to March 31, 1965.

**Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Minister of Highways):** Mr. Speaker, I would refer to my answer to a question from the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald), last Tuesday, March 22, wherein I stated with respect to the request by the town of Ingersoll for a feasibility study of a grade separation that The Department of Highways had not been contacted in this regard by the municipality.

I now find that contact by letter and in person by the director of planning had in fact been made, and I regret that inadvertently I may have misled the hon. member and the House.

I might add, Mr. Speaker, that since the contact to which I referred, agreement has been reached between my department and the town of Ingersoll to proceed with the feasibility study.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I would like to table answers to questions number 6, 7, 16, 17, 19, 22 and 23 on the order paper.

The hon. Prime Minister tabled answers to questions as follows:

6. *Mr. Freeman*—Inquiry of the Ministry—Does the Minister intend to install water-softening equipment in the Elliot Lake municipal water supply system, which would eliminate up to 98 per cent of the highly toxic radium-226?

Answer by the Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett):

It is technically correct that water-softening equipment will remove radium-226 from water. It has long been recognized that in emergency conditions, a municipal water-treatment plant equipped to soften water, either by a lime-soda or ion exchange process, would be capable of removing soluble radioactive contaminants from solution. Laboratory tests have indicated that a system combining sedimentation, sand filtration and zeolite softening may be assumed to remove 99 per cent of all radioactivity in water.

The possibility of installing such equipment at Elliot Lake to protect the public drinking water supply was considered by a committee of Deputy Ministers late in 1964. The committee decided that no emergency existed since the level of radioactivity was sufficiently low and no immediate or long-range health hazard existed. Since then, the level of radioactivity has continued to decrease.

The committee's decision was supported by documented evidence in the state of Illinois where a number of municipalities use ground water for municipal purposes with radioactive readings in the range of those in the Elliot Lake drinking water supply.

Therefore, it is not the intention to require water-softening equipment to be installed in the municipal water supply system at Elliot Lake.

7. *Mr. Freeman*—Inquiry of the Ministry—Does the Minister intend to set up an Ontario Crown corporation for the exploration of minerals as I proposed to the Legislature on June 16, 1965?

Answer by the Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrope):

Exploration for minerals in Ontario has so far been undertaken by private enterprise and it would appear that risk capital is available to the extent that there is no apparent urgency for the government to enter this field.

16. *Mr. Paterson*—Inquiry of the Ministry—1. How many government-guaranteed loans were issued to tourist operators in Ontario in 1965 for the development of legitimate tourist attractions? 2. (a) What was the amount of the loan or loans, and (b) for what purpose was the loan (or loans) used? 3. How many applications for such loans have been received by the department?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall):

1. nil. 2. (a) nil; (b) nil. 3. 203.

17. *Mr. Paterson*—Inquiry of the Ministry—Would the Minister of Health inform this House of the amount expended by his department on advertising in: (a) Ontario daily newspapers, (b) Ontario weekly newspapers, (c) Ontario ethnic newspapers—for each of the twelve months of 1965?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Health:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
January	—	—	—
February	—	—	—
March	—	—	—
April	—	—	—
May	—	—	—
June	—	\$440.25	—
July	\$483.12	—	—
August	—	—	—
September	—	—	—
October	—	—	—
November	—	—	—
December	—	—	—

19. *Mr. Paterson*—Inquiry of the Ministry—Would the Minister of Tourism and Information inform this House of the amount expended by his department on advertising in: (a) Ontario daily newspapers, (b) Ontario weekly newspapers, (c) Ontario ethnic newspapers—for each of the twelve months of 1965?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Tourism and Information (Mr. Auld):

(a) January to March incl.	nil
April	\$ 2,701.50
May	\$ 2,701.50
June	\$ 8,104.50
July to December incl.	nil
Total for 12 months	\$13,507.50
(b) January to March incl.	nil
April	\$ 2,039.70
May	\$ 4,079.40
June	\$ 4,079.40
July to December incl.	nil
Total for 12 months	\$10,198.50
(c) January to April incl.	nil
May	\$ 3,897.00
June	\$ 1,710.00
July and August	nil
September	\$ 498.00
November and December	nil
Total for 12 months	\$ 6,603.00

22. *Mr. Bryden*—Inquiry of the Ministry—1. What is the total expenditure to date under vote No. 408, Item No. 1, of the estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1966, described as "Advances for projects under the Ontario housing corporation Act—\$9,750,000"? 2. What is the total of additional expenditures it is anticipated will be made under this vote?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Economics and Development:

1. \$9,050,000. 2. \$200,000.

23. *Mr. Bryden*—Inquiry of the Ministry—(a) The amount of \$470,000 is provided for "net subsidies," and (b) the amount of \$453,500 is provided "to assist non-profit limited dividend housing companies and other groups constructing non-profit low rental housing accommodation for the physically handicapped and families of low income," under vote No. 407, No. 1, of the estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1966:

1. What is the total amount expended to date in each case?

2. What is the total of the additional amounts in each case which it is anticipated will be spent?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Economics and Development:

1. Net subsidies: \$230,000. Grants to limited dividend housing companies: Moss Park \$233,335.20; Macdonald Manor, Ottawa \$36,170.56; Thistletown \$368,160; total: \$637,665.

2. Net subsidies: \$8,000. Grants to limited dividend housing companies \$30,000.

*Mr. Speaker:* Orders of the day.

*Clerk of the House:* The 22nd order: committee of the whole House. *Mr. L. M. Reilly* in the chair.

The Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends the following:

That,

(a) every purchaser shall pay to the Treasurer a tax at the rate of 22 cents per imperial gallon on all fuel received by him; and

(b) every registrant shall pay to the Treasurer a tax at the rate of 22 cents per imperial gallon on all fuel used by him to generate power for the propulsion of a motor vehicle,

as provided in Bill No. 68, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act.

Resolution concurred in.

## THE MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 68, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 68 reported.

*Clerk of the House:* The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor recommends the following:

That,

except as provided in subsection 2 of section 2 of The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act, 1965, every person shall, at the time of purchase or delivery, pay to the Treasurer for the use of the Crown in right of Ontario a tax at the rate of 22 cents per imperial gallon on all diesel fuel purchased or delivery of which is received by him in Ontario for his own use,

as provided in Bill No. 69, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act, 1965.

Resolution concurred in.

## THE MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX ACT, 1965

House in committee on Bill No. 69, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act, 1965.

Section 1 agreed to.

On section 2:

*Mr. F. R. Oliver* (Grey South): *Mr. Chairman*, may I ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer, are we now to the place where the tax is greater than the per gallon price of the fuel itself?

*Hon. J. N. Allan* (Provincial Treasurer): *Mr. Chairman*, I am afraid I am not informed as to the wholesale price. I do not think that would be true of the retail price. In some instances in contracts the price is quite low and this could be possible.

*Mr. Oliver:* Is it more than 44 cents a gallon now for diesel oil?

*Hon. Mr. Allan:* I am afraid I do not have the information.

Section 2 agreed to.

On section 3:

*Mr. D. C. MacDonald* (York South): *Mr. Chairman*, before we leave this, I wonder if the hon. Minister would comment on something that is very much related to it, and an

old issue in this House: Has the government come to any conclusion on the question of whether or not a weight-distance tax would not be a more appropriate and a more equitable way to raise revenue rather than raising the diesel fuel and gasoline taxes? This is a study, the hon. Provincial Treasurer will recall, that we have discussed on many occasions and it was the unanimous recommendation of a select committee, chaired, I believe, by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) some seven or eight years ago. It has been studied regularly by the government since then; what are the conclusions?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Chairman, this is quite correct. The select committee that was referred to, did recommend this in a report and we have given consideration to the matter through the years. I would have to inform the hon. member that the studies we have made do not indicate that we should follow the recommendation of that select committee.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Does the hon. Provincial Treasurer mean the hon. Prime Minister and I were both wrong?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Well, it is very difficult to understand how you could both be wrong, but times may have changed; conditions may have changed.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** I wonder if the hon. Provincial Treasurer would be prepared to let the rest of us in on those studies and on the information they have provided. If he feels that they are privileged documents and does not feel like tabling them, would he at least provide some sort of an abstract of the information contained in them that leads him to the conclusion he just mentioned? We are at something of a disadvantage; it still appears to us that the recommendation of the select committee was sound. Now, it may be, as the hon. Provincial Treasurer suggested, that further information has been discovered in this matter. If so, I think the House should be informed of it so that it can consider it on the basis of the information itself rather than merely on his say-so, Mr. Chairman.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Chairman, I would have to inform you that studies have been of an informal nature—not in the sense of a formal study. We have watched the state of New York carefully during this period and in discussing the matter with officials of that state we have concluded that the course we are following is the wiser one.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder, when the hon. Provincial Treasurer's estimates come up—I will give him fair warning that I am going to ask this question again. I think my hon. colleague is perfectly fair. If these studies are informal or if they are privilege, fine, keep them under wraps, but I think that the House is entitled, eight years after this unanimous recommendation, to have some statement that they can examine themselves as to why a weight-distance tax is out of the question, in the government's view.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Mr. Chairman, I am sure the hon. Provincial Treasurer has noticed the report recently made to the British Columbia government about the whole gasoline industry. There was some substantial concern about the cost that consumers are having to pay for gasoline, which includes the manufacturing costs plus the tax. And as I have read the news reports—and I have no greater familiarity with the report to the government than that—there seemed to be several recommendations that would indicate that the government is going to intervene in a manner by which the consumer will get gas at a lower price.

Now, what the government is doing in this section of the bill is to increase the cost of fuel to consumers by another two cents a gallon. And there is, along with all the other taxes, a very substantial increase in the cost to the average consumer and a variety of other things, including fuel. Has the government considered at all the type of investigation that British Columbia has been carrying on, do they plan to make similar inquiries here, and if not, why not?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Chairman, I would inform the hon. member through you that we do not plan to make such inquiries here. Conditions in British Columbia are quite different from the conditions here. As a matter of fact, there have been representations here by certain groups, the owners of retail gasoline stations, which would indicate that the market here is a competitive market and a very sound one.

**Mr. Singer:** Well, I am sure, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Provincial Treasurer knows that those representations go much further. Their representations concern closing hours and that sort of thing, but they have become quite incensed about certain practices that they allege the major fuel oil companies carry on. My reading of the news stories from British Columbia, indicates that this is the type of thing that the British Columbia government had investigated. Let me put it

this way: has the hon. Provincial Treasurer seen the copy of the report made to the British Columbia government? I would suggest that he get some copies, get one for himself and get one for us so that we can discuss it perhaps on a better basis than quoting from newspaper reports.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, let me make this specific point. I have taken steps to seek a copy of this report so that I can speak more knowledgeably on it, but this morning's *Globe and Mail* has a story in which it lists the recommendations and one of them is the recommendation of the Royal commissioner to the effect that the five-cent differential between regular and premium gas should be reduced to two.

Now, I rather seriously doubt that there is anything in the circumstances or in the situation in B.C. that is different from the situation in Ontario on this specific point. There may be others. The hon. Provincial Treasurer may be correct that in other respects there are variations, but in this connection I do not think that there is any difference, and here, after a thorough investigation into an area from which the public has really been excluded, the mystery of the economics and the retailing of gasoline goes year by year. There are periodic outbreaks of warfare between companies that involve these retailers, many of whom are economic slaves. Let us put it bluntly. They are under leasing arrangements and they are compelled to sell the products of the company; they are mixed up with wholesalers and retailers, and some of these are general problems examined by the Royal commission in British Columbia; quite frankly, I think it is going to be of service to this whole country, not just British Columbia.

I come back to my specific case; I am certain that there can be no fundamental difference between the situation in British Columbia and the situation here, and it is significant that the Royal commission has come to the conclusion that the five-cent differential is not a justifiable thing, and he has recommended that it be reduced to two cents, by government action. Perhaps the hon. Provincial Treasurer would do that and at least for those who buy premium gas, his two cents increase in gasoline tax now will be cancelled out—more than cancelled out.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** It was not two cents; it was only one cent.

Section 3 agreed to.

Bill No. 69 reported.

**Clerk of the House:** The Honourable, the Lieutenant Governor recommends the following:

That,

(a) every purchaser of tangible personal property shall pay to Her Majesty in right of Ontario a tax in respect of the consumption or use thereof computed at the rate of five per cent of the fair value thereof.

(b) Every purchaser who, after the coming into force of this Act takes delivery of any tangible personal property purchased by him prior to the coming into force of this Act shall pay to Her Majesty in right of Ontario a tax at the rate of five per cent of the purchase price of such tangible personal property; and

(c) Every person who brings into Ontario or who receives delivery in Ontario of tangible personal property acquired by him for value for his own consumption or use, or for the consumption or use of other persons at his expense, or on behalf of, or as agent for, a principal who desires to acquire such property for the consumption of use by such principal or other persons at his expense, shall immediately report the matter in writing to the comptroller and shall supply him with the invoice and all other pertinent information required by him in respect of the consumption of use of such property and at the same time shall pay to Her Majesty in right of Ontario the same tax in respect of the consumption and use of such property as would have been payable if the property had been purchased at a retail sale in Ontario,

as provided in Bill No. 70, An Act to amend The Retail Sales Tax Act, 1960-1961.

Resolution concurred in.

#### THE RETAIL SALES TAX ACT, 1960-1961

House in committee on Bill No. 70, An Act to amend The Retail Sales Tax Act, 1960-1961.

Sections 1 and 2, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 3:

**Mr. Oliver:** Mr. Chairman, section 1 places a tax on long-distance telephone calls and telegraph services and there are other instances where the tax now applies where it did not apply before, and I would like to ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer what amount

of money does he forecast that he will receive from those items that are taxed in this bill that were not taxed before. How much, in addition, will he receive from this—the telephone calls, and anything else that is taxed now and was not originally taxed?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Chairman, the long-distance telephone calls are the only items where the tax is applied for the first time and the estimate of revenue is \$3 million.

**Mr. Oliver:** What about the cigarette tax?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Chairman, the tobacco tax is now a separate tax and is not included in the sales tax; it is completely removed from The Sales Tax Act.

**Mr. Oliver:** There is no sales tax on—

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** There is no sales tax on tobacco.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, this section makes a number of amendments in section 5 of the Act, section 5 being the section which lists exemptions. There are two or three matters that I wish to raise in relation to these proposed changes in section 5.

First of all, with regard to subsections 3 and 4 of section 3 of the bill, these change the word "wood" in the Act and, again, "natural gas and manufactured gas." The effect of these amendments is to add to those words, "as defined by the Treasurer." The explanatory note indicates the way in which the hon. Provincial Treasurer is going to define them and my question to him, Mr. Chairman, is: if he can indicate in the explanatory note how he is going to define the words, why does he not put it right in the bill? Why do we have to delegate authority in this case where he apparently clearly has in mind what he is going to do?

I suggest to him that it is good practice, wherever possible to write the law in the statute, rather than in regulations or ministerial orders. I would suggest to him that he do that; that he change the proposed new clauses or paragraphs 9 and 10, to spell out exactly what he means. He wants to exempt wood, natural gas and manufactured gas, but only where those substances are used as fuel. Why does he not say that right in the bill?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Chairman, the reason for not saying it in the bill is that during the administration of the Act, something may be developed that will be a fuel, just as wood is a fuel. By giving the Treasurer

this little bit of latitude—which, I assure you, is not a great deal—it does assist in the smooth administration of the Act.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, it is a far-fetched explanation. As my friend, the hon. member for Grey South said, Mr. Chairman: "It is pretty woody"—because he cannot introduce a new substance and say that that is now a fuel. If he wants to cover fuels, including those that are now known and some that may arise in the future, then it would seem to me that the way he should do it would be to put in some such phrase as: "Fuel as defined by the Treasurer."

But that is not the way he has seen fit to do it. Specifically, he puts in "wood, as defined by the Treasurer," and then "natural gas and manufactured gas, as defined by the Treasurer."

Now, he cannot use those clauses to declare that some commodity now unknown but which we will describe as X, is also subject to exemption. At least I hope that he does not think that he can do that, and I hope that he does not try to do it because it would certainly be an excess of any authority that he has been given by this legislation.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Chairman, I would point out to the hon. member, with the very greatest respect, that this wording has been found to have been helpful in the administration of the Act and it is for this reason that it was used.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, I will not pursue that point any further. I do not think that it is of major significance. I hate to see this Legislature delegating more and more of its authority to the Lieutenant-Governor in council and to individual Ministers. This, however, is a relatively small use of the principle. It would seem to me that the Minister does not require the discretion being given but, as I say, I will let the matter go.

There is another matter relating to a large number of exemptions. When I say large number, I am not saying that in any derogatory sense. I have looked the exemptions over. They seem to me to be valid exemptions, ones that are most necessary. As for the hon. Minister's change in exemptions, the one exemption he has removed, I will say that I agree with him. I think it should be removed.

But even though he will, if this clause passes, have a total of 66 different exemptions, I really do not think he has gone far enough in the matter of exemptions. There is a matter that I have taken up with him on

previous occasions. I think on one occasion he told me he would think about it. I doubt if he ever gave it a moment's thought afterwards, but it relates to printed material.

Now, under the Act as it now stands, there is a great deal of printed material that is quite properly exempted. Educational material, books, newspapers and so on. These are all vital things in a democratic society, and certainly we should not discourage their use or distribution by imposing taxes on them. I am fully in accord with those exemptions.

But I would like to suggest to the hon. Provincial Treasurer that there is one very important area of democratic education which is still subject to his tax. It is also subject to the federal tax which is much bigger than his—I cannot deal with that here, but I can deal with his legislation in reference to the material used by political parties and candidates for public office at all levels, in promoting their ideas, their campaigns and so on, in distributing information about themselves and what they stand for.

I suggest to the hon. Provincial Treasurer that this is a vital part of the educational process in a democratic society—the dissemination of information about what candidates and parties stand for—and I do not think it should be subject to taxation any more than books or newspapers are subject to taxation. Admittedly his 3 per cent tax is not the major factor in the cost of these items, it is rather the 11 per cent tax at Ottawa. But the two of them together—since one is piled on top of the other—make a 14.3 per cent tax on material used to disseminate information in connection with the political process. I say that is a quite unreasonable levy on the dissemination of this information.

I think all of us are concerned in this day and age in keeping expenditures on election campaigns as low as possible. Now, if we are concerned, the first thing I think we could do is to forego what must be quite a small amount of revenue to the Treasury, in order to facilitate the distribution of this information. The amount of money is small to the Treasury, but it is very large to many candidates.

A candidate spends, say, a couple of thousand dollars, or he and his supporters spend a couple of thousand dollars on leaflets and that sort of thing. The 3 per cent tax of the hon. Provincial Treasurer would be \$60 and then the 11 per cent would be \$220. That is a big charge. So I would like to see that material exempted under our legislation. Then if we exempted it under our legislation, I think we could use that as an argument to get it exempted from the federal sales tax.

I feel strongly enough about this matter, and I think it is of sufficient public importance, Mr. Chairman, that I am going to propose to the hon. Provincial Treasurer an amendment to his section 3 of the bill and I would hope that he would consider it. Perhaps my wording is not perfect, but if it is merely a matter of wording—he could have his draftsmen improve the wording.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that subsection 14 of section 3 of Bill No. 70 be amended by adding thereto the following—this would become paragraph 67 of section 5 of the Act:

67. Leaflets, pamphlets, dodgers, handbills, posters, signs, placards and other similar material as defined by the Treasurer—

I am going to allow the administrative discretion in this case:

—authorized and used by and on behalf of a political party or a candidate for election to public office, to promote or communicate information about the platform, programme, policies and viewpoint of the political party or candidate.

**Mr. Chairman:** You have heard the amendment by the hon. member for Woodbine—

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Chairman, I have respect for the opinions expressed by the hon. member and I can understand that such might be considered reasonable.

**Mr. Singer:** You are a reasonable man.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** I am a reasonable man, but, Mr. Chairman, I have to point out the fact that in the drafting of the Act and the drafting of amendments one of the items that we endeavour to, and we must, as a matter of fact, be very careful about, is not to find ourselves in the position where we must decide whether some particular item is going to be exempt because of the particular purpose that it is going to be used.

**Mr. Bryden:** You do not say that about books and newspapers.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** No, but we exempt newspapers generally. But we find that when you must decide as to whether this particular use and another very similar use is exempt, we meet administrative problems that are just about impossible.

The matter of children's clothing comes up so often—and if I could find some way of solving that matter, certainly we would be delighted to do it. We would welcome any

proposal that could satisfactorily solve the matter.

But we find most of the proposals interfere with the auditing, with the general administration of the Act and this amendment that is before the House now is one of those items where you would find yourself having great difficulty in deciding whether an item was taxable. Then when you go to audit the books of those printers who produce these articles, you find yourself unable to come up with an audit that you really feel is satisfactory.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, I can appreciate the fact that there will be administrative difficulties if this proposed amendment should carry. There are administrative difficulties in regard to any exemptions you make. The simplest kind of taxation measure to administer is one that has no exemptions. But it is a matter of public policy, and quite rightly so, that we accept the difficulties—the administrative difficulties of making exemptions—when we consider that it is desirable the exemptions should be made.

The hon. Minister has already made 66 exemptions. Some of them involve some ministerial discretion. For example—as I recall the Act—it exempts schoolbooks as defined by the Provincial Treasurer—a similar wording to what I have used, Schoolbooks as defined by the Provincial Treasurer shall be exempt. Other types of books shall be exempt. Newspapers shall be exempt.

Now I am suggesting to him that this is by no means administratively impossible. As a matter of fact, I included in my amendment the words that the publication must be authorized by the party or candidate concerned. That can be used for the first test by his auditors. He can work out the same sort of procedure as he has for other exempt items in the printing field. He has already got exempt items in the printing field, so he has got to check the printers in any case. This is just one more thing that he would check them on.

It is an inconvenience—I would suggest a minor inconvenience, Mr. Chairman. But in relation to the public benefit that emerges, it is a totally insignificant inconvenience. I am suggesting to the hon. Minister that schoolbooks, other kinds of books and newspapers play a vital role in the democratic process. I will go so far as to say that none of them plays as vital a role as material produced in relation to election campaigns and the promotion of political ideas generally because that is at the very heart of the whole society in which we live. So if the others

are important, this is at least as important—and probably more important.

I wish he would look at it in that light—not in the light of the relatively minor administrative inconvenience that is going to be caused, but in the light of a very large public interest and the public benefit that will result from the adoption of the amendment.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, in listening to the hon. member for Woodbine put forth his amendment, I cannot help but think of the approach that he and his colleagues took in relation generally to election expenses when they resisted the suggestion that we put forward that there be government participation in election expenses.

Perhaps they find themselves in a somewhat anomalous position on this, but I think they make a good point. I think that even though they are inconsistent, today they are right.

**Mr. Bryden:** There is a difference between taking it away from us and giving it to us.

**Mr. Singer:** Well, the end result is that we will make elections perhaps a little less expensive. As I say, today you make a good point—the other day I think you were quite wrong.

Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Provincial Treasurer's approach to this might not be coloured a bit by the thought—if the rumours are correct—that he might not be going to contest another election.

This is one of the rumours that we have heard and perhaps he is looking at it in a more academic than practical sense. But even if this, in fact, is the case, I think he should think back to the days when he had to fight elections and realize—as I am sure he does—that elections are getting more and more expensive.

Elections are an important part of our democratic process and anything the government can do to assist in minimizing the cost is going to be a help to the whole democratic process.

His argument that it is an administrative difficulty—well, as the hon. member for Woodbine said, anything in this Act is going to be an administrative difficulty.

He is always going to have trouble auditing books if he is going to collect the tax that he is entitled to and this difficulty is no greater nor any smaller than any other difficulties.

It would seem to me that this amendment makes eminent good sense and that

the hon. Provincial Treasurer should have second thoughts about it.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** I would advise the hon. member for Downsview that when I am thinking about tax legislation, I never look at it from a personal point of view.

**Mr. Chairman:** All those in favour of the amendment, will please say "aye."

Those opposed to the amendment, will please say "nay."

It appears to me that the amendment is lost and the "nays" have it.

Call in the members.

All those in favour of the amendment by Mr. Bryden will please rise.

All those opposed please rise.

**Clerk of the House:** Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 19, the "nays" 44.

**Mr. Chairman:** I declare the amendment lost and section number 3 carried.

Sections 4 to 9, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 70 reported.

**Clerk of the House:** The Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends the following:

That,

every consumer shall pay to Her Majesty in right of Ontario a tax computed at the rate of,

(a) one-tenth of one cent on every cigarette purchased by him;

(b) one cent per ounce or part thereof of any tobacco, other than cigarettes or cigars, purchased by him at a price of less than 50 cents a package;

(c) one cent per ounce or part thereof of any tobacco, other than cigarettes or cigars, that is packaged in quantities of two ounces or more and purchased by him at a price of less than 25 cents per ounce; and

(d) two cents per ounce or part thereof of any tobacco, other than cigarettes or cigars, purchased by him at a price of 50 cents or more a package,

as provided in Bill No. 71, An Act to amend The Tobacco Tax Act, 1965.

Resolution concurred in.

**Mr. Oliver:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer in respect to this, how much does he expect to gather in

increased taxation because of the changes made in the application of the sales tax of The Tobacco Tax Act?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Chairman, the forecasted revenue from this tax, from the addition, is \$9 million.

#### THE TOBACCO TAX ACT, 1965

House in committee on Bill No. 71, An Act to amend The Tobacco Tax Act, 1965.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 71 reported.

**Clerk of the House:** The Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends the following:

That,

every purchaser of gasoline shall pay to the Minister for the use of the Crown in right of Ontario a charge or tax at the rate of 16 cents per imperial gallon on all gasoline purchased or delivery of which is received by him,

as provided in Bill No. 72, An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act.

Resolution concurred in.

#### THE GASOLINE TAX ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 72, An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 72 reported.

**Clerk of the House:** The Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends the following:

That,

every person who tenders for registration a conveyance, deed, transfer or other instrument or writing whereby any land is granted, assigned, conveyed or otherwise transferred shall pay a tax before the conveyance, deed, transfer, instrument or writing is registered, computed at the rate of one-fifth of one per cent upon the value of the consideration for the grant, assignment, conveyance or other transfer up to \$25,000 and two-fifths of one per cent upon the remainder,

as provided in Bill No. 73, An Act to amend The Land Transfer Tax Act.

Resolution concurred in.

## THE LAND TRANSFER TAX ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 73, An Act to amend The Land Transfer Tax Act.

Section 1 agreed to.

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister how much money will be derived from this new land tax this year?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** It is quite difficult to estimate; I think our best estimate would be \$4 million.

**Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister how the sum of \$25,000 is arrived at.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** The sum of \$25,000 was considered to be the maximum for what we consider the great number of homes, and it was with the hope of relieving those young people, relieving the young couples from the tax and the problem that arises at the time of the purchase of having to pay the tax and the effect it has on their ability to have a down-payment. We felt that the \$25,000 would relieve the very, very great majority of those who would be affected in that way.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, do I understand the hon. Provincial Treasurer to say then, that the cost of the average or medium home, according to his government in the year 1966, would be \$25,000?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Not more than \$25,000.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, this tax is going to put up the cost of homes, no question about it. The average price of homes has increased very substantially over the last half dozen years. I do not think there is a new house anywhere in the Metropolitan Toronto area, under \$20,000 today. And I do not think you are going to get very many at \$25,000. The people who buy new houses, to a large extent, are young married people who are embarking on the most expensive time of their lives. They are compelled to raise a down-payment for the house, to assume very substantial mortgage payments, to enter into costs in buying furnishings and on and on, and now when we talk about a \$26,000 house we have another \$104 added on to the purchase price when they get into this type of purchase.

It would seem to me, sir, first of all, that this tax should not be doubled. If the government is determined to double it, I do not suppose there is too much we can do except to register our protest. But there is another

thought that I have and I think it could be of some relief if the government is determined to continue in the manner set out in this Act, and that is to levy the tax on the vendor rather than on the purchaser. In the end the purchaser is going to pay it but it would relieve the purchaser immediately from having to raise that extra \$100 or \$150 or \$200. And I think it would be of very substantial help.

I am sorry that the government has brought this type of an amendment in and is doubling this tax, but if it is determined that it has to do it, I would think that it could ameliorate the blow by shifting, the immediate burden from the purchaser to the vendor. This would allow the purchaser to postpone it for a period of time. As it is now, the purchaser is going to be asked by his lawyer for the additional cheque for \$104, \$110 or \$150. If the vendor has to pay it, the purchaser is not going to be asked for it; it will be absorbed probably in his mortgage charges which he will pay over a period of time.

I am not going to move a formal amendment but I would suggest that the hon. Provincial Treasurer just give that a moment's thought and see if this Act could not be simply changed to transfer the burden to the vendor rather than the purchaser.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to say first of all that we do not feel that this is creating a hardship for newly married couples because it is our feeling that almost without exception they will be exempt from the additional tax. The \$25,000 exemption from the additional tax will achieve what the hon. member for Downsview has indicated. At the risk of being accused of being too interested in the problems of administration, I have to point out to the hon. member—and I am sure that he knows this from his own experience—that the administrative problems that would come from a switch in the procedure are very difficult. The person who buys the property makes sure that he registers the deed so we have a record, we have a checkpoint. I have often thought of the suggestion the hon. member has made but as I looked into the possibility of a change I found that we had to stay with our present practice.

**Mr. Singer:** Well, as the hon. Provincial Treasurer says, you have a record in any event. We require an affidavit of land transfer tax. The name of the vendor is there because the vendor is the person who gives the deed, and all the man behind the desk has to do, who collects the money, is to say, "Mr. Vendor, I want my \$150." Now, he says, "Mr. Purchaser, I want it." If he says, "Mr. Vendor,

I want it" then I think you would be giving additional relief. And I do not think there is really any administrative difficulty at all.

Sections 2 and 3 agreed to.

Bill No. 73 reported.

**Clerk of the House:** The Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends the following:

That,

the increases in exemptions from the succession duty in favour of widows, dependent children and certain widowers,

as provided in Bill No. 74, An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act, be approved.

Resolution concurred in.

### THE SUCCESSION DUTY ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 74, An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

On section 1:

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, on section 1, my general objection by and large—and I have made this before and I do not suppose it is the time to make it here—is that I think we should have our succession duties based on the same premises as the federal estate tax, but that perhaps is an argument to be made at another time.

But where I find, as a practising solicitor, a real burden is when we come to tax collaterals. You get at this down in subsection (c) and (d), where you have the low figures. You can get into a comparatively small estate where there is not a widow or there are no children, but brothers or sisters or nieces or nephews begin to inherit, and this government is levying—although the federal government is not levying—succession duties against brothers or sisters in estates, \$10,000, \$15,000 or \$20,000. I do not think it should. I would think that you should bring your basic exemption, even for collaterals, up to \$50,000 or \$60,000, if you are going to maintain your position in succession duties. The preferable thing would be to go to an estate tax and set it up on the same basis as the federal government has done. But at the moment you are not prepared to do that. So, while we have this thing before us, why does the hon. Provincial Treasurer not consider very seriously the burden that is placed on very small estates going to collaterals—brothers and sisters, and that sort of thing—and lift those figures up to, say, a \$50,000 level?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that the changes we have made in this Act this year were simple changes, I would say, and done for the purpose of relieving those that we thought were most entitled to be relieved from the payment of succession duties. Now, as the hon. members all know, before another session of the Legislature the report of the Ontario tax committee will have been received and I expect that The Ontario Succession Duty Act may be changed a great deal as a result of the report of that committee because it does seem to be possible to simplify the Act by rewriting it and with that in mind—

**Mr. Singer:** It sure is.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** I am delighted that the hon. member is pleased with it.

**Mr. Singer:** There are some of your officials who have resisted change.

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** I am delighted that he agrees with me and I assure him that some of the matters he has mentioned will, no doubt, be taken into consideration.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 74 reported.

### THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 3, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 3 reported.

**Hon. Mr. Allan** moves that the committee of the whole House rise and report certain resolutions and certain bills without amendment and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain resolutions and certain bills without amendment and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Clerk of the House:** The 14th order.

### ONTARIO EDUCATION CAPITAL AID CORPORATION

**Hon. J. N. Allan** (Provincial Treasurer) moves second reading of Bill No. 77, An Act to incorporate the Ontario education capital aid corporation.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Could we have any further explanation on this, Mr. Speaker? How does this vary from the capital fund? Is this an equivalent at the school level of the procedure that has been established at the university level for financing of universities?

**Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer):** Mr. Speaker, my reason for wishing to have this bill received for second reading this morning is that it would be of very great help to school boards and municipalities throughout the province if this bill could receive Royal assent at the time that the taxing bills receive Royal assent because as soon as that happens, the corporation will be in business and will be able to purchase the debentures from the various municipalities and school boards, for the construction of educational facilities.

For the information of the hon. members, I may say that this corporation follows the format of the university capital aid corporation.

It is a vehicle, sir, through which the debentures of the school boards and municipalities for school construction can be purchased. It is of course using the funds that come from the Canada pension plan, part of which will be used for the construction of universities and the most of the balance for the construction of these schools.

It is anticipated that there will be sufficient funds available to take care of the needs of all the municipalities and the school boards for school construction in addition to providing the funds for university construction programmes. This is particularly beneficial to the municipalities and school boards at this time, when money is recognized as being in rather a tight position, so that I am anxious to have this bill processed through the House so that the money can be made available to those I have mentioned.

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** May I ask the hon. Minister what interest will be charged to the municipalities for the building of schools?

**Hon. Mr. Allan:** I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, that it is not possible for me to state the exact interest rate. As the hon. members realize, the federal government advise us each month what the interest rate will be on the money that we borrow from the federal government. The first month was 5.29 per cent. That was for the moneys that were collected in January and were for-

warded to us at the end of February. We have been advised that the rate of interest for the funds that were collected in the month of February will be 4.2 per cent. We are hopeful—and we intend to have discussions with the federal government—that we can arrive at a rate of interest that can be in effect for three months, or some longer period, so the municipalities can plan and will know what that rate of interest is.

The principle of the whole thing, of course, is that it is our intention to charge a rate of interest as nearly as practical to the rate of interest that we are paying to the federal government, and it would look as if that rate of interest would certainly be less than 5½ per cent.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

**Mr. Spence:** May I ask another question?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the question would, perhaps, be more properly asked whenever the bill gets into committee.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, before we go to the next order of business, I would just like to make a comment upon the procedure next week.

There are three bills I would like to call for second reading on Tuesday: The Securities Act, The Corporations Act and The Corporations Information Act.

These bills are all complementary to one another and my suggestion would be that with the concurrence of the House we might debate The Securities Act first and then anyone taking part in that debate could feel free to refer to the other two Acts and the effect of the legislation. The other two Acts in due course will be called for second reading as well, and anything specific in them of course, could be debated at that time. But I would ask, simply in the interests of an intelligent debate, that we do not have a strict limitation on The Securities Act. That will be the vehicle for the general debate on the whole subject, and then we will go to the other two.

I would like to call the second reading of those three bills on Tuesday.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** We have no objection to that.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** On Monday, we will deal with the estimates of The Department of Labour and supplementary estimates.

**Mr. Singer:** No bills on Monday?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** No bills on Monday. There will be supplementary estimates and the estimates of The Department of Labour, which are presently under way. Tuesday we will deal with, as I say, The Securities Act legislation.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Are Mines and Economics and Development the next two?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Yes.

### THE ASSESSMENT ACT

Mr. MacDonald moves second reading of Bill No. 33, An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, in Ontario, telephone companies carrying on businesses in a city, town or village or a police village, are assessed for local tax purposes on the basis of the gross receipts of the company, rather than on mileage of circuits and built-on lands and buildings, which is the method employed in townships. However, under subsection 1 of section 10 of The Assessment Act, a telephone company carrying on a business in a city, a town, a village or a police village, is assessed at 60 per cent of the gross receipts from its business in the municipality, in the year preceding its assessment.

If a city has a population of more than 100,000, the company is assessed at 75 per cent of gross receipts.

However, having spelled out these special procedures for arriving at the assessment of a telephone company on the basis of gross receipts, rather than property values, section 13 of The Assessment Act then proceeds to put telephone companies in a favoured position. It provides that the amount of taxes imposed in any one year shall not exceed an amount equal to five per cent of the gross receipts of the company from its business within the municipality.

The effect of this limitation is that municipalities as a whole must pick up the tab for the amount exceeding the limit, charge it to the general funds and in this way, divide it among the taxpayers as a whole.

The purpose of my bill, Bill No. 33, Mr. Speaker, is a simple one. It would delete section 13 and thereby remove this partial tax exemption which is granted to the telephone companies, among which Bell is the chief beneficiary. In short, with passage of this bill, Bell would become obligated to pay its full municipal tax, instead of having part of it picked up by the taxpayers as a whole,

who have already paid handsomely to this company as subscribers.

Hon. members might be curious to know how this special privilege to Bell got into our municipal structure in the first place. It is an interesting story. The limitation on the taxation of telephone companies goes back to the federal-provincial tax sharing agreements following the war. These agreements were shaped to meet the special needs of the immediate post-war difficulties, when the economy was struggling to get back to what is sometimes described as peacetime normalcy. It is interesting to note that while the federal government was dismantling the whole machinery of price control and rental control, so that the individual and the business would have to fend for himself against the full forces of the market place, at the same time they provided Bell with a built-in protection of a taxation limit. In short, the average taxpayer had to learn to sink or swim once again, but at the same time carry the extra burden arising from the limitation placed on Bell's taxes.

Having secured this favoured position, Bell has enjoyed it throughout the whole postwar period. All pleas to remove it have fallen on the deaf ears of old party governments. For example the city of Toronto has sought to have Bell's tax limitation removed through deletion of Bill No. 13, just as this bill suggests and now seeks. They got nowhere. The province of Ontario, on one occasion apparently had enough pressure put on them, so that they in turn, sought to have the federal government raise the limit from five to six per cent, and thereby at least reduce, if not remove, Bell's tax exemption, but the federal government did not respond.

Meanwhile, Bell sits back smugly, reaping the profits of this preferential treatment. When I introduced my bill some weeks ago, M. V. James, Bell's public relation's manager was quoted in the *Globe and Mail* of February 15, as saying, and I am quoting:

The limitation was designed to protect telephone companies from continually paying an increasing share of municipal taxes in comparison with other businesses and property owners.

Mr. Speaker, if Bell's business grows relative to other businesses or property owners, why should Bell be protected from paying an increased share of municipal taxes? In short, when property values rise and are reassessed, and as a consequence other taxpayers have to pay more municipal taxes to meet rising municipal costs, Bell's gross revenues also are rising, perhaps at an even greater rate

but it is protected against paying more municipal taxes because of the ceiling placed on its tax bill through section 13 of The Assessment Act, and this Bell deems to be justified.

Well, what are the consequences of this political favouritism accorded Bell and other telephone companies? The maximum rate that can be imposed, Mr. Speaker, without exceeding the five per cent limitation is 66.66 per cent in the municipality of more than 100,000 which assesses Bell's gross receipts at 75 per cent and 83.33 per cent in the municipality of less than 100,000 which assesses gross receipts at 60 per cent.

If I may just interpolate, Mr. Speaker, in case hon. members have missed, the 75 and 60 per cent of assessment is laid down in section 10 of The Assessment Act.

A number of Ontario municipalities now have mill rates in excess of these limits and every year more Ontario municipalities join this group as the upward trend in mill rates continues. Let me give the House the developing picture over the last few years.

In September 1962, the research and statistics branch of the Treasury department of this government prepared a memorandum for the Toronto board of control. Undoubtedly that was one of the occasions when the Toronto board of control was attempting to have the government remove his inequity in the tax structure. That memorandum indicated that at that time, 1962, there were 15 municipalities across the province whose commercial mill rates, expressed as an equivalent percentage rate of tax, exceeded the five per cent limit. These 15 were—and I want hon. members, Mr. Speaker, to note that—scattered all across the province of Ontario, not just in the Metro area. The 15 were in the Metro area, the city of Toronto and Scarborough, among other cities, London, Windsor, Barrie, Guelph, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Stratford and Welland; among the towns, Exeter and Renfrew; among the villages, Elora, Flesherton and Hagersville.

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that was the situation four years ago in 1962. Exactly how many more municipalities have joined that group, I am not in a position to say. I do not have the facilities to be able to get a report from all across the province and it is obviously rather difficult to keep an up-to-date picture in face of the regular increases in mill rates. But I was interested to learn from a Toronto financial expert, with whom I was discussing this issue, that in his view, and it is rather a knowledgeable view, there are now about 150 such municipalities in Ontario.

In other words, Bell's tax exemption is now well beyond \$1 million and the burden is now being imposed on taxpayers in a growing number of municipalities all across the province, conceivably in the range of 150 municipalities at this point.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize this kind of a generalization with aggregate figures may not be too meaningful, so let me therefore give the House a few examples of exactly what this means to a sampling of municipalities. Within the past few weeks I have written to a number of municipalities, and am therefore in a position to give the latest figures as supplied to me by their treasurers or their commissioners of finance.

It was interesting to discover, Mr. Speaker, that Ottawa is one of the cities where the tax structure has not reached the maximum of five per cent that Bell has to pay, so until now Bell does not enjoy any tax exemption in that city. I know that will come as some relief to you, Mr. Speaker, though you are otherwise engaged at the moment—to know that you are not having to pick up some of Bell's bill in Ottawa.

I was also interested to learn about the situation in the city of Windsor. The commissioner of finance, E. J. Langlois, informs me that prior to 1962 they were not able to collect the full municipal tax from the telephone company and the difference had to be met from other sources. But in that year, a reassessment came into effect. The new assessment represented an increase of 200 per cent on the previous assessments, with a resulting drop in the mill rates and this has brought the taxation of the telephone company well within the limits authorized by The Assessment Act.

But the story is different elsewhere. For example, in the township of North York, Mr. F. H. Brown, the finance commissioner, informs me that the municipality lost to the tune of \$29,418.32 in 1964, and \$91,832.81 in 1965. In the township of Scarborough, Mr. J. E. Prudham, the treasurer, informs me that they suffered a tax loss from Bell of \$90,777.64 in 1965. In the city of Hamilton, Mr. Jack J. Jaggard, the commissioner of finance, replied to my inquiry, to the effect that the city lost \$39,141.12 in 1964 and \$63,866.19 in 1965. In the city of London, Mr. C. O. Logan, the finance commissioner, informs me that the tax dollars lost to that city as a result of the preferential treatment accorded Bell Telephone Company under Section 13 of The Assessment Act, amounted to \$47,394.39. In the instance of the city of Toronto, the figures become more impressive.

In 1965 they lost out in the collection of an additional \$726,617.88 in taxes which Bell escaped. And so the story goes. If one had a complete picture, I repeat, Mr. Speaker, from the 150 or so municipalities involved, I am certain that the amount would now be well in excess of a million dollars.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I submit that there was never any justification for this kind of limitation on taxes for a corporation like Bell, even at the end of the war. Like every other individual or business, the Bell Telephone Company should have been expected to take their knocks in adapting to the postwar economy and particularly, Mr. Speaker, because if they ran into any difficulties in terms of balancing their ledger, all they had to do was go and present their case to the board of transport commissioners in Ottawa, in which they would be automatically granted, if their ledger sheets demanded it, an increase in rates, so that it would be spread equitably across the municipalities.

This is a typical example, therefore, of the kind of preferential treatment which large and powerful corporations can secure from old party governments at the expense of the people.

But in view of the profit levels of Bell since the end of the war—profit levels which have illegally exceeded that fixed by the board of transport commissioners, to an extent that I have already dealt with in this House on another occasion and I will not repeat here—whatever justification there may have been in the past has in my view now completely disappeared. Today we have the incredible situation of a powerful, wealthy corporation which is enjoying partial tax exemption at the municipal level and at the same time reaping illegal profits in defiance of orders from a passive regulatory body. The public is being milked in both directions. For years this House argued over a similar kind of preferential treatment of municipal taxes as granted to the Royal York hotel and finally even this government was driven by public opinion and the pressure of the city of Toronto to remove that exemption.

When is the government going to indicate its intention to remove this preferential treatment to Bell? Admittedly, the government may well be committed to the present arrangement because it is part of the current tax agreements with the federal government which do not expire until March 31, 1967.

Just let me pause and elaborate on that, Mr. Speaker. This is one of the interesting

things about this built-in tax treatment or preferential treatment. It is part of the fiscal arrangement that the province of Ontario has with the federal government, and which was established at the end of the war. It remains there for the moment as part of the current fiscal arrangement which was signed in 1962 and is going to run until March 31, 1967. But as everybody knows, Mr. Speaker, the government is engaged in a series of negotiations leading to a new tax agreement. The hon. Prime Minister referred to them last night. So I submit that now is the time to serve notice to the federal authority that we do not wish to continue this inequity any longer, and if the House were to give this bill second reading—that is, endorsement in principle—such notice would have been served in unmistakable terms. I freely admit that the bill could not be passed through the House completely at this session, because if it was it would then be in conflict with the fiscal arrangements which have to run for another year.

But at least, sir, we can indicate our intention by endorsing second reading of this bill. And equity demands that we do just this. There is no reason why the little taxpayer, who is already paying unnecessarily high rates to Bell as a telephone subscriber, should also be called upon to pay a portion of Bell's municipal taxes. I hope therefore that the House will indicate its determination to rescind section 13 of The Assessment Act by support of this bill and I look forward to others who will participate in the debate.

**Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South):** Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in the debate on Bill No. 33, I do have a sense of possibly mixed emotions because from time to time I have disagreed with certain policies of Bell and other large corporations, but in this instance I personally feel that retention of this five per cent limitation of tax on the gross receipts for the telephone company is not putting Bell in a favoured position.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that when the hon. member for York South and his associates view a well-managed and profitable company, they cast covetous eyes on that operation and I personally think that more of our companies should be encouraged to expand and be efficient and produce for the provincial and national good.

So as briefly as possible I will try to outline my thoughts that this five per cent limitation of tax on the gross receipts of any Ontario telephone company as provided by

section 13 of The Assessment Act, is fair and is necessary.

To the best of my knowledge and the information that I have been able to receive, Ontario is the only province in Canada where there is a tax on gross receipts and this five per cent limitation is an attempt to protect these various telephone companies from having to pay a spiralling unfair share of municipal taxes in comparison with all other business and property owners in the province.

**Mr. MacDonald:** A direct quote from the public relations manager of the Bell Telephone Company.

**Mr. Paterson:** I have never spoken to the public relations manager of the Bell Telephone Company.

**An hon. member:** It is a direct paraphrase.

**Mr. Paterson:** The whole key to my argument and the basis on which I have made my decision is that it is the only telephone and telegraph company—and they are related in this matter—that is required to pay a municipal tax based on the gross receipts. These gross receipts are tabulated and recorded each year and are the basis of tax multiplied by the mill rate of the individual municipality.

Now, these gross receipts are factual, they are actual value, they cannot be adjusted or disputed. Each year these total receipts go up in our expanding economy and the telephone companies pay more in taxes if the mill rate remains constant or is increasing.

Now I ask the House, is this a fair way of basing taxes when the same telephone companies pay in addition all the other normal taxes that other businesses pay? They pay regular taxes based on the mill rates of the municipalities they serve. Essentially, the telephone companies are being taxed on two rising factors, whereas other business is taxed only on one, property assessment. All property owners pay a real estate tax based on the assessed value of the land, which at best is not definite, as it of necessity is based upon the judgment of individual assessors. Very few municipalities have done a reassessment of the municipalities in the past ten years and most of them have not done a reassessment for over 20 years. Thus, according to current values, the assessed value of land and buildings is relatively low and the tax rate in mills is struck at a level that is high enough to bring in the required revenue. If the assessment was at current values, the mill

rate in most cases would be cut by a third to one-half and present a truer picture. But it is this same mill rate, the untrue mill rate that is applied to the gross revenues of the telephone companies—the actual and factual revenues of the telephone companies. As such the telephone companies are saddled with a disproportionate share of the municipal tax load.

This is why I feel that the five per cent limitation on taxation of gross receipts should be retained. As the hon. member for York South pointed out in cities and municipalities of less than 10,000 population, the telephone companies—and there are a good many of them—pay on the basis of 60 per cent of the gross receipts until the mill rate hits a figure of 66  $\frac{2}{3}$  mills, and then only does the five per cent feature come into effect and help level off the disproportionate tax.

In cities over this population, they pay on a 75 per cent basis of gross receipts. The mill rate thus must arrive at 83  $\frac{1}{3}$  mills before the five per cent clause goes into effect.

It would appear to me that this factor could almost become a rule of thumb for our municipalities, that when their mill rate over a period of time reaches these two points that I have mentioned, it is time to take a new look at their respective municipalities and reassess them to bring them into line with the current trend in values.

In our townships and unincorporated municipalities, our telephone companies pay, I believe, at the rate of \$135 per mile on their first circuit, and a \$7 per mile rate for each additional circuit. They are, in fact, being assessed on the mileage of wire.

Might I ask this, Mr. Chairman, is Toronto Hydro assessed on this basis? Do not these ugly wires crisscrossing our community spoil our valuable lands and aesthetic beauty? They do not pay on their mileage of wire, yet our telephone companies do in the rural area. Our gas companies pay tax on their transmission lines and, at the same time, are competing with Hydro who do not.

When all is said and done, I personally think that our telephone companies have been burdened with enough, and possibly more than enough, of the tax load of our province.

I understand from figures that I have read, that when representations were made to the select committee on The Municipal Act back in 1962, Bell Telephone alone stated that it paid 1.27 per cent of the taxes in all Ontario municipalities, and accounted for .73 per

cent of provincial revenues through corporation taxes.

A simple solution, as I see it, to any municipality that does not feel that it is getting sufficient taxes from its telephone company is that of the case of Windsor, as mentioned by the hon. member for York South. It has simply to look at its mill rate, determine when it last did a reassessment of the community to justify a reassessment. When this is completed, their assessed values will be brought in line with real values. They can strike a lower mill rate and thus come below the five per cent limitation of section 13 of The Assessment Act, and at the same time taxation would be on a more equitable basis for all businesses, including that of the telephone companies.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The city treasurer does not agree with the hon. member.

**Mr. Paterson:** Well, that is his privilege.

In conclusion, I would urge this House not to support this bill. We must give our telephone companies some relief from their double spiral of taxation, which no other business to my knowledge, has to pay.

**Mr. K. E. Butler (Waterloo North):** Mr. Speaker, as I rise to take part in the debate on Bill No. 33, the thing that strikes me most, is that—and I reiterate this, which the hon. member has already stated—that the telephone companies and the other communications—this is not directed strictly to telephone companies, it is communication companies, as such—but basically I think that the Bell Telephone Company and other companies which are the subject of discussion here, do pay all their fair share of real estate taxes. Whether the property be rented, or whether they own it in a certain municipality, they pay their full share of business tax on top of the real estate tax, which is par for the course, and which any other business does.

Some years ago—many years ago, I gather—the problem of assessing on any real basis, scattering and changing items of property, such as poles, wires, cables, conduits and this type of thing, was just impossible with any degree of accuracy whatsoever. To keep it up to date as it changed from municipality to municipality, or township to township, all this equipment was considered to be part of the equivalent to machinery and equipment possibly, in a plant, but due to the fact that it was using up land—using up real estate—it was decided that this should be taxed. There was no fair basis on which to do it, so some of our legislators years ago dreamed up this

idea of taking a gross revenue in a certain municipality, attaching a percentage of this gross revenue as far as tax to that municipality was concerned, depending on the size of the area—60 per cent; up to 100,000 people, and 75 per cent above that—and then, a second factor, as has also been mentioned, hitching this up to the mill rate.

Now, with this particular—and I do not think that this is an actuarial, sound foundation for taxing any business; however, we are not here to discuss that point—in the years following the war, for example, in the city of Kitchener which had a reassessment very shortly after the war, the mill rate was in the bracket of 40 mills on the dollar and in the area of Scarborough, which had not had a reassessment for many years, there was a mill rate of 128 mills. Now, this means that if you attach this same gross revenue in the city of Kitchener as you would in Scarborough, the Bell Telephone Company would be paying three times the tax, based on the mill rate and the revenue that they would be paying in another area, which is a great inequity. Therefore, I feel quite strongly on this thing, that the limitation of this percentage is only reasonable.

**Mr. J. H. White (London South):** The hon. member for York South is not even listening.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I am listening.

**Mr. Butler:** So this is the whole basis of the argument. If this thing goes sky high—there was a valid reason for legislators to pass this percentage of four cent in 1953 and increasing to five per cent in 1957, and this is the exact reason, that as municipalities and areas grow, it is bound to be reflected in the increased mill rate and as they get bigger and more expensive to assess and revalue, I am sure these assessments over the years will become fewer and farther apart, so that this is going to have another effect: There will not be as many reassessments; the mill rate is going to go up and it is logical that the volume in these different areas will go up with the efficient operation of any communication company, and there is absolutely no limit to the amount of municipal tax that a communications company might pay.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Meanwhile, their profits continue at an illegal level.

**Mr. Butler:** If the hon. member wants to get into discussion of profits on an illegal level in this same bill, I am quite prepared to enter that too. I do not think that there is anything whatsoever illegal about setting a certain rate at the board of transport, in

agreement with them, and having a very good year and selling more telephones than were expected, giving better service than was expected, and getting a better profit than was expected. There is no limitation on this. It is the same as any other company in business. Why criticize it for having a good year?

**Mr. MacDonald:** The permissive levels are \$2.43 and the—

**Mr. Butler:** I am quite aware that the permissive levels are \$2.43 and the profit was \$2.92, because they installed more telephones, sold more long-distance calls and generally were more efficient than they expected to be.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The rates should be reduced rather than increased.

**Mr. Butler:** That is the hon. member's opinion and I would not be up here if I agreed with him.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear.

**Mr. Butler:** As mentioned previously, there has been no upward revision in many areas for 15 or 20 years of assessment, and Metropolitan Toronto, for example, was one great example of the unfairness of this whole set up. It consists of 13 municipalities of which only one—and this is at the moment, before we have the redistribution of the boroughs and so forth—only one, namely, Toronto, a city with a population in excess of 100,000. Four are towns, three are villages and five are townships—

I will not guarantee that this is up to date. But nevertheless, the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto creates the following legal fiction.

Section 34, for the purposes of section 9, 10, 11, 12, 20 and 22, of The Assessment Act, each area municipality shall be deemed to be a city having a population of not less than 100,000. So this creates all these different 13 areas in the 75 per cent bracket. Finally, on the thinking on this line, the limit here is five per cent, the basis is 75 per cent of the gross revenue as applied to the mill rate in that particular area. Now, this means that if a city is aggressive, or a township, or any municipality is aggressive, putting up new schools, improving the area, at the same time the communications company is giving good service, it is employing more people, paying more real estate taxes, if this particular area is inflating its mill rate—and they do and they all will—then bang, up go the taxes.

This has to reach a limit some place. It is not fair that this might go up to 10 or 15 per cent, cutting down the efficiency of the operation. Not only that, instead of a city or area which has a high mill rate, which may or may not be operated efficiently, it is logical that if this ceiling were removed, the overall telephone rates of the province would have to be increased to meet the support of that municipality, which is unfair to the province as a whole. I am not thinking of the city of Toronto, I am thinking of the province as a whole.

So, Mr. Chairman, I am strongly opposed to the removal of section 13. I do think that a ceiling, and a reasonable ceiling, which five per cent is, is a fair and good control, and I would hate to see this thing get out of hand. It is a peculiar tax structure applying to this particular type of business.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Speaker, I rise to support Bill No. 33. It is always interesting the way many of the hon. members of this House rise to the support of large taxpayers, particularly when those large taxpayers may be subsidized by the small taxpayers in the municipalities. And I think this is a point of view which we have to look at and which we have to stress this morning. Because, after all, the facts are before us that Bell does not, in the first place, need this kind of tax relief.

When we look at the situation across this province in respect to this company, we find that it has never had as prosperous a time as it has had over the past few years. It has been making profit, as the hon. member for Waterloo North pointed out; it has been installing more equipment and it has thereby been building up its profits and building up to a place where it has broken through the legal limit, in spite of the kind of extra profit that may have been siphoned off through its subsidiary companies, by perhaps paying larger prices there than otherwise it might have done in the commercial business. We cannot be sure of these facts, but these are well-known devices that subsidiaries use.

The fact is that Bell has established a rate structure and has been allowed by the board of transport commissioners to have that rate structure, and it is now before those commissioners to increase it in spite of the fact, as has been brought out here this morning, of the outstanding financial success of this company.

When we look at the figure of \$2.92—well above the \$2.43 legal profit—that was made last year, and then look at something that is happening in other places, we commence to

realize just how little justification there is for this kind of municipal subsidy for Bell.

I have in my hand a clipping from the *Fort William Times Journal*, which tells of the phone department in that city. The company there made in 1965 a profit of \$500,000 and its rates are stated at \$3.15 per private phone. Now I also have a bill from the city of Toronto and this bill for a private phone is \$6.03, almost double the amount for Fort William, and yet the Fort William company is making money—\$500,000 last year. Admittedly it is smaller than Bell and it does not have the long lines to maintain that Bell has to maintain, but it does do a good deal of rural work. It does not have the very large and very lucrative centres of population that Bell has and from which it makes the bulk of its profits.

I also have before me a memorandum telling something of what is happening in other countries where telephones are also used. Bell's rate, for example, over a distance between Toronto and Montreal of 350 miles, is \$1.30 for three minutes station-to-station or \$2.60 for three minutes, person-to-person. In comparison with a much longer distance, between Plymouth, Devon, England, and Inverness, Scotland, you have 15 cents for every three minutes. The same for person-to-person. Sundays and evenings it is ten cents for three minutes. And the Swedish telephone company, one of the most advanced telephone systems in the world, has rates one-third that of Bell. You have about a 400-mile distance from Malmö, at the south end of Sweden, to Östersund, north central, for the first three minutes, would be 45 cents in our money, and 45 cents for each three minutes thereafter. They also have express calls at double cost which are given priority. Ordinary station-to-station calls are about one-and-a-half cents per call after a certain number of free calls. The bills are sent out quarterly.

In other words, the experience of other telephone companies is that they can afford as good service as Bell affords, and do it at much lower rates to the subscriber. And yet here in this province we have a situation where Bell not only charges the very high rates and makes the illegal rate of profit, but it also asks for a subsidy from the municipal taxpayers.

The argument which has been outlined by my hon. friends this morning has again been a very powerful argument for the establishment of regional government in this province because if we set up the kind of regional government which should be set up, then get

uniform assessments across this province, perhaps this problem would disappear. That may be the ultimate answer to this. But until we do have this kind of answer, then we should at least solve the problem that is now facing our municipal taxpayers by the passage of Bill No. 33 and thereby indicating that this province is going to press for the change in the Dominion-provincial agreements when that time comes around.

Now, in the second place, in addition to Bell not needing this kind of subsidy, it is a completely unjust tax on the people. We have, as the hon. member for York South has pointed out, in my own municipality a subsidy of approximately \$100,000 in 1965, which will be higher than that in 1966. In Toronto, the subsidy was \$750,000 last year and that will increase as the years go by. When one looks at what might happen over a period of five to ten years, what the municipalities might do with this kind of money, think of the schools that might be built, the library services that might be afforded, or just the relief that might be granted to the taxpayer, then we commence to realize just how unjust this can be. It is not only a case of Bell riding the municipal taxpayers by high rates but they are applying the spurs by this kind of unjust subsidy paid by the little people in the municipalities. And so every time we get a tax bill in these large municipalities, Mr. Speaker—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Young:** Every time we get a tax bill in my municipality I am getting not only a tax to pay for the services in that municipality, but I am getting a tax to pay for a subsidy on Bell and that after I have already paid my bill—and I pay it regularly—for the telephone service I get. Now this is completely uncalled for. It is beyond the bounds of reason and this kind of subsidy ought to be ended.

We do not, as the hon. member said, hate Bell, or any other company of this nature. All we are saying is that when a company demonstrates its success, as Bell has demonstrated, when a company is able to pay the kind of dividends and build up the capital structure that Bell is able to build, when it is able to offer its own employees stock at much lower than the market rate in the quantities that it affords them, then we say that that company does not need a subsidy from the municipal taxpayer of the kind that is now provided for in the legislation. That is all we are saying.

We would say this about any company,

Bell or any other company that might be in this kind of position. We do not object to Bell or any other company being solvent. We do not object to it making money, but when legislation says that they are limited because of their privileged position, limited in the amount of money they can make, and when that limit is flouted, the law of the land is flouted by that company, we say at that point some step should be taken to lower rates to the place where again the law is met and satisfied.

We also say that the extra subsidy from the municipal taxpayer is no longer necessary at that point and so the passage of this bill would see to it that a company as healthy as Bell, as fine a supporter of the widows and orphans that Bell is—and we hear so much about it—

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. Young:** Well, we are not saying anything about its support of some political parties, but that is also suspected from time to time. But the fact is that that company does not need this subsidy; it is time it was obliterated—God bless Bell, if you want to say that—but let us not tax the people at the municipal level to subsidize and to increase the profits of this corporation.

**Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls):** Mr. Speaker, I could wholeheartedly agree with the last sentence of the last speaker. Let us not tax municipalities, the small taxpayers, to subsidize large corporations. Until this morning, I did not know that the Bell Telephone was in that position. I would like to ask the question of the first speaker, the hon. member for York South, if this applies across the board? I suppose what I am asking, Mr. Speaker, is a question that many hon. members of this House would like answered.

To what percentage of municipalities is Bell Telephone paying their full tax, as I thought they did until this morning? Are there many municipalities? Is it 50 per cent of them, 75 per cent—the ones that are not paying their full share, some of them that you mentioned this morning, are these the excepted few? I would like an answer to that before I carried on, if it is in order.

**Mr. Speaker:** When you have a debate, it is not usual to ask a question—a rhetorical question—

**Mr. Bukator:** I will go on from there. I think I can manage all right. I think the

hon. members here know what I am driving at.

**Mr. MacDonald:** One hundred and fifty now.

**Mr. Bukator:** Municipalities that are not collecting their just dues?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Right.

**Mr. Bukator:** Just to get that on the record. I do not believe the Bell Telephone Company would want any municipality to come short in that area. I say this sincerely, because they apparently are paying, if there are 900 municipalities in the province of Ontario, and only 150 are getting a concession, am I not correct in assuming it may be the municipal councils who are not administering their affairs the way they ought to?

**Mr. MacDonald:** It was 15 in 1962; it is now 150, four years later.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** It is going up rather than down.

**Mr. Bukator:** Well, then I am very pleased that this came before this House this morning, because I have always advocated that public utilities, whether they be Bell Telephone, the Provincial Gas Company, or the Hydro should pay their just dues and I understand—

**Mr. MacDonald:** One-half of the Liberal Party is right.

**Mr. Bukator:** My opinion or my thoughts were that they paid their just dues and I have always boasted them for it. I said Bell Telephone paid their land taxes, they paid their building taxes, they paid for the transmission of their conduits throughout the municipality in their assessment and they paid their business tax. Well now, I have always boasted that the Provincial Gas Company did the same thing. A conduit will run down the city streets, and let us take the three of them, the Bell Telephone, the Provincial Gas Company and the Hydro. The Hydro will have these monstrosities running through the city, with telephone poles and wires galore and transformers for which they pay absolutely nothing.

**Mr. Paterson:** Hydro poles.

**Mr. Bukator:** Yes, as a matter of fact, I know something of the rental proposition between Hydro and Bell but I do not think that enters into the picture at this time.

The Hydro poles are down many of the streets in the city. They are monstrous-looking things and they pay absolutely no taxes whatsoever. And yet, underground, the gas company are assessed on the pipes they have underground. Getting to the gas and the Hydro for a moment, they are in competition, and yet the government allows the Hydro these special concessions, while the others have to pay the shot.

Now, if we are out to get just dues, I am going to join the New Democratic Party just for a moment. I believe that they can muster the strength that they have behind my argument that I have brought before this House since 1959 about the Hydro not paying taxes.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Hear, hear! We agree with you.

**Mr. Bukator:** They are unanimous in support. You see, we are not that far apart. They might have opposition over there yet.

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. member was doing the job so well that we did not bother about it.

**Mr. MacDonald:** No problems with us, it is the other half of the hon. member's party.

**Mr. Bukator:** Mr. Speaker, if these particular problems had been ironed out by Ottawa—and now they are collecting their just dues, Mr. Speaker. The hon. member for York South mentioned that to you, before you vacated your chair just temporarily; there the Bell Telephone is paying taxes like any other private enterprise does and should. If this goes on in 750 of the 900 municipalities, then I think the other 150 ought to find the method used by the others, so they might pay their bill in full.

I am not condemning the Bell Telephone Company for running an establishment that pays well. I am not condemning the Hydro for spending millions of dollars and giving the services to the public that they ought to, but I am saying that they ought to pay their taxes and they ought to pay them 100 per cent, the same as you and I do on our property.

So I find myself in this position this morning, wondering just what direction to head in, and I venture to say that, if you polled this group today, if you had the opportunity to ask them to raise their hands whether they are for or against, you would have a peculiar arrangement, I would say.

**Mr. Bryden:** That is not new.

**Mr. Bukator:** You would have a peculiar arrangement, I feel, and I have felt that the Bell Telephone Company were paying their just dues. I feel that the gas company are paying their just dues. I feel that the Hydro are not paying their just dues, because of the very fact that I mentioned a little while ago. You also have another utility here in the city that you ought to look into, while we are talking about collecting taxes, and that is your steam plant. You have a steam plant down here providing power, heat to many buildings down in the Bay street area—

**Mr. Bryden:** It is a Toronto Hydro deal.

**Mr. Bukator:** It is a Toronto Hydro deal. But the public utilities, I might say, the Toronto Hydro, if they have any buildings on the street corners, they pay taxes the same as you and I do.

We have a conduit running alongside these other pipes. Again the gas company pays, the Bell pays, the steam plant does not pay. They were talking about a revision and looking into the possibilities of updating our tax methods.

Now, this might be a good place to start, sir, since they have had committees upon committees doing a lot of investigation and absolutely coming up with nothing, up to this date. I hope maybe some of these problems can be ironed out, but I tell you, Mr. Speaker, that I have felt—and yet I cannot dispute the words and the figures of the hon. member for York South, he has the facts apparently from the municipalities themselves. If they do not pay their taxes the way all of the others do, they ought to.

I was told to try to keep the thing going and to stand here until one o'clock and then adjourn the debate—

**Mr. S. Lewis:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Perhaps the hon. member, in the light of what he has said, would like to facilitate the polling of the hon. members and, as he takes his seat, call for a vote?

**An hon. member:** He has already taken that suggestion; the hon. member need not bother prompting him.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I was just suggesting it to him—amicably.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bukator:** Mr. Speaker, for many years I have felt—and I suppose Toronto is another municipality but I make reference to

municipalities closer to home, in my riding, where this condition also exists. You will see large transmission lines running from power houses, right through the city, taking up a swathe of 50 or 100 feet through the most valuable property and this is the reason that I got to my feet this morning—to make this comparison.

You will see poles here in the city loaded with hundreds of, yes, dangerous wires overhead, and transformers that are so loaded down that there is even a stump attached to a pole to hold it up. These people do not pay any taxes whatsoever. I believe that the Bell Telephone is leading the way when it comes to paying their share. Other utilities must come up to that standard before we should push the issue any further, since municipalities on their own can, through some method, collect their taxes, if they are on their toes. I do not think that any change in any Act would make any difference. I believe that if municipalities—such as Ottawa—

that have taken it upon themselves to collect their just dues from the Bell Telephone Company, then other municipalities have the same right to do so, but I would like to tell you this, Mr. Speaker, that I am not going to call it off at this stage of the game. I would like further information on this matter.

As I see it at the moment—and I would like to sum up—the Bell Telephone Company leads the way when it comes to paying taxes. In utilities the gas companies come next, and Hydro does not pay its share at all, and it is for that reason that I rose this morning to become involved in this debate.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour) moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 12.55 o'clock, p.m.









# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Monday, March 28, 1966

Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** O God, we most humbly beseech Thee to look in love and mercy upon the soul of Thy servant, Robert Wayne Gibson, a member of this Legislature, whom Thou hast called from the cares and duties of this world unto Thine eternal presence. Graciously look upon those bereaved, and may they find in Thee—the God of all comfort—a sure refuge and strength in this time of sorrow. For all his good deeds, for his human understanding, for his charity and friendship we give Thee thanks. Amen.

I would ask the members to observe a minute's silence in memory of the member for Kenora (Mr. Gibson).

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, before the House commences the business of the House today, I would like to express the sorrow of the government and of the hon. members on this side of the House at the untimely passing of our friend, the hon. member for Kenora, Mr. Robert Gibson. He was a young man who had chosen law as a profession and he was extremely popular in northwestern Ontario. It seems a tragedy that his life was cut short at such an early age.

I think many of us who knew him would like to remember him and do so—from our dealings with him, both in the Legislature and in and about the building and in his constituency—like to remember him as a happy person who made a personal impact and contribution wherever he was engaged. We would like to record our sorrow at his passing and, in so doing, to express our sympathy to his family.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition):** Mr. Speaker speaking for my party and myself, I would say it was with deep shock that we learned of the tragic and sudden death of the hon. member for Kenora. As the House leader has said, he was a young man starting out in public life. He was establishing himself in a successful law practice, he had recently been married, and I

think all of us were looking to a very major contribution by the member in the years that were coming up. He was a person of great courage. Despite illness in childhood he would never let that deter him.

We know that he was very active in sports, particularly the sports which one follows in the north—very active in fishing and hunting. He had a deep sense of pride in the independence of his people and he also had a very real concern about the welfare of his people. I think no one felt more deeply than he himself did that, through his suffering—and he did suffer ill health—he was not able always to be present in the House. He had spoken to me, and to others privately, about this and he was determined that this would not be paraded as an excuse—the fact of his illness; in fact, he wanted this to be very personal and very private.

But the few of us who were aware of the suffering which the member for Kenora had, had the deepest respect for his courage and for his dedication. We admired the fact that he had told us he was coming to this session, and had even suggested that it would mean a great deal of pain for him because he was not well. But he was determined that he was going to be here as much as he could and it was with very real sadness that I and my colleagues learned of his tragic death. We, sir, with the government, would like to express our sympathies to his widow and to his family.

**Mr. E. G. Freeman (Fort William):** Mr. Speaker, speaking for our group in the Legislature, I, too, would like to add our words of sympathy to the widow and the family of the late member for Kenora. I have had the opportunity to travel to and fro with the late gentleman on several occasions, from the Lakehead to Toronto and from Toronto to the Lakehead and I was amazed, of course, and very much disturbed at his early sudden passing. In the conversations we have had over the past few years he has never at any time given me any intimation whatever of the fact he was seriously ill. It came to me with a great deal of surprise, and the feeling that I had lost someone who was more than

just a friend in the Legislature, someone with whom I had spent some considerable time. It is with great sincerity that we, in this group, would like to convey to the widow of the late member, and to his family, our sincerest, deepest sympathy.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are always pleased to welcome guests to the Legislature and today we welcome students from the following schools: In the east gallery, Blythwood public school, Toronto, and Emery collegiate institute, Weston; and in the west gallery, a group from the adult training centre, Toronto.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):** Mr. Speaker, you will recall that during the Speech from the Throne it was announced that there was fairly extensive reorganization of The Department of Health going on, and I would like to advise you today, sir, and through you the House, of an extensive reorganization of the administrative responsibilities relating to Ontario's mental health programme. The keynote of the changes is reflected in the establishment of a mental health division to include a number of new and important positions which will enable the department to assume a stronger leadership role and to achieve the necessary co-ordination of the rapidly expanding system of mental health facilities and services.

In keeping with the trend to decentralize the responsibility for providing care and treatment for the mentally ill, a number of consultants and advisers will be identified with the division to assist superintendents of provincial hospitals, and those responsible for the administration of local centres, in developing more effective programmes.

Dr. B. H. McNeel, formerly chief of the mental health branch, will be appointed to the position of director of the new professional services branch. In his new position, Dr. McNeel will be responsible for the further development and co-ordination of professional skills identified with mental health programmes. He will be assisted by a number of consultants whose services will be available to all mental health facilities, including those under local management as well as the provincial hospitals. It is intended that this new branch will give greater emphasis and importance to programmes for preven-

tion and rehabilitation, as well as the further development of professional skills employed in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders.

A new branch of hospital management services will also be established to assist the superintendents of provincial hospitals, and other mental health facilities, in their efforts to raise the standards of care by improving the administration and management of these institutions.

The day-to-day administration of provincial hospitals for the mentally ill, and for the retarded, will come under the control of a mental hospitals branch, and a mental retardation branch. Dr. D. E. Zarfas, who now carries these responsibilities for the mentally retarded, will continue as director of the mental retardation branch. The director of the mental hospitals branch has not yet been named. Dr. C. A. Buck, the present director of Ontario hospitals, will be appointed as a consultant to the new research and planning branch of the department.

The four new branches will be co-ordinated and directed by Dr. H. W. Henderson, formerly the director of community mental health services, who will assume the responsibilities of executive director of the mental health division.

**Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett):

1. Did those trucking companies which locked out the teamsters' union give ten days notice of their intention to do so, as required by regulation 503, section 19, subsection (1) under the PCV Act?

2. If not, did the hon. Minister suspend or cancel the PCV licences registered to those companies?

3. If such action was not taken, does the hon. Minister intend to cancel their licences now?

**Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport):** Mr. Speaker, none of the trucking companies involved in the current labour dispute in the for-hire trucking industry gave notice of intention to discontinue an authorized service.

No action has been taken to cancel or suspend any operating licences. The government, through the facilities of its Department of Labour, is doing all possible to bring about a settlement of this dispute.

**Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke):** Mr. Speaker, I have two questions for the hon. Minister of Labour, proper notice of which has been given.

Is the hon. Minister aware that many small manufacturers are suffering severe hardships as a result of the teamsters' strike, and that many members of the teamsters' union have expressed interest in returning to work? If so, would the hon. Minister inform this House: (a) What steps he is taking to bring about the settlement of the strike; and (b) Why he has not intervened prior to this time?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Speaker, in answer to part (a) of the question, may I state that, in addition to the conciliation services and conciliation board which were made available to the parties prior to the commencement of the strike, we have since that time initiated dozens of meetings between the parties and with each of the parties separately.

On at least three separate occasions we were instrumental in bringing them back to the bargaining table for negotiations. Naturally, the final responsibility for achieving a settlement in these circumstances rests with the parties themselves; and, as I have said on many other occasions, no authority exists which would allow the government to force either management or labour to sign a collective agreement against their will.

As an indication of the priority that this dispute is receiving from our department, both the Deputy Minister of Labour and our new conciliation officer, Mr. W. H. Dickie, have been working with the parties on a daily basis in an effort to help them reach an agreement.

In answer to the second part of the question, I myself have met on a number of occasions with representatives of the teamsters' union and of the truck operators. In fact, discussions were held with the parties last Thursday until 4 a.m. Friday morning, I am informed, and during Friday itself, during Saturday—and there were communications between the parties yesterday, Sunday. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, I would be interested in knowing what the hon. member means by "intervention by the government." Does he mean a forced settlement against their will, or just what does he have in mind?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Speaker, since the hon.—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** I will not bother to infringe on the duties and responsibilities of the hon. Minister, Mr. Speaker. I will ask him a second question.

Is the hon. Minister aware that members of the united steelworkers' union have been on strike at the Caland ore mines at Atikokan for more than five weeks? If so, would he inform the House: (a) What steps are being taken by his department to bring about a settlement of the strike; (b) Whether any requests for conciliation services have been received by his department, from either the union or the company; and (c) Why has his department not intervened since the strike began on February 16?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Speaker, my department has been in touch with representatives of both the united steelworkers' union and the Caland ore mines in connection with this dispute. I understand that both parties are represented by competent and experienced representatives. I can further assure the hon. member that steps are being taken at the present time to bring the parties together with respect to a possible resolution of the matter. However, it is not appropriate for me to deal further with this matter at this time.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question for the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart). In view of the examination under The Bankruptcy Act, and other investigations conducted in relation to one, Elias Rabbiah, does the hon. Attorney General intend to lay any charges against Rabbiah for any offences in relation to the affairs of Racan Photo-Copy Corporation Limited?

**Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General):** Mr. Speaker, I am aware of the examination referred to in the question by the hon. member. I can inform the House that we are investigating the matter but I am not prepared at this moment to advise the House what our action will be as our investigation is not yet complete.

**Mr. Singer:** Can the hon. Attorney General give us any indication as to when he will be prepared to make an announcement?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Yes, Mr. Speaker, just as soon as our investigation is complete, which I think will be soon.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Speaker, perhaps I could direct my question to the House leader; it was for the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner): Would the hon. Minister inform this House whether he intends to introduce legislation amending

The Metropolitan Toronto Act before the Easter recess?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Speaker, we will take it as notice.

**Mr. S. Farquhar** (Algoma-Manitoulin): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, and in the absence of the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Bukator), I have a question for the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) as follows: Would the hon. Minister inform this House whether he intends to take steps to ensure that there is no cruelty inflicted upon pregnant mares in the collection of urine for the purpose of preparing the drug, Estrogen?

**Hon. W. A. Stewart** (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, if the humane society of Ontario believes that there is any cruelty to any type of animal—and not just the pregnant mares referred to in the question—the society may lay charges under the Criminal Code. There is no problem there whatever. If there is any evidence of cruelty, the society can perfectly legitimately do that.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence** (St. George): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I rise on a point of order. It has to do with a newspaper report in this morning's *Toronto Globe and Mail*, in the column of Mr. Scott respecting some governors of the national hockey league. In any event, Mr. Young. He has been involved for a few years, as a television personality, in certain arguments respecting some governors of the national hockey league. In any event, Mr. Young, this morning, made certain references to me, and I believe the import of these references was that I was continually interrupting the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) on Thursday last. If Mr. Young had been in the House, Mr. Speaker, at the time that this particular argument was taking place, so that he would know whereof he writes, he would appreciate that there are two members in this House with the same surname as mine. It is probably a vain hope, but I would expect that Mr. Young will carry an apology tomorrow morning in this newspaper.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, before proceeding with the estimates, if there are no objections, I would direct the attention of the House to the third readings in order that we might take them at this time. If there are any bills that require further debate, we would hold them over.

### THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading upon motion:

Bill No. 3, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act.

Bill No. 68, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act.

Bill No. 69, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act, 1965.

Bill No. 70, An Act to amend The Retail Sales Tax Act, 1960-1961.

Bill No. 71, An Act to amend The Tobacco Tax Act, 1965.

Bill No. 72, An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act.

Bill No. 73, An Act to amend The Land Transfer Tax Act.

Bill No. 74, An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Speaker, to the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Thompson) and the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party (Mr. MacDonald); would they have any opposition to dealing with Bill No. 77, which is the last item under item No. 10, committee of the whole House?

**Clerk of the House:** The 5th order: House in committee; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** The Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends the following:

That,

the Lieutenant-Governor in council may authorize the Treasurer of Ontario to guarantee payment by Ontario of any debentures, bills or notes issued by, or of any temporary loan made to, the Ontario education capital aid corporation under the authority of The Ontario Education Capital Aid Corporation Act, 1966, and any guarantee given or purporting to be given under the authority of section 8 of The Ontario Education Capital Aid Corporation Act, 1966 is binding upon Ontario and is not open to question upon any ground whatever,

as provided in Bill No. 77, An Act to incorporate the Ontario education capital aid corporation.

Resolution concurred in.

### ONTARIO EDUCATION CAPITAL AID CORPORATION

House in committee on Bill No. 77, An Act to incorporate the Ontario education capital aid corporation.

Sections 1 to 16, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 77 reported.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves that the committee of the whole House rise and report a certain resolution and a certain bill without amendment, and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs leave to report a certain resolution and a certain bill without amendment and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Clerk of the House: The 28th order: House in committee of supply; Mr. Reilly in the chair.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

On vote 611:

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Could I have an explanation of the item, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy and Resources Management): Mr. Chairman, I might say that we can account for most of this loss in our operation last year on the operation of the line from Cochrane to Moosonee. During the past year, there were very little wood products moving, and of course we have to maintain a service from Cochrane to Moosonee. We hope—and I understand—that there is more wood being cut this year, so perhaps our loss will not be quite as heavy in the coming year as it was last year.

We are also operating into Elk lake. This line has never paid, and we feel this service should be continued so as to move out the pulp and the lumber that is cut there every year. The balance of the loss is made up in increase in wages.

Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale): Would the hon. Minister tell us whether that is an overall loss of the commission or whether it is a loss referable only to the rail operation?

Hon. Mr. Simonett: No, this is an overall loss on the complete operation, including communications, rails, express—the total operation.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): May I ask the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, whether any plans are under way for further development

along the line itself, so that further development there might cut this kind of loss in the future?

Hon. Mr. Simonett: Well, Mr. Chairman, we are at the present time building a spur into the Dofasco mine. We are also building a spur for the Texas Gulf mine at Timmins. We would hope that these two mines will be in operation inside of 24 months and, as soon as they come in full operation, we can expect a profit, instead of a loss, on the ONR.

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, what was the total loss on the ONR operation itself?

Hon. Mr. Simonett: I am sorry, I do not have those figures with me. As the hon. member knows, the commission was before the committee on commissions and I do not have a breakdown.

Vote 611 agreed to.

On vote 716:

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, under item 1 of that vote, would the hon. Minister explain what grants were given this year under that item?

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, this grant is the annual \$75 per bed grant. It has not yet been given; it will be given, we hope, after this vote is passed. There are 41,000 beds in the province eligible for this grant and this comes to \$3,075,000. There is \$1 million allocated to four hospitals to assist them with the payment of what has been designated unmanageable debt. The second item is a \$500,000 special grant for a teaching hospital. This goes to Kingston general hospital and is the remaining half of a \$1 million grant that was undertaken last year.

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Could the hon. Minister tell us how much of item one will be going to the Metropolitan Toronto hospitals?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, I am sorry I cannot tell that figure. I think there is something like—roughly, I am only guessing now—something like 10,000 beds and \$75 per bed.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, is there any reason why these items cannot be included in the regular estimates?

Mr. Chairman: Is there any reason why these items cannot be included in the regular estimates? This was the question, was it not?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This again, Mr. Chairman, is the question that comes up every year.

We are not certain, sir, that this grant is going to be carried on every year. It is carried on from year to year, so long as we believe hospitals need it; but we do hope that the time will come when hospitals will not need it. For that reason, I think it should be on an ad hoc basis.

**Mr. Bryden:** Does it not put them in rather an uncertain position, when they do not know whether they are going to get certain money or not? They have to depend on the government, in its wisdom and mercy, whether or not it will give it to them. It seems to me it would be better if they were able to see in advance what they were going to be able to get, and what they were not going to be able to get.

With regard to item No. 2, the decision, according to the hon. Minister, was made last year. Why could it not have been put into the estimates of last year?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, the \$75 per bed is for specific purposes, for capital expenditure, either to buy certain equipment that has been unforeseen probably by the hospitals, or is not covered under cost sharing. It is for debt reduction, for the payment of interest, matters of this kind, or for capital repairs that the hospital must face from time to time.

It has nothing to do with the ongoing operating budget. This is all worked out in the per diem rate. For that reason, the hospital actually does not have to consider this. It is sort of found money for them, although it is always very skillfully applied, I think.

Now the matter of the \$500,000 might well have been included, but we are still not sure of the total extent of this capital programme, and there will be a very much larger amount submitted for this particular hospital, as for all other university affiliated hospitals, in the days that lie ahead.

This \$500,000 might well have been included in this year's budget. I frankly cannot tell you why we did not do it, but it was an undertaking last year. We paid \$500,000 because the second \$500,000 was not needed at the time. It is needed now, before the end of this fiscal year.

Vote 716 agreed to.

**Mr. Chairman:** This completes the estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1966.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Is that vote 716, or does that mean the whole thing?

**Mr. Chairman:** No, that winds up all estimates for 1966.

**Clerk of the House:** The year ending March 31, 1966.

**Mr. Singer:** Oh, that one! That was the year that was.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR (continued)

On vote 901:

**Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke):** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister is going to answer any of the questions that were brought up during the various speeches?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to deliver any address in reply. I think many of these items will come up under the various votes and I would be glad to deal with those items at that time.

A large part of the hon. member's remarks on the opening had to do with compensation, and we have arranged for time for debate on the subject of compensation, which will be after the estimates, immediately after them.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, I thought the hon. Minister had stated he wanted to wait until the start of this debate to make a few comments. That was my impression.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, I did not say that.

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** Mr. Chairman, perhaps for our guidance, you may advise us where we might refer to policy or legislation without getting too mixed up and rambling too far afield while we are dealing with the estimates. There are two or three points I would like to raise that deal with the policy and sections under The Labour Relations Act.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, under vote 905, which is labour relations board, that is one. I think most of the items that you have in mind will fall right into place under the various votes.

There is human rights, which is vote 907. There is research, which is 908 and the rest of the votes are all listed. There is industrial training at 902: labour standards, I think, would be one in which you would be interested, which is 904.

**Mr. Chairman:** Labour policy!

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, well he can express his views.

**Mr. Chairman:** Under which vote?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Under whichever vote it comes.

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister if The Athletics Control Act of 1947 has ever been revised?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Not to my immediate knowledge.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, may I suggest to the hon. Minister that he completely revise the Act and bring it into modern-day thinking, either following the original AAU of C rules, or use the international rules for both the amateur end of boxing and wrestling, because I notice in one of the rules, as it is indicated here, you have sort of some discrimination being shown. That is on page three of the regulations—the commissioner shall not issue a licence to a female to take part in an amateur or professional boxing or wrestling contest, or exhibition.

Now, it is getting to be quite a show in certain parts of the United States when it comes to women being engaged in this type of activity. I am not just saying that we should have it in here, but possibly this section of the regulations might have been left out completely.

Then again, may I ask of the hon. Minister, if there have been any amateur suspensions in boxing or wrestling, or maybe is this a little too much to be asking the department now? I would ask it of the athletics control commissioner later, then.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not know of any suspensions recently. As you probably know, professional boxing and professional wrestling is in a declining situation. Even in the past three to four years, the amount of activity in those fields has been lessening, and the regulations are designed primarily for safety; safety of the participants. Hence the bulk of the department's interest lies with respect to medical examinations and the proper sponsoring of the bouts, which is controlled through the licences issued to promoters and the appointment of judges and ring officials.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I will not enlarge on any of this, but looking through the duties of wrestlers, you find some kind of odd things in there, which possibly could be eliminated completely.

For example, under 4—(d) on page 56, you have:

A wrestler shall not apply a strangehold to opponent in any manner.

You can see how this is out of date:

(g) Gouge, rub or apply pressure, perspiration or foreign matter into an opponent's eyes.

There would be no professional wrestling if you had to enforce the rule:

(h) Scratch or bite an opponent.

So you can see that the whole Act needs rewriting.

May I suggest to the hon. Minister, too, that he also consider some protection for other types of athletic sports? Maybe hockey, maybe track and field, maybe some of the other athletic activities could be incorporated under the regulations that are presently in effect by the department.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, has any consideration been given to collective bargaining legislation for professional nurses? It is some time now since there has been talk of this, and I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us if he has anything in mind for this year.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Is that under "Head Office" or "Administration"? Is that not vote 903?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Under general legislation. I was under the impression that we could ask these questions anywhere.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It should be under vote 903 or vote 905, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** The athletics commissioner is under this vote, am I right?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes.

**Mr. Singer:** I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us how much of his time is taken up with boxing and wrestling. I notice that a year ago Mr. McKenzie was the chairman of a rather fascinating organization called the world boxing association, and in that capacity I gather he had several interesting tours of various parts of North America and perhaps other parts of the world.

The world boxing association has always interested me. They seem to have their own set of rules. Some people have one champion and they seem to end up with another one. I am wondering how that fits in with his duties. It occurred to me that if he was

doing the important job that he should be doing, that he perhaps might not have had too much time to devote to the attention of the world boxing association. Or if he did devote all the time that he might have been devoting, then he did not have too much time to devote to the hon. Minister in his troubles.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The world boxing association is a jurisdictional situation, having to do with boxing on an alleged world basis. Ontario has been a member of this organization, based on an attempt to get some degree of uniformity in the rules and principles, I assume, which are applied to this type of exhibition. A year or so ago, Mr. McKenzie, who is our Ontario athletics commissioner, was elected as president of the WBA. His official duties involve many communications by telephone, but as far as his absence from his Ontario responsibilities—I believe there were four meetings which took him away from the province.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, whether or not he was present or absent, I think we should spend a minute or two wondering about the usefulness of this whole thing.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The WBA?

**Mr. Singer:** Yes, the WBA, and whether or not it is worth devoting to this any of the time of an Ontario official. I understand that the WBA recognizes a gentleman named Ernie Terrell as the world heavyweight champion, and there are all sorts of other people who recognize another gentleman, named Cassius Clay, as the world champion and apparently "never the twain shall meet."

We have an affair going on in Maple Leaf gardens tomorrow night and, because Terrell is not going to be there, for reasons best known to himself, this is not a championship fight in Ontario, but it might be in New York. What business have we got in this nonsense at all?

It would seem to me, Mr. Chairman, very simply, that if we would recognize these boxing matches as exhibitions and make sure that they are conducted according to certain reasonable rules the same as we do with wrestling, it would be a very minor part of any government official's occupation. I do not think that we have any business at all determining who is going to be the champion of the world and I do not think that we could really care less. We all have our opinions—whether some hon. members of this House are going to be present tomorrow night, I do not know—and I suppose it will be a grand

show, but really I just cannot see the worthwhile purpose of having Mr. McKenzie or anybody else worrying about whether the rules in Boston are the same as the rules in Chicago or New Orleans, or Toronto, or what have you. I think it is a waste of time and it is a waste of government money. I would far rather see Mr. McKenzie as Ontario athletics commissioner concerning himself about small children playing hockey and baseball and that sort of thing. I think far too much of our time is wasted on this phony nonsense. For those who want to see it, hurrah for them! Let them go and support it, but I do not think that the government should waste its time on it.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, last year I asked the hon. Minister if he was going to provide a portable track. Has the department reached any decision on the portable track for track and field, one that could be transported around the province and—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The cost of a portable track is about \$21,000 and having in mind the total budget and the amount of use that this track would have, it is my view and the department's view that the money would be better spent on sports equipment for teenagers or youngsters in getting them started in healthy amateur sport.

I have to agree with the hon. member for Downsview. As far as I am concerned, professional boxing has about the lowest priority in my mind that I could possibly give it. I would think that almost everything in my department, including youngsters' amateur sports and that type of thing, all have a much higher rating. I would rather follow that along. By the same token, however, I think that we might be able to have a portable track somewhere but I think maybe that it had better be the responsibility of some other organization to sponsor it. We have helped, from time to time, to repair tracks that are portable.

**Mr. Newman:** Would the hon. Minister consider increasing grants to certain athletics associations in the province, like the central Ontario or southwestern Ontario, to enable them to get a portable track?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not think that everything should be done by the government; I think there is an area here where volunteer effort has a place. We would be glad to consider it, but I would not want to promise to increase the grants.

**Mr. Newman:** Thank you.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Under vote 901 under "salaries," Mr. Chairman, I notice that in the last two years this vote has gone up about 43 per cent. Could the hon. Minister tell us how large the increase in staff has been, and why, and how many supervisors are included in the salaries?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Item 1 is described as "salaries" and the current request is for \$636,500. These items continually go up as the department expands. At the moment, under this particular vote, the following persons are involved:

Under administration, there are 28, and I will give the even dollar figures: 28 people, \$176,000; legal department, four on the staff for a total of \$26,500; information branch, eight persons, just under \$46,000; and the accounts branch, 43 people, \$167,500; personnel branch, 14 persons, just a shade under \$75,000; the labour safety council has—we have asked for two permanent staff to advise the labour safety council or to provide secretarial assistance—there is an item of \$17,000 there; district offices involve 20 people at \$76,000; the athletics commissioner with two people involved, with a total of \$13,000; the women's bureau has six people at something under \$40,000.

When we talk about salaries, one of the things that has happened is that in the course of the reorganization of the department—and this would apply to all branches throughout the department—new personnel have been added where we think the branches need additional help. In addition, under the review by the civil service commission of the civil servants' salaries and classifications, there has been a marked increase, which helps to account for the increased percentage.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, could the hon. Minister tell us if all his legal work is done by his own staff?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Almost all of it; I would think about 85 per cent of all the legal work was done within the department and/or by reference to the Attorney General's department.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Now, in relation to supervisors, could the hon. Minister of Labour tell us in the last year the new people brought in?

What percentage or what numbers of these people have been ordinary clerical staff and what numbers would be classed as supervisory people?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I would have to have that analyzed. I would be glad to do so and get the information.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Following that then, Mr. Chairman, as far as the estimates are concerned—public accounts—we have the salaries of about seven people here and we have other salaries, \$384,000. Would the hon. Minister tell us where we could find the breakdown of that figure?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member is making reference to the naming of certain people and the salaries beside them?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** That is right.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, the public accounts only publish details of people receiving in excess of a certain amount of money. Others are not published. It is something in the order of \$6,000 or \$8,000. Whatever the line is, the names and amounts are published above that.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Perhaps the hon. Minister could find out what the line is. Do I understand that everybody else would be under the line? Could the hon. Minister tell us how much of the salaries is estimated for Office Overload or other outside help?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** For instance, there is an item in the public accounts, which the hon. member has before him: \$17,000. That was for Office Overload, for instance. That would represent possibly four people and if you break that down, why, you would find that it represents part-time work for many people—but not in large amounts, because it would be spread across the department.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Perhaps I have not made myself clear. I am speaking of the \$636,500 that is estimated for next year.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** None of that is Office Overload.

**Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park):** Mr. Chairman, just before we leave this vote, I would like to commend the hon. Minister on item No. 5, assistance to amateur sports, \$130,000. The hon. members will recall that this figure has been going up substantially over the last few years, particularly since the present hon. Minister took over, and I compliment him for that. This government provides assistance to our people who go from Ontario to take part in the Olympic games and the British Empire games.

I had the honour of representing the government, just two or three weeks ago, at an affair with the central Ontario Olympic association. They were very pleased with what we were doing and they hope, and I hope too, and told them, that our contribution to our athletes in this connection would be increased as time goes along. Right now, as you know, Mr. Chairman, we have some very outstanding track and field people in Ontario. They are competing with the best in the world; and anything that we can do through our hon. Minister of Labour, and the amateur sport programme, to assist them not only with money but in equipment, I support wholeheartedly. I am glad to see this amount in there; and I trust that next year it will be even more.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I had no intention of bringing this up again but, since the hon. member for High Park mentioned assistance to amateur sport, then I would like to ask the hon. Minister: What is the difference between a \$500 wrestling licence for a professional wrestler class 1, and a \$5 licence for the same wrestler—but a class 2 licence? Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister can give it to me personally later.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Fine, I will get the information and supply it later.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for High Park has mentioned the amateur sport. I am wondering about sporting goods that are given to various clubs throughout the province. I suggest that instead of giving these clubs the baseball bats or whatever it is—and I am sure they are welcome—I am wondering if the department does this in order to get a public relations advantage. Or it might be a question of patronage? I do not know—but I am wondering why the hon. Minister cannot give a particular grant to each one of the clubs that is involved so that they could buy what they think is best.

I happen to be connected with several clubs in my own particular constituency. I know they appreciate what they do get from the government. However, I am wondering if they could not use the money to buy other equipment which, they might know, the team needs.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** This is a matter of opinion. I am glad to hear what the hon. member has to say, but I could not go along with him about cash grants to clubs on a general basis, or as a general policy. We are

able to get far better value for the money that we spend and we are in a better position to purchase; we get the best prices possible on the equipment. As far as patronage goes, only the hon. member for Etobicoke would throw that word into this debate because I have never, nor has my office, had anything to do with the purchase, calling for tenders, or otherwise dealing in or about the equipment that is sent to various clubs.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister has mentioned the word "tenders." I am wondering if he could tell us—I suppose everything is done by tender—the names of the companies which have provided equipment, and the various amounts that have been purchased from each one of these companies?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, now, if the hon. member will look at the public accounts to which he had reference a little while ago, I think he will find an example of the type of purchase. It is on page 1-5 in the public accounts, The Department of Labour—the first page of the department itself. He will find there reference to the Chisholm-McCross Company, Cooper-Weeks Limited, A. G. Spalding and Brothers, Wellinger and Dunn Limited, having to do with accounts over \$5,000; and for accounts under \$5,000, they total \$3,479 at that time. It gives the hon. member some idea of the nature of the suppliers and who they are.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Are these smaller accounts done by tender, too?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** They would be made up of probably rush orders, things like that, that are required on short notice. So they would not necessarily be on tender.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** On 901, Mr. Chairman, in connection with advertising, could the hon. Minister tell us how he is able to effect a saving this year and why the estimates were larger last year?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We have entered into a new arrangement with the federal government with respect to industrial training. They will be sharing in the bulk of our expenses in that branch and, while this item may be reduced, it will be reflected in the budget under industrial training.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Could the hon. Minister tell us what companies actually were hired in the past year? What advertising programmes were launched?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The agency which looks after our Department of Labour is the Foster Advertising Agency of Toronto. There have been occasions when a firm, Newton and Company, has been used. Speaking in general, last year was not a big spending year. It was an in-between year with respect to advertising, in the presentation of programmes to the public. This current year will see a much larger expenditure with respect to the cost of presenting the department's programmes to the public.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Just one other question on advertising: would the hon. Minister tell us if this advertising is done on the radio, too? It seems to me that TV is very expensive. Some of these programmes are put on after the average labouring man has probably gone to bed. I think TV time, as I say, is expensive. Now I wonder could advertising be done, say, on the radio, at times when these people would be travelling to and from their work?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Radio has not been used yet. It will be during this coming year, with respect to certain of our programmes, on an increased basis. But, largely, the media has been television, weekly and daily newspapers, and direct mail.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Could the hon. Minister tell us why the things are put on in the late evening? Has a study been made to determine what is the best time?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Prime time.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** For labouring people?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I bring up the problem of miscellaneous house service work contracts at this stage in the estimates?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member called this miscellaneous what?

**Mr. Newman:** This happens to be miscellaneous house service work contracts, as used by some companies to hire one individual to do service work, or general maintenance, in an organization. By hiring an individual under contract, they evade paying unemployment insurance, and workmen's compensation, and so on.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You are referring, let us say, to the janitor's contract?

**Mr. Newman:** That is right.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It has nothing to do with our department at all, any more than they would go out and purchase wax or floor polish. It is an individual contract made by the company itself.

**Mr. Newman:** Is there no department at all under whose estimates one could discuss this? After all, the company is actually bypassing certain labour rules by doing this.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, he would be subject as an employer. The company might have one man, he said. I think what you were trying to suggest was that the firm that holds the janitorial service contract might send one man. That one man would be one, probably, of many employees. To get the labour conditions you would look to his employer, not to the company where the service is being performed.

**Mr. Newman:** You are right, Mr. Minister, and I can see that an individual can be hired by any type of company and has no recourse to help from the government.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** If he were an individual, he would be an employee of the company.

**Mr. Newman:** The individual is both an employee and employer. The company comes along and hires just one individual to do general maintenance in the concern.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Then you are suggesting that there is a one-man company?

**Mr. Newman:** Set up primarily by the employer, though. The employer does this intentionally to evade a lot of the fringes.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I know; I have heard of those cases in years gone by, but I have not heard of any in the last year and a half to two years.

Now, if you get at the real substance of the relationship, we would have to look at the contract, to ascertain whether it was a bone-fide contract at arm's length, or whether it was a fictitious arrangement. If you have a case in mind, if you will send the material, a copy of the documents, and the names to us in the department, we will have the labour standards branch look into the circumstances.

**Mr. Newman:** I will do that, Mr. Minister, because I have a contract here.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 901 carry?

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, I think we can agree that this section of the estimates, industrial training branch—

**Mr. Chairman:** We have not come to the industrial training branch yet. That is on vote 902. I am wondering if 901 has carried?

Vote 901 agreed to.

On vote 902:

**Mr. Gisborn:** I am sorry, Mr. Chairman. As I say, I think we can agree that, under this section of the estimates, the industrial training branch could be considered one of the most important subjects that we might deal with during the estimates of The Department of Labour this year. There has been much talk about the need for training and re-training. We have had what might be considered scares by headlines, of the need for something like 60,000 skilled tradesmen across the province. We are getting statements from federal labour officials to the effect that there are vacancies for something like 60,000 skilled workers across the province.

I would hope, at this point, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister will relate to this House some of the things that the Opposition and the public are entitled to know in regard to what has been built up to be a serious problem, what is considered to be a serious problem and how are we going to head into it. I have had no way of doing research to find out if things I read in the press are correct. I would like to know what the hon. Minister thinks about the related problem of a lack of skilled tradesmen across the province, and if he has any evidence to indicate there are jobs. I think we should know in what particular industries we might find a vacancy for a particular skill, how many persons might be involved now in training programmes.

We have heard a lot about programme 4 and programme 5. I think programme 4 is the OJT programme, is that correct? And programme 5 is the short-term unemployed training programme?

I have had a little experience with programme 5 in the city of Hamilton. I have not found anything to indicate that it is serving any purpose whatsoever. If I am wrong, I will be pleased, and I would like to know. We should have some answers.

Are they really started yet? Is there anything off the ground? Let us take the on-the-job training programme. Can the hon. Minister tell us how many industries have agreed to participate in the on-the-job programme, where they are and how many persons might be involved, and how the costs are shared specifically?

Is the government conducting a recruitment programme overseas, and if so, by

which department? Is the department doing the recruitment carrying out the recruitment programme with the full endorsement of The Department of Labour, as being part of the government?

I have a few more questions, but I think we should have some outline as to just what is going on in this whole field of lack of skilled tradesmen, and in the training field. I am not really convinced that we are on the right track or if we know where we are going. Certainly the hon. Minister's report is quite vague as to what is going on. He will have to admit it. The sections in his report on the industrial training branch give us almost no information at all in regard to the programmes that we feel are the most important at this particular time.

Of course, we know the apprenticeship programme has been going on for some time. There was a base for it, and, of course, the figures show that there is some improvement. But any improvement there has not had any impact yet, because of its new development across the province.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It must be certainly well known to everybody that there is a shortage, not only of skilled labour, but of unskilled labour.

Let me make this point: This shortage of manpower is not peculiar to the province of Ontario. It exists right across this continent, and probably one of the fullest articles describing this situation and indicating the widespread nature of the manpower shortage is to be found in either last week's issue of *Newsweek*, or the second last issue, in which it describes this as a situation which is spread right across the North American continent.

In trying to deal with it—it has to do with an upsurge in our economy. It has to do with the availability of jobs and probably greater production, and the sale of our goods leading to more jobs being available. How to deal with this situation is a problem which concerns our government as a whole. It concerns certain departments and some of us more than others.

Let me distinguish between The Department of Education and The Department of Labour. I admit that the question of those words "programme 4," and "programme 5" with respect to the federal government, make it all a little confusing. But the fact is that many of these programmes that are provided by the federal government under the headings of programmes 4 and 5—in fact there are many other programmes that have

to do with grants. If I could suggest that we just forget items 4 and 5, I will try to give you a practical definition of where we assume the responsibility in The Department of Labour. I would put it this way.

We assume the responsibility with respect to training on the job. That would automatically take training of unemployed people over into The Department of Education. It would mean that classroom training would come under The Department of Education, and so on. It would also mean that we leave The Department of Labour with a truly industrial type of training which, as I say, is on the job but also works hand in hand with industry.

Industry also works hand in hand, let me tell you, with The Department of Education in researching future needs, and that sort of thing, for classroom training, for the kinds of trades and skills which in other areas our department has an interest. I do not want to complicate this subject any more than that, but let me say that the basic agreement we have with Ottawa with respect to on-the-job training is a 50-50 arrangement, and we will organize it and administer it. It was against that contract that we moved slowly in the year 1965 to get the nucleus and the personnel to handle this type of situation, because we require people not only to go out and explain the programme in some detail, but we require people to establish the curricula and the courses of training and to work out just what was suitable.

In this day and age I think we have to look at each situation as it develops, because the kind of training that was suitable and acceptable 10 or 15 years ago certainly has no relationship to the kind of need and opportunity that exists today with changing tools and changing methods and so on. I was quite serious in my opening remarks in pointing out that we have all had—members of the New Democratic Party, of the Liberal Party, of our own party and of similar groups in Ottawa; in fact, any group that had any interest in production or the work force of our country—something to do with the subject. Whether by way of attending conferences called automation conferences or what, does not matter, but I think we have studied all we need to study at the moment as to what is required in relationship to our own departments, to let us get on with the job. That is what I meant when I said a week ago that our policy was to translate words into action, and by that I meant "Get this on-the-job training programme on the way."

In case anybody thought I was over-enthusiastic in my statements about the importance and the contribution that on-the-job training could make to this general situation, I really meant it. Last Tuesday, I endeavoured to have up-to-date information: There were some 96 firms which had made actual agreements with the department for training which involved 8,050 persons.

As of noon today coming into the House, those figures have changed. They are up to 105 firms who have made arrangements with the department, and the total number of people involved is 9,176. It was against this growing interest and use of this programme that I said last week—and I repeat my prediction—that within a year from now there will be at least 25,000 people, if not more, taking advantage of on-the-job training.

On-the-job training, what does it mean? It simply means improving and training and upgrading one's skills so that people can qualify for better jobs, better pay and more responsibility; in other words, to create more opportunities for themselves. That, of course, leads to the quality of our work force which, in turn, is directly related to our productivity and our capacity in this country—I do not think I need make much distinction between Ontario and Canada in this context that we are talking about—with respect to our foreign trade, and we are all aware of the importance that that has on our society and economy.

Let me give you some idea of the kind of firms that made up the 105 that have made arrangements with our department as of now. This came about through a mailing, a direct mailing to every employer of more than 15 people in Ontario, and that mailing took place last fall. We outlined briefly to them the type of training this was; what opportunity benefits it offered employers; and invited them to indicate their interest or otherwise.

Within ten days of that mailing we were swamped. All of our resources at the department, even our telephone facilities, were swamped dealing with the inquiries that were made to us. So far, the interest indicated has come on a short-term basis as for short-term training from some 648 employers of more than 15 people. Some of these employers and places of business number their work force up in the several thousands. We have several projects before us at the moment which will involve at least 1,000 trainees for each arrangement that we make.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, before the hon. Minister gets off the point I would like

to keep to this subject so we do not get too far ahead of ourselves.

In informing the House of the numbers of firms involved in the on-the-job training programme and giving us the number of 8,000 employees at the first report, and then increasing to 105 with over 9,000—first, where is the cost involved, and how is it involved in the on-the-job industrial training programme?

What I am thinking is, that I am sure that in industry there has been a continuing programme of on-the-job training. They have kept their own people advancing from one job to another. What I am not sure of is how you recruit it; how do you make an agreement that so many people want on-the-job training in that particular plant? Even if we follow this programme to the point we have reached at this point, this has not added any new people to the work force in regard to the number of vacancies we are talking about.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Surely the hon. member must understand the background for this subject. However, I would be glad to give him what I know about it. It may well be that many of the leading industries in this province for many years have had their own in-plant training. Some of the leading industries have had training which encouraged people to advance their school grades, and some of them have encouraged employees to go on into engineering.

Now, I tell you quite frankly, those far-seeing employers, with the co-operation of their own employees, have done a great deal to look after themselves; or, in other words, to assume their own responsibility in this field.

However, there is another area—I would not call it secondary industry but I call it smaller- or medium-sized industry—where the employers and indeed the work force on the other hand have never settled down to work out a joint programme of training. They have relied on someone else to train people and when they needed help they would make an offer on the labour market or through the employment service or by advertising. And so we get into the question of robbing Peter to pay Paul, which gets nobody anywhere.

Now, it was recognition of that situation of robbing Peter to pay Paul within the manpower availability of our work force that led us to hold a conference, a meeting last fall of employers, and this was pointed out to management. This was the background or the basis for us getting into this on-the-job

training. We said there was no sense in one employer taking a man that his competitor had trained. We need more people trained and everybody participating in the training scheme to establish this. First, we need uniformity within the training system to make sure that it is all going to be worthwhile. And secondly, to try to establish on what is called a block basis, so that this—you see, there are many skills that do not require three years of training, they might require six weeks or six months—but if the trainee receives instruction in that skill, on what is called a block basis, then we can build on that basic training and go on at a different time. We could go on next year and build another block in the scheme of things, with respect to him.

I do not want to jump around here. I am not trying to avoid the question of the hon. member, but he made mention of immigration. Now, immigration, as you must know, is a federal matter. The control of immigration rests with, and the standards against which people, or the rules against which people can come to this country are determined by, the federal government. I simply remind the hon. member—and those rules must be well known to him, at least that they exist. And whether or not a man must have parents or a relative or guarantees of support when he gets into this country, or whether he can gain admission by having no guarantee of support, or if there is any educational qualification—all of these things are matters that are, finally, within the purview of the federal Department of Immigration.

There is a recent change in that situation at Ottawa. I do not know whether the federal government has its new department established to take this on, or not. It is against the rules of admission set by the federal government that we, provincially—and other provinces are interested in this, too—endeavour to interest and attract people from other countries to come into Canada.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** I do not want to interrupt the hon. Minister but I know he is wandering from the on-job training in order to make a point.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I was asked about the immigration.

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, there is the situation. There are many countries in Europe that forbid any advertising for people to take employment in a country outside their own.

In other words, they do not want to lose their own work force so this makes that aspect of it doubly difficult.

As to encouraging immigration to this province, under our present set-up that is the responsibility of The Department of Economics and Development. There are some industries which, themselves will go to—let me not mention the countries—but will go to another country because they want to get trained engineers, or another category, or another group. They will send their own personnel manager over, frequently with a representative of our Department of Economics and Development, and endeavour—in fact, I tell you quite frankly some of our own government departments have recruited directly from outside the North American continent, and have conducted interviews to get people in from those other countries.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** That is a sad state of affairs.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, there is just a shortage of bodies. I do not think it is a sad story at all.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Europe had a shortage, too.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Oh, this is true.

**Mr. Chairman:** Could we stay on vote 902, on-the-job and factory training?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It may be the survival of something or other; I will not say the fittest, but there we are.

But let me go on on the question then of financing. The money is not the entire thing about on-the-job training. It is to get the employers in this category—and I am not talking about those very large employers who have been doing this for years, I am talking about those who have not been doing it—to train them and interest them in the possibility of building up what is called a bank of reserve talent within their own organization.

The payment for that comes in this fashion. There is retraining and upgrading of current staff, with federal cost-sharing on a 50-50 basis with the province. That is programme 4; but I said that we are trying to keep away from these numbers—just talk about on-the-job training. These costs are administrative costs, and the cost of the instructors. These are not large amounts; it is really the idea that is being sold.

There is also the training of persons who were unskilled and unemployed, and who are referred to programmes and opportunities for training through the national employment

service. On this basis, we expect to receive, for the unemployed group, a 75 per cent sharing with the federal government.

Let me say this to the hon. members: There is some argument in some quarters about the national employment service; and, let me say to you quite frankly, we think that that is the area under the supervision and control of the federal government, where the unemployed factor and the statistics and the data and so on should be pulled together so it can be related on a national basis, where the need can be assessed from a national point of view. Some provinces have the view that the national employment service should be, in effect, abandoned and be taken over by the provinces. I do not. I think the NES is the nucleus of an organization which can participate and assist in these retraining programmes, which will be helpful to all of us. As far as we are concerned in this province, we have had tremendous co-operation from the national employment service and I hope they go on to bigger and better things with us.

May I make one other comment about on-the-job training? I have not the latest figures but I can tell hon. members that there are no comparative figures of any size in any province in this country, even other industrial provinces, with respect to on-the-job training and what is being accomplished or achieved by them at the moment. At the moment, Ontario is away out in front, miles in front.

When I say that, do not think I am saying that everything is perfect and that there is nothing else to do. I do not say anything of that sort at all; nothing is perfect. We have to be open-minded, and keep plunging forward on into the future, and we will do that. But at the moment it is probable that our plan will be taken in its entirety by the federal government and sold as an example to all other provinces in this country.

**Mr. Gisborn:** I thank the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman. Of course, the figures he gave regarding those employers who had made application to participate in these on-the-job training programmes—nothing has really started yet.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Oh, yes, they have; they are under way right now.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Do I take it that the recruitment of new staff, mentioned in the hon. Minister's report—that these are some of the people who are doing training?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The training is done by an instructor on the job. This involves people who are presently employed and who are capable of being upgraded. People who are unemployed are referred to a particular industry or employer by the national employment service or by anybody else, and hired as trainees.

Let me give the hon. member some of the details of on-the-job training, and I might say at the outset that certain garment industries seem to come in at the very beginning. I was afraid that the whole operation of the scheme was going to be in that area, but that balanced itself out.

Acoustic tile applicators—there is one firm involved with 20 trainees; antenna installers and domestic appliance servicemen, one firm with 39 trainees; assemblers and fitters, two firms with 227 men or women; beef boners, one firm, 12 people; buffers and polishers, one firm, 40 people; ceramic workers, one firm, 15 people; chemical process operators, two firms, 78 people; electric appliance workers, two firms, 86 workers; flexible metal tubing workers, one firm, eight people; foundry workers, two firms, 145 trainees; furnace builders, one firm, 33 people; furniture woodworkers, seven firms, 2,070 people; iron assay technicians, one firm, 18 people; leather cutters, two firms, 61 people; machine operators, three firms, 190 people; meat cutters and processors, two firms, 119 people; metal fabricators, two firms, 1,190 people; miners, four employers, 659 people; motor winders, two firms, 20 people; pharmaceutical workers, one firm, 12 people; rivet makers, one firm, 20 people; sewing machine operators, 53 firms, 3,123 trainees; textile workers, five firms, 621 people; welders, four firms, 250 people; wire workers, one firm, 14 trainees; plastics workers, one firm, 10 people; laboratory workers, one firm, 12 people; and business machine servicemen, one firm, 72 people.

All of this has been done and has been going on for six months. I do not think that I have to speak politically about this subject. I speak because I believe in what we are doing and I am enthusiastic about what is going on. I hope that these courses will continue, even without reference to The Department of Labour, and that management and labour themselves will insist on these courses for their mutual benefit in the days ahead.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would think before the House convenes again after proroguing that we may have

a report, perhaps in the hon. Minister's review of some of the results and the increased participation so that we might be able to have the names of the firms involved and jointly keep track of what is going on.

I would ask the hon. Minister how often does the department receive reports from local agencies in regard to the unemployed programme?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** At least on a weekly basis.

**Mr. Gisborn:** What are the results of this programme? Is it producing fruitfully along the lines of successful graduates in jobs? What kind of results are we getting from that programme? I have not seen a report any place yet.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** They are hired on the job, to start off with it. The fact is that at the beginning of a course they are taken on as employees, whether they have been in the firm before or whether they have been unemployed. When they go in to an on-the-job training course, they are, right at that moment, an employee of the firm.

**Mr. Gisborn:** The report might answer one problem we raised when we went into this programme and that was a follow-up—to find out how long they were staying, and how many were leaving, within a certain length of time. Do not some take a business course—a commercial course—one of the business college courses? This is of interest to me. I found that in Hamilton it has not been too successful and one reason given to me was that the applicants were not qualified when they were accepted. They would go for a few weeks and then peter out.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Could I just answer that by a reference to dropouts? Would that be in the area indicating failure, or otherwise? It varies from industry to industry, and I could get the specific figures for the hon. member. I would think as we go on, and, as I think the hon. member mentioned, that maybe in another six months, say, by mid-year, we should have some figures—as of June 30, perhaps—to size up this situation.

If I heard the hon. member correctly, in his last comment I think he was referring to the training of people for something to which they were not suited, or for whom there were no jobs.

**Mr. Gisborn:** I was referring to those who take business courses—the commercial courses through a business college. They do not have a job but take the course and, I understand, they are subsidized under unemployment insurance. Has the provincial government something to do with this? I understand that the dropouts there are higher than in any other area.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That type of training example the hon. member gave, does not come within our jurisdiction. I would think it would come under The Department of Education.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I have a specific question for the hon. Minister. Am I right in thinking that the precursor of the on-the-job training programmes in many ways was the Leaside educational assistance programme, the "Leap" project? Am I not right in thinking that there was a particularly large emphasis on educational upgrading as a part of that prototype? All of these programmes seem to have a heavy skill emphasis—almost exclusively. What does the hon. Minister think of the pattern that is emerging; or has, in fact, any pattern emerged in regard to the educational factors?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I am familiar with the Leaside project, but it does not deal with our department because it is academic in its nature.

There are certain areas where a joint aspect is involved in this matter. I do not know whether it was by coincidence or design that the hon. member for Wentworth East talked about a report and an analysis of progress after, say, six months had gone by, say, by mid-year. I think that would be the proper time to make the assessment to which the hon. member for Scarborough West has reference.

In the meantime I have seen—the hon. member asks my personal views—nothing that would discourage me from having an optimistic outlook with respect to this matter.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Let me, Mr. Chairman, in replying to the hon. Minister, express something that is not totally akin to optimism. I have a couple of reservations.

The first major reservation—

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I appreciate that the hon. Minister finds that surprising.

My first reservation is that if there is, in fact, no educational upgrading in these on-the-job training schemes, then what we may well be doing—and, in fact, the more I read the more I become confident that what we are doing is simply to have a continued training programme of upgraded obsolescence. We upgrade a very minute percentage of that labour force in a certain area of skill every year or two, and the men become progressively more obsolete over time, until finally we consign them to the wastebasket of the labour system. We simply never give them the educational wherewithal that would allow them to move from one industrial programme to another. They are merely trained in certain limited skills in certain limited periods of time.

That is my first reservation, and I think what was particularly significant about the Leap project was the way in which it emphasized this indispensable area.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think you have to be careful when you put that proposition forward. You did not use the word mobility, but you talked about—was it leap-frogging from one area to another, or moving—let us just say going, from one area of industry to another.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** That is a good word, Mr. Chairman.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You have got to have some degree of stability. We are concerned with helping a person establish his own personal economic stability. Then the question of adult education, of cultural aspects of life, in the theatre and whatever that may be, that I think is a little remote from the actual operation of my department.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I am not suggesting that a course in O'Keefe centre is required, Mr. Minister. I am relating directly to your opening remarks where you said, "In human terms we have helped create a productive individual who has regained dignity through usefulness." What I am suggesting to you is that this dignity through usefulness is a highly temporary phenomenon; that the pure skill upgrading every couple of years will, in fact, render this person obsolete over the long haul. Whatever tentative studies we have of the automating processes, suggest that is what takes place. To give a man a long-term productive function in the labour market now—certainly the Canadian labour market, and particularly the Ontario—requires some upgrading of educational skills and content as well.

That is my first fundamental reservation. Now, the second reservation is—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You would not expect us—just stay with the first point. I know the proposition, I have heard this proposition before, but I simply say this, that you have to bear in mind the practicalities of the thing.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Right.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You are, in effect, saying that self-satisfaction in a man's mind is not lasting. Well, I think you have to be careful. I do not want to put words in your mouth, I do not mean to, but I say that one of the great ingredients of man's satisfaction is self-satisfaction, whether it has to do with his domestic life, or his recreational life, or whatever it may be.

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Exactly. Now, a sense of being and a sense of contribution: As a man is upgraded and as we try to assist him that way, surely we are contributing in that area. Now, I do not think we are going to accomplish that objective which you define, all in one year, or in any five-year programme. I think you are talking about the millennium. And I say it kindly, I do not say it critically. I think you are talking about something that is made up of a lot of forces in our society, that will all take place to achieve the goal that you are talking about.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I quite appreciate that a lot of forces will have to come to bear in order to achieve even the modest progress of a Tory government, let alone the millennium of others. But I would suggest that it does not have to be done in a fragmented way, and yours is a fragmented policy. Your Labour department is not in fact, in these areas, working in conjunction with The Department of Education.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Oh, yes. That argument by some of your friends of your political faith has been made and dragged across the floor publicly on many occasions and even recently, when the same people have been in the department the day before almost, they have made those remarks—I am speaking of periods within the last six to eight weeks—and have expressed their personal satisfaction at the relationship that exists. It is hardly cricket, to raise that. I put that to the hon. member just in that way.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** But we are not playing cricket. We are not—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We are playing according to some rules. I think the rules of cricket that we advanced in some of our policies will be much more acceptable than the rules of cricket that you deign to throw out the window.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I would think the rules of the Marquis of Queensbury are more appropriate to this department. Mr. Minister, when I began making a few observations here, you nodded your head as I said that the present on-the-job training programme was primarily an emphasis on skills. Obviously, from the statistics you yourself read out, that is necessarily true. What I am saying is that we will make very great difficulty in the long run, in the on-the-job training programme, if there is not a very serious infusion of educational upgrading at the same time.

The very temporary dignity, usefulness, or whatever term you want to use, that is given to the individual, will come crashing down as soon as he is rendered obsolete by other technological changes. The only way you avoid that is, as the hon. Minister will agree, in the basic, academic upgrading. That has to be an indispensable quantity in the general skill process.

That is the reservation on the first count, Mr. Chairman. I do not think it is insoluble. I think that the hon. Minister could work closely with the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) and make it a defensible part of all these programmes.

The second point I would like to make is that even though the hon. Minister is euphoric and excited about his programme, I would point out that 9,000 people receiving an upgrading of skill constitutes a third of one per cent of our labour force. On your own estimates of next year at this time, we will be upgrading the skills of something like one per cent of our total labour force in Ontario.

What the hon. Minister is really saying is that this is a hopeful course consigned to very few people, which will not in any sense come to grips with the tremendous manpower shortages that exist in the province of Ontario. At any given time, in the latter half of the 1960s or the decade of the 1970s, fully 10 to 15 per cent of the labour force should be undergoing skill revision in order to cope with any kind of technological change.

So all the excited plans that have been lined up here this afternoon suggest that in a year's time we will merely have reached a

one per cent figure. Well, that is just deplorable.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Wait, just so that we have the record straight, the only thing we have talked about so far, is on-the-job training. We have not talked about an expanded apprenticeship programme. We have not talked about the unwillingness of many people to participate in these things.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** All right!

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** These are other social things that we will never settle in our debate here during these estimates, but in some of these broader issues on a broader debate basis, the fact is there are many social aspects that would have to be taken into account if you were to measure the plus or the minus of this programme.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** You will not mind our pressing some of those social aspects.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not mind your pressing, as long as you press in large letters on your pamphlets, "said for political purposes."

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Oh, come now.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I am right.

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Chairman, we can well understand the irritation of the hon. Minister and his forced optimism. It is unfortunate that the hon. Minister of Education and the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) did not see fit to stay in the House during the first opportunity that we have had to delve at all into the whole question of manpower policy in this province.

You will recall, Mr. Chairman, that it was only last July that the Ontario economic council disclosed publicly and officially for the first time, the void which lay underneath the shortage of skills in the province of Ontario and the inadequacies of the government's policies. At that time the reaction of the government was to have a luncheon at the Royal York hotel to which it invited a large number of people. The hon. Minister of Education and the hon. Minister of Labour and the hon. Minister of Economics and Development and the federal Minister of Immigration and Citizenship proceeded to—

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not like to interrupt the member; do you not think this properly comes under the Minister of Economics and Development, as far as the—

**Mr. Renwick:** We are speaking about industrial training, Mr. Chairman. This is the whole basis of the manpower policy of the province, to meet the needs of industry within the province by providing the skilled persons that are required for it. If we cannot discuss it under the heading "industrial training," I do not know where we can discuss it.

**Mr. Chairman:** Yes, if we stay with industrial training, this is excellent. I just wondered if it might properly come under the Minister of Economics and Development as to which members were brought in.

**Mr. Renwick:** The point, Mr. Chairman, that I want to make is that, when the government wanted to persuade the public that they were doing something about the void which had been disclosed in the area of skills shortage by the Ontario economic council, they assembled one federal Minister and three provincial Ministers, as well as the chairman of the Ontario economic council, at a public relations operation.

Now, here in this Legislature, when we come to discuss that very problem, the skills shortage in the province of Ontario, we find the hon. Minister of Labour alone; we find him irritated and we find him exuding a sort of a forced optimism about a programme which got under way by his own admission last October by direct mailing to the industrial concerns across the province.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, there is no irritation on this side of the House whatsoever and I do not mind being alone. I am not ashamed of the direct mail contact to employers if it is going to produce the result. We have been talking with 35,000 people and in six months we have 9,000 being upgraded. I think you have to look at some of these other percentage figures that the hon. member beside you has not taken into account.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, I think there are a number of avenues from which we can approach this and not only from this limited avenue that we are now using. This is one productive avenue, and the estimate apparently which was at that time considered to be a valid estimate—in July of last year—was that there was a manpower shortage in various skills in the province of Ontario of about 70,000 people. Whether or not that is an accurate statement, it was certainly within a few thousand one way or another. This was the best estimate that this government presumably could give.

They cannot give a better estimate because they have not in fact made any kind of

assessment to find out what the skills shortages are.

This programme must be designed, along with others, to cover in a short period of time a drastic skills shortage because it is now an evident economic fact that the economic growth of Canada, regardless of the glowing terms in which it may be put forward, has in fact suffered in the province of Ontario because of the shortage of skills.

The hon. Minister has found himself, as the hon. Minister of Education, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development have found themselves, having suddenly to face up to a crisis and they have moved to do it. Let us not suggest for a moment that this on-the-job training programme is anything other than a crisis operation by this government in an attempt to do something about a very fundamental problem. On that aspect of it, I have a number of other points, but on that particular one I would like to hear the hon. Minister's comment.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not know. I have no hesitation about discussing these matters with the hon. members, but I do not think you are going to get a total debate under these particular estimates because the subject is even broader than one particular set of estimates. The fact is that when you are appraising the situation you have to take into account the actual figures of immigration and their impact upon the work force and the numbers who actually come to this province.

At the same time the figures have to be prepared for other provinces as well. You have to take the number of people who are being retrained with respect to the work force, either through The Department of Labour facilities or through the facilities of The Department of Education. I do not think you can take the single figures of any one department and isolate them and relate them to the total problem which you say exists.

You talked about us being caught. I do not accept that language at all. The fact of the matter is that this involves probably the most involved area of economic theory that exists in any area, including the theory of money. This is complicated economies. In dealing with it I say this to you. We in Ontario take second place to no other province in this country in what we have accomplished and what we have done to face up to these problems. I say further that what has been done in Ontario with respect to meeting the problems that are raised and which exist, equals the efforts that are being made in any other country on this continent.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Oh, no. Come now!

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Come now, nothing!

**An hon. member:** Where are your manpower surveys?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Let us not have a debate about "come now," or something like that.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** You do not even have an inventory of the labour market.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You look at the United States and you will find that what is being done in Ontario compares with what is being done across the United States. I tell you that.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** We will come to that in your research branch.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That will be all right, we will be ready.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, when we are trying to deal with the question of manpower policies—

**Mr. Chairman:** Industrial training.

**Mr. Renwick:** —in industrial training, which is directly related to the manpower policy and the needs of the economy—matching the people in the labour force to the jobs which are available and the skills which are required is presumably what the industrial training programme is in part supposed to accomplish.

So far as that matching is concerned, I do not think it helps the debate at all for the hon. Minister to tell us that it is a complex economic problem. It was a complex economic problem also ten years ago. It is going to continue to be a complex problem, and I do not think that there is any basis on which the hon. Minister—much as we would like to share with him the view that Ontario is ahead of every other country in North America, every other jurisdiction in North America—I just do not think the hon. Minister has—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Get the words right. I said, compared with any other country on this—I said, first, "province and Canada," and I said, "compares with any other country on this continent." Let us get the words right.

**Mr. Renwick:** This is a futile kind of argument because the information is not available either to convince us or to convince yourself about that. So let us get

back to the province of Ontario and what you are trying to do.

You, yourself, as I understood it at that luncheon last July, said that if industry was to contribute to this they had to make a deposit on account of this kind of training. If the government was going to intervene and spend money in an effort to cover up this and to match people in the labour force to the skills, you are going to require industry to make a contribution to it. Those are your words, and I would like to know what sort of contribution industry has made in terms of financial support for this kind of a programme.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Industry has honoured that request, and in every one of the on-the-job training projects to which I have made reference, industry has played the part requested of them. They pay one-half of the wages during training.

**Mr. Renwick:** May I just clarify my own thinking about that? Does this mean that those industries are training their own people on the job, their own employees on the job, in the course of this training programme?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The bulk of the people in the programmes are newly hired people.

**Mr. Renwick:** The bulk of them are newly-hired people? Where would the company get the kind of people—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I have already tried to explain to the House, Mr. Chairman, that the position and the part the national employment service has to play and is playing. They are working in partnership and in co-operation with us with respect to the firms which apply for this type of service. In this province it has worked very well.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, in relation to the overall manpower shortage in the province of Ontario for skills, what part does this industrial training programme—on-the-job training programme—what part does it take in it? So that we can find out whether or not it is fulfilling the job which the hon. Minister obviously hopes that it will fulfil both this year and next year, is it ten per cent of the problem? Is it one minor part or—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I will be able to answer. I think the hon. member from Hamilton is probably more aware of this general subject than you are, but I think the answer

that the hon. member is seeking now will be apparent by mid-year. We will be able to assess and report on not only the actual operation of this scheme and of the plan but on the position which it occupies in the total picture.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, is the hon. Minister engaged either himself or in conjunction with other Ministers in making any kind of an inventory of skills in the province of Ontario? Is the hon. Minister engaged in making a classification, an occupational classification, for the province of Ontario?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That has been given a great deal of consideration and ways and means are being developed to establish that, if for no other reason than that we do not want people trained for skills that are obsolete.

**Mr. Chairman:** On that particular point do you not think this should come under the research branch where we deal with manpower studies and unemployment?

**Mr. Renwick:** I would, Mr. Chairman, just come back to the industrial training question. Am I to understand that, as a result of this direct mailing that went out in October and the replies that have come back from the various industries—this is their assessment without any other assessment by the government at all—these are the kinds of skills which are needed in the numbers that are now being trained? Has the government any idea or is it relying entirely on what industry tells it as to what it thinks its individual needs are, to come up with a comprehensive plan to deal with manpower training?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, no! Now look, this is not any kindergarten operation.

**Mr. Renwick:** It sounds like it.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The fact of the matter is that when a firm indicates interest, a representative goes out and discusses it with him, looks at the operation, and they discuss back and forth and establish that some ideas are frivolous, naturally; others are good ideas and are helpful and even the representatives and the branch and the department learn something. But out of the thing the assessment comes up as to need and the programme then is tailored to that job and goes on from there.

**Mr. Renwick:** This is the very point I am interested in. What are the factors that go into assessing that in a particular plant at

a particular time this is the number of persons who are supposed to have on-the-job training?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It arises from an analysis of the need, of the sales potential for the products which are produced by that company, of their failure or inability to produce the goods, the firmness of the order book and matters of that kind, to establish the validity and bona fides of the request.

**Mr. Renwick:** Do I take it from that, Mr. Chairman, that this sort of assessment, as to the factors which are taken into consideration in a particular job, is done in association with the hon. Minister of Economics and Development as to what should be done in that particular industry or do you rely entirely on what that particular industry does?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not think it lies in the mouth of a government in this province to say to an industry, "You are out of business, you are not entitled to produce the goods for which you exist." We have never taken that position and as long as I am around we will not. With respect to liaison with The Department of Economics and Development, that is on a continuing daily basis—continuous.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, that seemed to be rather a fruitless road, let me try one other road. The hon. Minister speaks about the block training as being an integral part of on-the-job training, as I understand it. Now, to what extent is there this kind of block training for the individual specific case that the hon. Minister has mentioned or are we going to end up with people who have a limited upgrading in a specific skill without any aspect of a block training which will allow them in future times to move from one trade to another trade?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The block-building system of training has to do with this: It does not pretend to be the apprenticeship training which is the training of a total course or situation or trade. Certain areas in and around machines might require maybe five major physical moves to handle but instruction is required, training is required, some understanding of what those steps mean, what they are intended to do—all of these things are involved. The block-building system could lead along, say, with respect to a machinist or someone like that, where you get a portion of his training all designed to lead up to the day when he might want to go into an apprenticeship course or something of that sort.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, in this same area, does the hon. Minister have any information as to whether persons who are taking part in this on-the-job training have come from other parts of the province or are they simply persons within the municipalities surrounding the plant? What I am getting at is: Is there any effort on the part of the department to develop a labour mobility programme in relation to this on-the-job training so that persons who are distant from the labour market can in fact be acquainted with this on-the-job training and become part of it?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, Mr. Chairman, in establishing a working arrangement with the national employment service, part of the information that is being recorded and developed has to do with the mobility factor—whether people who come from other districts, or have been transferred or moved of their own volition, and matters of that sort—so that we can build up an area of information that will be of some use in the future.

**Mr. Renwick:** Would it be a correct or reasonable statement now, Mr. Chairman, to say that at the present time there is no real programme for labour mobility within the province of Ontario?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, I did not say that at all.

**Mr. Renwick:** No, I am asking the hon. Minister whether or not, from what he said—I was not trying to put words in his mouth—I am just asking: Is labour mobility any part of the policy of your department? Are there any plans for providing for the mobility of labour?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You see, Mr. Chairman, I am afraid—

**Mr. Chairman:** I would like to stay with vote 902.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** All of the subject-matter being raised by the hon. member—and he knows perfectly well, because he is a well-informed man, that the mobility of labour factor and the financial support for it is being advanced by the federal government through the national employment service.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, one of the few areas which is subject to very great criticism at the moment, despite the efforts that are being made to have the national employment service fulfil this function, is that it has not gotten off the ground at all so far

as the mobility of the labour force is concerned. From the rudimentary information which is available, most of the movement within the labour market is an intraprovincial movement—

**Mr. Chairman:** Does the member for Riverdale not think that this would properly come under the research part—manpower studies and unemployment—rather than on the actual industrial training?

**Mr. Renwick:** I was hoping that the hon. Minister would give us some indication as to whether or not, under industrial training, any effort is being made to arrange for mobility of labour from other parts of the province to the firms and companies taking part in this programme.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The answer is yes.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, I presume this is the vote where qualifications are determined? I may be wrong in this, but I see examiners' fees here. For instance, if a hairdresser needs a certain standard of qualification and education, is this the branch where it is dealt with? Yes, I see the Deputy Minister nodding, I presume—

**Mr. Chairman:** Certificate for it?

**Mr. Singer:** Yes. Well, Mr. Chairman, I had the privilege of having lunch with a number of people at the society for crippled civilians a few days ago, and I am sure that most hon. members of the House, particularly from Metropolitan Toronto, will agree with me when I say this is a most worthwhile organization; they do a great job in Metropolitan Toronto. Their object, as the hon. Minister well knows, is to rehabilitate people who are described, perhaps in an improper title, as "crippled civilians." They may be crippled by some physical disability; they may have lost the use of a limb, that sort of physical disability; they may be concerned with some sort of mental lack, or some sort of social lack as well—these are the three broad categories.

They were telling me, sir, that a fair proportion of the people whom they try to make useful, and this was the phrase the hon. Minister used, are people who are something less than normal mentally. They try to find jobs into which they can fit some useful occupation to give these people some sort of goal to aim at. At one stage, fairly recently, it occurred to them that some of the ladies that they had there who came into this category might be reasonably trained to be hairdressers. They were getting under way a

programme to train these ladies as hairdressers when somehow they became aware of the fact that among the qualifications the department required for anyone who is a hairdresser is a grade 10 education. So they said: "Is this not an anomaly?" And I quite agreed with them.

I cannot really understand why this qualification is important at all. If they could bring these ladies up to the standard where they could pass the department's test, if they could dress other ladies' hair reasonably, surely this is the test. And surely if this could be done that would be a useful programme for this group of ladies who could be trained in that way. But unfortunately they said to me: "We had to stop because none of these ladies we are talking about had grade 10, or could possibly achieve grade 10 level in education."

My plea is obvious, Mr. Chairman. Surely something could and should be done to allow an organization such as this to make these people useful, and not to run afoul of regulations that the hon. Minister has in his department. Can the hon. Minister tell us something about that?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The subject which the hon. member raises is one in which I have a good deal of sympathy for the proposition that he put forth. But I cannot go along with it; with a wholehearted endorsement for the following reasons:

First, standards are continuously being raised, particularly in the hairdressing and barbering trades, but hairdressing particularly. Hairdressing has changed as an industry and as an occupation, and over the past ten years, substantially. We need not get into the social aspects of hair dyeing or what our wives look like, or things like that, but the frequency with which wives get their hair done—and I am trying to convey a message to my own wife in the gallery—this is becoming more frequent all the time and—

**Mr. Chairman:** She looks very pretty up there.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think she looks pretty pretty, too.

**Mr. Chairman:** This is one time I do not want to rule the Minister out of order.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Right.

But the situation is that from a technical, operative point of view, the hairdresser is now an operator, requiring knowledge and skill in dyes and bleaches and treatments of the hair which were not known even five,

eight or ten years ago. I am very sympathetic to the general proposition that the hon. member has raised. I would like to apply myself in some other direction to find some relief for these people, and for this reason a survey is presently being carried out of the whole hairdressing industry by our department to assess the training courses and to assess the supply-and-demand factor of those engaged in the industry.

It would appear that we have a surplus of hairdressers in this province, and it would seem to me that in the total situation there must be some other occupation that would give relief and assistance to this group of people the hon. member mentioned.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, I can appreciate this. I also have had the privilege in recent months of attending several meetings of groups of hairdressers and they are concerned with the number of people who are in the industry; whether or not there can be new competition; how broad it should be; should there be limitations; should there be standards of qualifications, and so on. There is a very important task to be performed in sorting this thing out, I recognize that, but it still comes to my mind that people can be very adept at doing a number of things without having a grade 10 education. I am sure the hon. Minister has knowledge of—as I have—in his practice as a lawyer, of many, many people who have never learned to read and write, but yet are some of the smartest businessmen we have ever come in contact with. So grade 10 education by itself in a field like hairdressing, and a number of other fields, surely does not mean very much. The test should be, can these ladies dress other ladies' hair in accordance with certain standards, or can they not? This is the sort of thing that bothers me very considerably.

If it is necessary from time to time that they have to become aware of certain involved technical matters—bleaches and that sort of thing—perhaps a qualified certificate or a limited certificate could be issued. But the point, and the very obvious point put to me by the very dedicated people who try to provide this important public service, is what do they do with that group of crippled civilians who are crippled mentally? We want to give them some usefulness in society—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Make them feel that they are wanted.

**Mr. Singer:** Yes. So often we run into the brick wall set up by government standards

and educational levels. These people are crippled because mentally they are unable to cope with this sort of thing and somewhere along the line, I think that the hon. Minister has to have a very serious look—the hairdressing industry is one obvious thing. I recognize his other problems and I recognize the fact that there are studies going on, but it would seem to me that more frequent talks or meetings with the officials of the society for crippled civilians could and should take place, because they are providing an outstanding public service and should be encouraged in every possible way by all aspects of this government.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think it is a good suggestion that the hon. member makes, and I shall be glad to arrange some meetings and explore this matter with that group.

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** Mr. Chairman, in 1963 there was a youth enterprises programme set up in this province to train youths for summertime employment. Does this programme come under the hon. Minister's department, Mr. Chairman?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, it does not; I have never heard of that programme.

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister another question? What is he doing to solve the labour shortage for agriculture this year?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** First, The Department of Agriculture has interested itself in this particular matter and I have spoken on the subject and we have looked into it from time to time. I do not think that the question can be answered by talking about the number of bodies that are going to be supplied to a certain area, and this sort of thing. I think there are some other factors involved in this, including the wages that are being paid, working conditions that farm employers offer these people, what the competitive factors are with respect to working on a farm as against working in industry, and a lot of matters like that. However, insofar as supplying labour goes, the hon. member raised by his question, this: Is the province to go into the business of running employment agencies or is the national employment service to be left with that function, or is the province to go into it? I put this to the hon. member in a friendly way, but this is related a little to industrial training in the sense that, at the moment we, as a department, are working with the national employment service, as I stated. I would hope in the areas

mentioned by the hon. member, that that relationship would be successful, because it seems to me it would be a waste for us to duplicate the employment aspects provincially.

**Mr. Spence:** In fact, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister is saying to leave it to The Department of Agriculture.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No.

**Mr. Spence:** Or to the federal government?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** With them, yes.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, returning to the hairdressers, the representative of the Toronto and district labour council on Metro, Mr. Michael Fenwick, not long ago brought up the fact that if a girl takes a course—a two-year hairdressing course in school—she comes out of school and has to take the course all over again through the provincial Department of Labour to qualify for a certificate.

He also told Metro at the same time that a student who goes so far as to take a four-year course in motor vehicle mechanics, gets only one or two months credit when he graduates and enters a four-year apprenticeship course.

I am wondering first of all, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister could tell us why it is not possible for some of these things that he mentioned when he was replying to the hon. member for Downsview—tinting and dyeing and so forth which, I understand, are things which are difficult to learn—why they could not be taught at school. Further, why is there not more co-operation between The Department of Education and The Department of Labour so that when these people are in school they can get the majority of their required time right in school?

**Mr. Chairman:** Does the member for Etobicoke not think this properly comes under a question to the Minister of Education, rather than under this vote on industrial training?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** No, I think the hon. Minister of Labour covered this at length when he replied to the question of the hon. member for Downsview. I think this is on the same point.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You are not the member for Downsview.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** That is for certain.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, the answer is this, I would be glad to try to help the hon. member for Etobicoke.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** That is so nice of the Minister.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You know, when the hon. member was a law student in my office I always thought he was pretty serious, but I find he has a sense of humour, too.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** I have always spoken well of the hon. Minister as well.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The situation here with respect to—there is a relevancy between hairdressing and some of the courses involved with it, with the block building scheme of training with respect to our department. May I simply say that this whole matter is under review in the analysis being conducted now with respect to this industry of hairdressing. I would say that certain school authorities, against the advice of The Department of Labour and of The Department of Education, have installed courses or parts of courses that look like hairdressing courses and they have been told that the curriculum or content of the courses is not sufficient to get credits or to get the credits that should be available. They have been told not to carry on those courses. The answer in certain cases has been, "We have a certain grade of mentality or of mental level of certain of our students; we are not concerned about our courses for these people meeting any set standard; we want these people occupied in school, and that is how these courses came about." In all instances, when the curricula have been discussed with us, they have been told that these courses will not lead to qualification, or in any event might only lead to a limited qualification. In spite of that, certain school boards have carried on with them.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** There are two things, if I could proceed a little further with that, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think if it has anything to do with education and the courses of education, we should properly bring this under the Minister of Education. If it has anything to do with industrial training, I think we should stay with it under this vote.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Then I would like to ask the hon. Minister: who tells these people that they cannot have these courses? Is it his department?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is The Department of Education that has the direct authoritative relationship with the boards of education.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** The hon. Minister just stated "they had been told," I presume he is saying that The Department of Education told them?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Fine.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to make an observation or two and ask a few questions in respect of the matter of industrial training. In the original presentation of the hon. Minister he told us about the new industrial training branch. He said that in October, 1965, he implemented the first phase of a large-scale promotion programme in introducing this on-the-job training. Then he spoke of the promotion which we have discussed this afternoon and he said that in the last six months there have been more than 1,500 requests from industry for apprenticeship and short-term programmes which are now being acted upon and he brought that figure up to date.

Now, as far as the apprenticeship is concerned, the figures that we have here show 5,000 new apprentices registered in Ontario—and that was up from 3,700 the year before. So there is an increase here of about 1,300 in this last year. Now, at the present time he said we have in training more than 12,000 apprentices. This means that over the next four years these 12,000 people will come into the fully trained labour category. In addition to that, the figures again were brought up to date this afternoon, wherein on the short-term skill development, the on-the-job training, that part of it, we have 9,176 people involved.

Those figures add up to something like 21,000 people in this field who will be coming into full-fledged maturity over the next few years. We hope that this number will increase as time goes on.

Over against that we have the statement in the *Financial Post* last week where David Crane has a story from the desk, I suppose, of the hon. Minister of Economics and Development where he tells about the \$200,000 advertising campaign to be started on April 4 in Britain by the Ontario government, in an effort to solve the province's shortage of skilled manpower. Then he tells about how that programme is to run and he said,

Close to 70,000 skilled workers can be

absorbed in the province this year. In fact, we can use 35,000 immediately and we believe we should aim at 69,000 altogether in 1966. In one industry alone, the auto parts industry—

and this the hon. Minister also pointed out:

—the Ontario government estimates employers will need another 27,000 to 30,000 workers by 1968. The auto people alone will need 15,000 to 20,000 new workers in the next 12 months.

And perhaps somewhat contrary to what the hon. Minister said, although I think perhaps it may tie in, because while the federal government has the immigration policy under its wing, the story points out how the Ontario government has helped certain industries, Bell Telephone, H. G. Acres, Foster Advertising, to get certain people they needed in other countries.

This is a supplementary activity, I suppose, to the federal government's. Now, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that right here we have the problem presented to us. All the talk which has flowed across this floor this afternoon cannot quite balance these figures, between those of the hon. Minister of Economics and Development and the hon. Minister of Labour. Certainly, I think the big question the hon. Minister of Labour has to face in this whole matter of manpower training is how, over the next period, he is going to reconcile the desperate need for skill in this country and in this province particularly, as outlined here with the training programme which is now under way.

Now, I recognize that he has said that the other two departments must complement what he is doing and it is too bad, again I say, Mr. Chairman, that we cannot have these three Ministers concerned in this one great problem here at one time and have a debate in depth in this whole problem. It means we are going to have to do part of it today and then come back on two other occasions to do more of it. But in any case, this department and this government has certainly had over the last two decades ample warning that this kind of a crisis was building up. And how the hon. Minister is to solve this crisis at this time remains a conundrum.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** In the spirit of the debate we are having, might I say this? I think we have to get on some common ground with respect to that figure of 70,000. Do we have to have 70,000 people? This province is not going to stop if we do not get them. The province is not going to

fail if we do not have 70,000 grade 13 people by tomorrow noon. That is not the point. Sometimes I wonder if that figure is not being—that is a figure that suggests the degree of absorption that we can take in a healthy continuing fashion; it does not say we have to have them.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Minister, I was going to suggest to the member for Yorkview that we should try to stay with the actual vote 902 and not get into manpower except from the standpoint of training.

**Mr. Young:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I think what has been said is right on this vote and very pertinent to it. I agree with the hon. Minister that Ontario is not going to stop suddenly if we do not get 70,000 people tomorrow. My point is a very simple one that for many years the crisis has been building up to the place where we are now short of adequate help to the tune of something in the nature of 70,000 people. The hon. Minister and this government have had ample warning of this over the years. The way that we have been making good, you see, our lack of training and training facilities for our own people is by bringing in others from other parts of the world. And we are still at it!

There is nothing wrong with immigration. Over the years people will move from one country to another, from one part of the world to another part of the world, so I am not quarrelling with the principle of immigration. But I am saying to the hon. Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, that we saw over the last two decades an increasing shortage of our own skilled manpower. The number of immigrants that have been brought in to fill the gap has been obvious to every one and this should have served as a warning and we chose to ignore it. The second warning that came was in the slow-down of the influx of the kind of skilled people we need. As other countries built up their productive capacity after the war and as more and more the standards of living rose in those countries, people were more inclined to stay at home than they were to seek adventure in a new land. So that was the second thing that should have warned us that a crisis was emerging and at that point there should have been a real willingness on the part of this government and its various departments to face up to the problem, and to try to find within our own country the kind of skills, the kind of possibilities for those skills which, I believe—and I think all of us believe—existed there. The hon. Minister must believe this too because he has now embarked on a programme to discover and to develop those particular skills.

It was not until last year that the hon. Minister faced up to this fact and started his programme, but not yet has he demonstrated to this House that he is sufficiently aware of the desperate need that we are now facing. And what has happened? Instead of bringing in the kind of programme that we now need, instead of that happening, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development is riding in to the rescue with his great programme overseas, and he is hoping, according to the *Financial Post* story, that advertisements portraying the affluent lives some former Britons are enjoying in Ontario, will run for five or six weeks in national daily newspapers, and that these will bring in the people we need to fill the vacancies.

In other words, we are still hoping that we can ignore our own people to a great extent and supplement our need from across the water. And this is just not good enough when we realize the magnitude of the immigration over the past decade or more. The federal Department of Labour gives us figures saying that 50 to 60 per cent of the—

**Mr. Chairman:** I think the member is going a little wide on this from the standpoint of—

**Mr. Young:** This is right on the matter of training because I am saying that 50 to 60 per cent of the new skilled jobs that came into being with industrial development from 1950 to 1960 were filled by immigrants, and less than 50 per cent were taken by members of the existing labour force through training schemes in industry, upgrading of our own workers or through apprenticeship and vocational training.

This is the situation which we face, Mr. Chairman, that we have failed to think in terms of supplying our needs from within the nation. This is my point: we still depend on asking other people in other lands to do the training for us.

We are saying to other countries, you take the expense of training these people for us, you bring these technicians up to the point where they are going to be useful to you and then we will try to grab them off for our own purposes. I say to you that this same kind of movement from job to job that the hon. Minister talked about, the irresponsible company which did not train its own workers, and I think he started his speech that was mentioned by the hon. member last fall with that very illustration of a company which did this very thing and which today, three years too late he said, is starting its own training programme because it is suffering on that account.

But that same principle is now being applied across the world as far as we are concerned, and we are now in the process of robbing the skills of other nations, taking advantage of the expense that they have gone to in order to try to solve the problem here in this country. That just is not good enough.

Right now we should be undertaking more than that. The hon. Minister has announced his big move, but unlike the manufacturer just quoted, it comes ten years too late. This demand for skilled people he is trying to make up for; his attempt to step up his apprenticeship training programme and the on-the-job programme just is not good enough.

We have not heard yet from him as to practical ways by which he is going to build up over the next few years the kind of inventory of skills we must have in order to do this job. Again, it is typical of this government, Mr. Chairman, that 10 years too late we begin a programme, and we never can catch up because the time cannot be made up.

I agree that Ontario is not going to stop; Ontario is still going to keep going, but far more slowly, Mr. Chairman, than if this government had taken its responsibility 10 years ago and begun the job that should have been done then. Certainly there was plenty of warning, I have listed some of them. From every direction this government has been warned, but it chose to ignore those warnings and it chose to go out to other countries to try to build up the deficit. And it failed in its job here.

So I think the hon Minister ought to tell this House just how far he can go. If the hon. Minister does not succeed—and I do not think he is going to succeed because of the situation around the world today, he is not going to succeed in bringing in the number of people he expects to bring in—then we are left in a frustrating position where this province, Mr. Chairman, is going to slow down because of our lack of technicians.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Wellington South.

**Mr. H. Worton (Wellington South):** Mr. Chairman, a couple of years ago the hon. Minister announced the setting up of an apprenticeship course for the baking industry. What progress has been made in this?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We are presently reviewing a complete expansion of the apprenticeship trades, and this is one of the items which is involved in it.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Scarborough West.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I do not want to let the remarks of my hon. colleagues from Yorkview and Riverdale go unreplyed because I think they hit directly at the central—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I cannot hear you.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I do not want to have the argument that has been made by my hon. colleagues go without response. I think they hit at the central problem of this branch and it is, in its turn, central to the problem of The Department of Labour.

I think the hon. member for Yorkview makes it a very good argument. The government has decided to raid the skilled resources of Europe. In fact, Mr. Chairman, the government is going to need a commission on jurisdictional disputes because that is what it is headed for in the international scene. The skills shortages around the world are every bit as severe as they are in the province of Ontario, and in some respects I suggest that it is reprehensible for this government to base its policy on this kind of skills acquisition.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, no such statement has been made in this House here tonight. The member for Scarborough West knows better than to impute that kind of a statement to me.

The fact of the matter is—and let us get this straight—the effort with respect to manpower demands is almost a three-department or a total government effort. We do not rest on the efforts of one department. It is the sum total of what the three departments do.

Now, with respect to other countries, have you no consideration for the movement, the flow, the changing standard of living, to which your hon. colleague made reference about people moving from country to country? Of course, if we did not permit and encourage immigration into this province as a government policy, why we would not even remain in balance with the normal ebb and flow of life.

Are you ignoring all of those things?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** On a point of order, let me be righteous, too, Mr. Chairman—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** But are you ignoring, too, all the gloom and doom that you have preached for the last three years?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well, it is the hon. Minister of Economics and Development who has—

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Scarborough West has the floor and I would ask him if possible to stay with this vote and not go into the general immigration matter.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** The Chairman is a perceptive and sensitive ruler of this House, and he will recognize that there are some inter-related factors. I shall try to keep it directly on the vote.

No one is making any unwarranted observations or suggestions. Let me put it this way; of course, there is some kind of international labour mobility. We quite accept that fact, Mr. Minister. But what we are saying is that our efforts to increase our skill requirements in Ontario's economy are failing, and that this kind of a programme is very much a hoax for a very simple reason, because it is based purely on guesswork as to demand. It is a grab-bag kind of proposition where a direct order mailing goes out to the employers, and they indicate in certain limited areas of skill requirements the needs they have at the moment.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** How else would you get the information? How else?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** All right, Mr. Chairman, I will tell you how else. We would launch, as a government, an immediate skills inventory of every single occupation across the province of Ontario. We would do it on a crash programme basis, and instead of putting us in a position where as a government we were simply training people in obsolescence, we would be able to make the kind of manpower predictions which make sense of industrial training programmes.

Your programmes may be viewed as ludicrous ten years hence, because of their working in a vacuum. In a sense they are conceived in a vacuum. Of course, it is possible to get individual employers.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** What jurisdictions have done what you are suggesting? Can you name one?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Yes. The national manpower service, of which Ewen Clague is the commissioner of statistics in the United States, has done surveys along with many state jurisdictions. It is traditional to have this kind of information in Scandinavia.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Now, let us just get the record straight. The manpower analysis

to which you make reference—and you name Mr. Ewen Clague—has been done on an isolated district basis. Now, I tell you that.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well, with the greatest of respect, Mr. Chairman—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It has not been done on a national basis at all.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I am accepting the reservations you have about the federal programme. I will come to that in a moment. But what has happened is that you have a commissioner of statistics in the United States who, in conjunction with several state jurisdictions has amassed a great deal of material which makes it possible to plan—which makes it possible to go to a conference like the North American joint conference on the requirements of automated jobs, a conference of international prestige from which Canada emerges as the laughing stock, as the only country which has not done any kind of serious manpower analysis whatsoever.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You are not confusing this government with the federal government, are you?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I am not.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I hope not, nor with respect to our responsibilities in that field?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well let me say, Mr. Minister, that they are equally culpable. When the hon. Minister of Labour recognizes that the national employment service has not done the job—and I am sure privately he would recognize that in some degree it has deficiency—and he knows that the manpower consultative service at Ottawa has not done the job, that it is just a figment of someone's imagination for all the concrete work it is doing—then obviously it is up to the province of Ontario to do the job. And so, with great fanfare and bravado he introduced his research branch a year ago to provide exactly this: an inventory of skills, an analysis of labour markets, the changing occupational patterns in manufacturing industries, the shifts among white-collar workers. And in this year's annual report, Mr. Chairman—the hon. Minister can correct me if I am wrong—but in this year's annual report, which distinguished all the separate branches by different colours and special little folds at the edge of the pages, the research branch was not even singled out. Because the research branch has in fact achieved nothing as yet, and the nature of its studies will not help this government one iota in setting up

an intelligent industrial training programme. Your industrial training programme—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, let us just take a point at a time. I am not going to get into a long debate with the hon. member. Let me just tell you that Mr. Ewen Clague is not even the commissioner, does not hold the job for which you give him credit.

Now, number two, the non-reference to our research branch was because it was not in existence during the period to which the report refers. Let us be fair about some of these things.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Ewen Clague was commissioner of statistics when he came to speak at the Ontario conference sponsored by this government, when much of the information was put before the people of this province.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** When he came to Ontario to speak, there was no national comprehensive analysis of manpower strength or shortages.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** There was all over the world, with the exception of this country and—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There is no such analysis.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** With the greatest of respect, Mr. Chairman, I simply say to the hon. Minister, that his industrial training programme will fail, unless it is related to overall manpower needs. He has no idea whatsoever of those needs. He has no studies under way to assess those needs. The policies are conceived and pursued in a vacuum and so he satisfies individual employers here and there, involves something like one per cent of the labour force over the next year or two, and in fact does not begin to meet the skilled requirements at all.

We have offered you our answer to this kind of thing. I think you have the researchers and statisticians and the money to undertake this kind of skills inventory, and nothing will make sense without it. All the comprehensive and integrated work of the hon. Minister of Labour, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development and the hon. Minister of Education notwithstanding, these programmes do not measure up in the absence of any manpower survey.

It being 6 o'clock, the House took recess.



ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Monday, March 28, 1966  
Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

## ESTIMATES, THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(continued)

On vote 902:

**Mr. N. Davison** (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring up a problem under this vote on retraining. Perhaps the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) can do something about it.

In Hamilton at the present time, we have the Studebaker shutdown. Over the weekend I had an opportunity to talk to the trade union group and discovered that of the 600 workers dismissed, there are actually only 50 who have got jobs so far.

A lot of them have been interviewed by different companies but they are discovering that the companies are taking their applications and this seems to be as far as it goes. The 50 who have been given jobs are mainly in the 20-year-old to 30-year-old group. There are very few older men—about ten altogether—who have been able to get a job. I am wondering if this is not a place where the retraining programme can move in and retrain some of these people. They are partly skilled in the type of work that they have been doing, but there is just no work of this type in the Hamilton area and I think that some of these men are going to have to be retrained in other jobs, although basically they are skilled types of people. There is just no work in the type of skill that they employed at Studebaker. A lot of them are working on assembly lines and, quite frankly, the other companies are just not hiring them, and this is the big problem.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): The situation at Hamilton, with respect to Studebaker, probably poses the first major situation of a large organization with men skilled in that particular company operation, who have been laid off. Now, I am very much interested in what the hon. member says about this re-employment and the absorption factor with respect to these men.

On the face of it, one would assume that, with a high industrial operation and much industry located in Hamilton, there would be little difficulty in placing these men.

I am interested in the steps that are being taken. I understand that when the announcement was made, there were at least between 45 and 50 other companies who were in touch with Studebaker, wanting to participate in offering positions to these people.

I will look at this situation again, because I am interested in it, and will see what the slowdown is. There were meetings to be set up between the union representatives and the company to work out their own internal setup for a placement bureau operation within the Studebaker plant. One of the approaches being taken was that this situation might lend itself to a specialized placement operation for these men, having in mind their desires, in some instances, to locate in some other types of work and I understood that was being taken into account and they were going along with it.

I will be glad to check it out the first thing in the morning.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): Mr. Chairman, I want to follow through with another aspect of a situation like the kind of thing that we faced with Studebaker. On a number of earlier occasions when we have had industry either shut down or pull up from one community and move to another, statements have been made by prestigious persons such as the former Prime Minister, that there was an obligation on that industry to take others who would be involved into their confidence and to plan for the transition so that the human hardship involved with the workers and the general dislocation involved by the municipalities, could be reduced to as small proportions as possible.

May I ask, did anybody—this government or insofar as this government knows—did anybody else know of the fact that this kind of drastic action was going to be taken with Studebaker? If not, does the hon. Minister believe that there is an obligation on management when they are going to take as drastic action as this, to take the government

and, perhaps through the government, such other groups and bodies that might be involved, into their confidence to plan for it, in anticipation of the announcement?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think that in the name of humanity that consideration is one which should be taken into account. I can speak only for my own department. We were not informed by the management that this step was going to be taken until we heard the announcement. Now, as the hon. member knows, the automobile industry has a pact with its counterpart in the United States which is on an international level and whether their intentions were communicated to the federal authorities I do not know. But I know they were not communicated to my department or to me as the Minister.

I would say this about this matter: In checking through, our representatives went to see the union representatives. They had some meetings arranged in Ottawa, appointments which they wanted to keep. There were meetings at the national employment service office, having in mind retraining or upgrading of skills and the courses that might be taken. In one proposal that was made to a large number of them, there were only three volunteers for any retraining. That in itself does not necessarily mean anything, I think that it just has to be taken in context; probably these people were more anxious in getting located directly in employment rather than in the training aspect. I simply look at it from the point of view that retraining to them was secondary to the case of getting relocated.

I would like to say this though about this situation: Our department has been in touch with other companies in Hamilton who are potential employers, we have been in touch with other companies in that industry, and also with the national employment service, both in Hamilton and here in Toronto, and I would have to say that with all of the people with whom I have discussed this matter, there has been one significant situation that stands out and that is that all these people seem concerned about the situation to the point where they were willing to go beyond the call of duty in a personal way to try to see that the matter was resolved.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Who does the hon. Minister mean when he says "all the people" in this instance?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** All the people in the national employment service in Hamilton

and in Toronto, in the union, in the company itself, Studebaker Company and the other motor car companies involved. There seemed to be a determination to see that this whole situation was tidied up and I could not help but be impressed by that.

**Mr. Davison:** Mr. Chairman, there is just one point I would like to bring up: the labour situation in Hamilton generally. You go in and apply for an application for a job and go in for an interview. As a rule you will likely get the job, where you go for your medical that afternoon or the next morning. The problem the Studebaker boys are running into is that they are going to Westinghouse and these different companies, they are filling out the applications, the company is treating them really well, telling them, "It looks as if we can find something for you." They fill out the application, but in a week and a half they are just not getting called. So I think it is a case of where these people are going to end up getting a job.

The other thing that is developing is that on an average—and I understand the other day the hon. Minister said this was just in the odd case—on the average they are being offered jobs at exactly \$1 an hour less than they were making at Studebaker. So I am wondering if, perhaps under a retraining programme, they could not learn some other skill. I think they would make just as much money as they are going to be offered by a lot of these other companies. This seems to be one of the big problems—the wages they are being offered are much lower than what they were earning at Studebaker.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is important that the information about the availability of these retraining programmes be made available to these people. I am very much interested in what the hon. member says and I would be glad to check it out myself.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I just want to make a final comment on this and then I have two or three other points in relation to industrial training generally.

The hon. Minister said that, "in the name of humanity," he thought it was only fair that this kind of planned approach, rather than a precipitated action on the part of management in the unilateral way, should be undertaken. I am a little puzzled as to how we can get acceptance of this. I would agree with the hon. Minister. I am sure that everybody in a quiet rational way would agree with the Minister, but how do you

get management to accept this kind of approach?

It is all very well to say that now they are willing to sit down and be very fair and concerned about it.

I would think—this is the only thought that occurs to me at the moment—that the only people who are in a position to get the message across in an unmistakable fashion are people in government like the hon. Minister or the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts). You must assert, with as much vigour as any human being can command, that if this kind of action is contemplated, it is not the kind of situation in which a unilateral action is legitimate; that, in the interests of humanity and in the interests of the difficulties it would create in the community as a whole, they should, in advance of their decision and as much time in advance of the implementing of the decision, the actual shutdown of operations, the actual take people into their confidence.

I can recall, for example, the previous Prime Minister rising in his seat when Ford moved out of Windsor—I do not happen to have the quotes in front of me now but they were very tough. He said that no management has the right to uproot itself from a community and leave that community with lower real estate rates, with all of the problems of unemployment, and particularly the chronic condition of unemployment that Windsor was experiencing at that time. He said it in unqualified terms.

The hon. Minister, on occasion, can be tough; on other occasions he can almost coo like a dove. I think this is one occasion when he should be very tough; and the government should state it so that we will not be faced with this kind of situation in the future.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think, in fairness to everyone concerned, I should say I doubt very much if any of us here tonight have enough information to really carry the debate to the next point. My last information was that a meeting had been arranged between the local union officials and the company to finalize and work out the actual terms of the termination of employment. In other words: What settlement pay, or what notice, or what transfer ability factor, on insurance or other matters—and how these things were to be worked out. My information at the time was that the company had taken this into account in making their decision. I made some inquiries late last week but I was unable to find out exactly what came out of that meeting between the union and the company.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I will leave the matter with this concluding comment, as far as I am concerned: I suggest that the hon. Minister of labour should know, he should have been told.

The announcement of this action was made a month or so before operations were actually concluded. In fact, operations now have concluded and I think it is a little irresponsible on somebody's part that the hon. Minister should be in a position to have to rise in the House and say that, at the moment, he does not know what the facts of the situation are. He should have known what the facts of the situation were, and what other people in responsible positions thought, a month before the operation shut down—six months before the operation shut down, if possible—but at least some time in advance.

However, Mr. Chairman, I want to go back to the point that my colleagues had explored rather thoroughly with regard to industrial training this afternoon. I am not going to repeat what they have said, but there are two or three aspects of this that I want to put in a new context. It is in a context that this government itself, through another department, has provided.

In January of this year there was a federal-provincial conference on poverty and opportunity in Ottawa. A paper was prepared by The Ontario Department of Economics and Development dated—not January, I am sorry—November 25, 1965, on manpower policy and labour mobility. Let me quote three paragraphs here. In each of them, I think, there arises a pertinent point. The first one is this:

Education and training policy must concern itself with the matching of future labour supply and demand. In making plans for the expansion of individual enterprises, there is a natural tendency for businessmen to assume that an adequate quantity and quality of labour will be available to give effect to their plans. In a period of rapidly changing technology, this assumption may be adequate no longer.

On the supply side of labour, the basic lack of organization has already impeded the smooth functioning of the labour market.

What is being said here, Mr. Chairman, is that the previous assumption of management—that if they needed skills they would get the skills—is now not a valid assumption in the kind of fast-moving, technological age that we have got.

I think there is a general acceptance and agreement on the proposition that if you need

to develop new skills, or if you need to upgrade existing skills, it is better that it be done on the job. I am sure that the hon. Minister will have to concede to us that what has happened until now is too much of a piecemeal approach; hitting the problem here, hitting the problem there. The hon. Minister sends out letters. He gets reactions from some managements that may be a bit more alert; other managements, that should be, do not respond at all; so the training does not get done.

Now, some people have suggested, as an incentive, for industry to accept its obligation for the training of workers—and not feel that it is the government's or the public's responsibility, or some other countries' responsibility, to train them so that they can import them—that it is their responsibility to assist in a major way in the developing of these new skills. Some people have proposed that the way in which you can create an incentive so that industry, generally, will react and face up to this challenge—in the fashion, for example, that some industries have done, like the group out in Leaside—is that you should tax industry. Then to the extent that they do their job, you rebate the tax; if they do not do the job they, in effect, are going to be making their contribution to the public purse. Because if they do not do it, the job is going to fall back on the government, and the public purse, to do it.

I would appreciate the hon. Minister's comments on this proposition of getting an incentive into this picture, so that industry will face the challenge, since they are going to be the chief benefactor. What is his reaction to the proposal of a tax across the board, with a rebate to those industries that do accept their responsibility and assist in the training of skilled personnel?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, that would be one way of approaching the situation of penalizing those who put the government to expense. That is what you are saying, is it not?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Right.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, that would be one way of approaching it.

My own view of the matter is that I think you are being a little unfair when you are talking of mailing out letters. This was a concerted, deliberate campaign which did not take place overnight, but which was prepared and laid on over a period of many months—and contacts were made by employers and union leaders. The response from union leaders was not as enthusiastic

as it was from other employers, I might tell you that. Some have stood by. Others have come out and said: "This is a good thing." And, almost on an increasing daily basis, organized labour today says, "We now admit that this is a good programme. We think you are doing something."

My point to it is that here we recognize the problem, and are doing something about it in a practical way. To me, the first practical way to do something is to get at the root of the thing, which is in the plants. We have got to have a change of attitude on management's side with respect to the need for their participation in such upgrading and retraining. We need the willingness of the worker to subject himself to the training scheme, and I think you will understand the problem that exists there. There are many people who, after they pass a certain stage of life, and it may very well be at a relatively early age, say, "Do not talk to me about any more learning or instruction at my age [whether it be 30 or 35]. I do not think I want to be interested."

So there is a selling job even there, with respect to these people. I think if government can provide the leadership in this matter, and get industry and labour to co-operate, and get the ball going, we will have the two prime parties to the programme working together at it. I do not regard this necessarily, in its present form, as the permanent function of my department. I think that in the changing sands in which we find ourselves—as the hon. member pointed out a few moments ago—what the situation is today may certainly bear no resemblance to what it might be six months or a year from now.

Now that the hon. member has raised this question about the scheme, and who is to pay for it, I think we as government should be willing to start it off and get it going. I think then that it should become a matter which concerns both management and labour—management and qua-labour—and they should be in it as principals.

Coming back to this question of—perhaps I should leave this until we come to research, but some reference was made earlier this afternoon to the kind of study which might be made. I do not think—it was pointed out to me in the dinner hour, by an hon. member of the Opposition, as a matter of fact—that society, and the remedies that may be applied to society, cannot be sought or relied upon if they are approached in a "mechanistical," as this man put it, or in a mechanical way. You just cannot turn a wheel and start something going, and head

a vehicle in one direction and expect it to get there, without constant guidance and touching up, and attention all along the way. I think that the social change involves this kind of approach that my hon. friend pointed out to me.

Some free discussion went on this afternoon about trying to measure need and measure result, and get the thing into some form. This total measurement approach to these problems of manpower shortage—and where the need lies and where the gaps exist—this total approach or analysis of the problem has never been solved in any country. Even if you had a total analysis of a situation on January 1, that whole thing would be invalid by July 1.

**Mr. Chairman:** As the Minister pointed out, I think this would properly come under research.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Fine. The hon. Minister's comments give me a lead-in within the terms of this estimate. The hon. Minister has revealed a degree of touchiness periodically during this debate this afternoon, and again this evening and I think—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The debate is taken from one vote to another.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I know it, but I think there is a degree of touchiness because the hon. Minister is aware of this problem. Deep down he knows that it has not been solved, and it is not going to be solved until this government takes the initiative—this government or the federal government; and, in the absence of the federal government taking action, it must be this government—in making a skilled inventory.

Let me not put it in my words because the hon. Minister will dismiss it. Let me put it once again, in the context of what another department in this government stated within the last two or three months—and this is really devastating. One has to analyze the words, and when you analyze the words you realize just how completely devastating it is. I am quoting:

In the provisional educational facilities, government becomes capable of influencing, to significant degrees, the level and composition of the supply of the various types of labour. In view of this, it could be argued that the most immediate task for government, if it intends to promote the full utilization of manpower resources, both actual and potential, is that of undertaking a skill inventory of the current

labour supply - and - demand situation. Thereafter, only when you have done that—

they say—and they are clearly stating that it has not been done, and everybody knows that it has not been done. Let me pick up from the quotation:

Thereafter—an assessment of the future will be possible. It also then will be possible to start a manpower policy—

and in their document they have underlined the word “start.” In other words, the hon. Minister is away back somewhere behind scratch.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Not at all.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I am sorry—this is their document—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I agree with the document. There is a tremendous amount of study required at the moment to even find out how to do that analysis.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. Minister is anticipating my next point. Let him not say that he has really come to grips with the problem of what skills we have and what skills we need.

**Mr. Chairman:** Would the member for York South not agree that manpower studies would really come under 908 on the research grant?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Quite frankly, I will come back to it then, Mr. Chairman, if you want to come back to it. I am always putty in your hands!

**Mr. Chairman:** This is most comforting.

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister what part the new colleges of applied arts and sciences play in the industrial training?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member was here this afternoon when I described the essential lines of demarcation between our department's operation and that of The Department of Education. Those schools of arts and sciences are strictly under—

**Mr. Newman:** The institutes of technology, rather than arts and sciences—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** They are under The Department of Education, although there is constant liaison and consultation between the two departments with respect to the courses that are being offered or considered.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, my community was very interested in obtaining one of these newer types of educational facilities, and as a result conducted some of the surveys that the hon. members to the left of us have mentioned. The chamber of commerce sent out a questionnaire to 400 different businesses and industries in the community and asked them for their immediate needs and their needs up to and including the year 1970. The figures that they got as a result of this survey indicate that the shortage of skilled help is going to increase substantially up until 1970. One phase of skilled help where they find an acute shortage is in the tool and die industry. Is the department conducting on-the-job training courses outside of the city of Windsor, because I know they have them in the city? Are they conducting courses in the tool and die trades beyond our bounds?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, we have other courses outside of Windsor with respect to tool and die operations, both under the apprenticeship scheme and under the short-term training plan.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, you see, in my community we have a special problem. As a result of our proximity to Detroit there was the "skill raid" that we conducted in Europe; and now our counterparts to the north and south of us are doing exactly the same to us in the Windsor area. We develop the skills and then they hire them by offering higher salaries or wages. As a result, our tool and die workers no sooner develop some fairly good skill in the trade than they are induced beyond our bounds. It is most important that this phase of skilled training be really promoted, especially in my area.

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** Mr. Chairman, I will be brief on this subject. I want to stay with the Studebaker problem just for a moment. I was very pleased to hear the hon. Minister say that he is going to look into it personally. I would hope that he could get the people involved tomorrow and find out just what procedures they are using, and find out if they have boiled the situation down to one that we can look at in a realistic way.

I am sure that he will find the real problem there is finding jobs for those fellows who are going to be out of a job and are over the age of 40 to 55. I am convinced this is going to be the problem; and the problem is to find them jobs at a relative rate of pay to what they enjoyed before they were

laid off. It might not be possible to get the same rate, but it should be something in the neighbourhood so that the brunt is not too hard. I think the hon. Minister should strive to his utmost to get some information as to what is going on so that we in the House can have his report prior to the presentation of his estimates; so that we can debate the situation and offer solutions.

I think we all have to agree that this kind of a situation may not happen again for a long time, where a plant with this number of employees will close down in this fashion without prior notice to anyone. It has been suggested that there is a little bit of callousness on the part of industry in this regard but nevertheless they take this prerogative at one time or another.

I would suggest that it is not just the responsibility of me as a representative in the House to fight their cause, or for The Department of Labour of this province to have to find a solution, I think the community in Hamilton has some responsibility—and the particular community would be the industries there. I think, if we have to, we should appeal to them to spread around this unemployment in each industry—and there are a lot of them, big ones, in Hamilton—to take a percentage of these people and absorb them into their plants. I am sure, if this was brought about, that the rates would be relative to what they were enjoying in the past.

Would the hon. Minister give us a commitment that he will do his utmost to get the information as to what is going on in regard to the Studebaker workers tomorrow, and give us a report on his findings?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I will do the very best I can.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 902 carry?

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, I want to raise this; this is where we deal with apprenticeships and qualifications. Just a brief point, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister. I understand that when an apprentice receives his certificate in a trade that he has taken up, and goes to his own community, that community can, under The Municipal Act, request or require him to sit and take a further qualifying test to operate under his certificate in the municipality. I understand that is so.

I remember this question being debated at some length at the Ontario federation of labour convention, and it seemed to me to

be a very unnecessary requirement of some of the municipalities. I think if we have a qualifications Act, and a student could pass his apprenticeship and receive his certificate as a qualified tradesman in his trade, then he should be able to practise any place in the province without any further interference.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, this arises from the fact that certain municipalities add an additional requirement to practise or perform these services within their boundaries. Some municipalities take the position that—I can hardly think it is a matter of regulating the standard or the qualification of the operator, the electrician, plumber, or whatever it may be—but this is the position that certain municipalities take. As far as we are concerned, our licence is good across Ontario.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Does the hon. Minister suggest to remove that inequity there needs to be a change in The Municipal Act, that that power of the municipality should be taken away—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** If you wanted to restrict the municipalities' powers to inject themselves into this field, I imagine there would have to be an amendment to The Municipal Act.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** Mr. Chairman, so delighted am I with the hon. Minister's emphasis on the non-mechanistic aspect of this estimate, that I would like to raise one of the social issues to which he referred in his opening statement. I will refresh his mind on it. He said that "education and training need to be supplemented by strong counselling services because of the obvious difficulty for individuals to adjust." He then indicated that the provincial government is therefore waiting—with bated breath, I suspect—for this shift in emphasis of the federal government where the national employment service is concerned. Now again, Mr. Chairman, I would like to explore the field a little with the hon. Minister.

First, I think it fair to say that previous to this date the national employment service has been inoperative in this field of social counselling in the process of job retraining. Second, the national employment service has not shown any great reactivation in the last year or two; and, though many of us can place hopes in it, those hopes may not come to fruition. Third, it may be that Jean Marchand will activate this area, and there

is some suggestion that the federal government is about to move into areas of manpower analysis and counselling such as were not characteristic of the previous approach.

But let us suppose, over a period of time, nothing emerges in this area. The hon. Minister says that 25,000 people will be affected over the next year. Is there any suggestion that within his department some of these counselling services might emerge in conjunction with this branch so that the readjustment process might be eased somewhat for the people involved? I respect the fact that it will be difficult.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I would state our position as follows: I would rather put it in terms of what I visualize myself—that to achieve the objectives in the total sense of all that is involved, with respect to on-the-job training or upgrading or uptraining, as you care to describe it, there is no sense in upgrading people if they are not able to be put into the right slot. I do not want to oversimplify the situation but that is the way I feel.

I stated earlier that, as far as we are concerned, we have been given very strong assurances by the federal government as to the part in this scheme of things that the national employment service will play. I have to say also, as I said this afternoon, that under this new setup we have had the utmost co-operation. I hope it continues in that vein because there is a lot to be done, as the hon. member is aware and as I am aware.

However, we will not be waiting, or I will not be waiting, for five years to find out that the programme is not working. To me one of the essential components of the proposal for this type of scheme must, of necessity, involve appropriate counselling and placement service. And if those services and that placement operation is not forthcoming from the existing arrangement, then I for one would have no hesitation in moving into it provincially.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I would strongly second the hon. Minister's words. The national employment service has been a bitter disappointment in the past. I am frankly not familiar with some of the improvements that may have been made latterly, but it has failed in this respect notably in the past.

In fact, I can remember the months and years that went by without a senior economist in the national employment service, when

it was supposed to be planning for the country as a whole. So now I would think that there may be validity, either in this sub-estimate, or indeed as a separate branch of your department—if this on-the-job training is to be meaningful, if the programme 5 evolution is to be meaningful, if the apprenticeship schemes are to be meaningful—that there is some validity for the Labour department to have a placement and counselling service as part of its apparatus; rather than leaving it, as we tend to do, to Education and to the welfare adjuncts of the government. I hope you will move in that direction.

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Chairman, there is one area in the hon. Minister's speech on which I would like some information, because I just do not know anything about it at all. He says that, during the coming year, the branch plans to implement several pilot projects in specific industries and trades, to test the effectiveness of new ideas and techniques prior to their implementation on a large scale. This is referring to the apprenticeship training programme. I wonder if the hon. Minister could give us some idea of the kind of pilot projects which he envisages, and the specific industries and trades in which they might be put into effect?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, this reference which I made in my opening remarks, and to which you make reference, had to do with a reassessment of the present apprenticeship system. It may be that the categories which are presently operative in the apprenticeship field need revising. Maybe they need revision, and maybe there should be a master craftsman category. To test this out, we propose, during the coming 12 months, to establish several pilot projects in certain industries, to see just what can be accomplished with respect (a) to updating the apprenticeship system itself, and (b) to providing greater opportunities for those persons involved.

Vote 902 agreed to.

On vote 903:

**Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury):** Mr. Chairman, on this vote, I want to say a few things to the hon. Minister of Labour, through you. I want to preface what I say by indicating that I am by no means an alarmist; or, not by any stretch of the imagination, pessimistic about the outlook. But I want to point out to the hon. Minister of Labour something which he already knows; that is that, in a very short while now, the largest local union in Canada will be bargaining for a new contract. And it is not to indulge in

exaggeration to say that, if there is any eruption in the industry in my community, then, as in 1958, it will have the effect of paralyzing the whole of the economic activity in the Sudbury basin.

Now, this union, of course, let it be said—this union which has latterly won the right democratically to represent the workers in that area—is much better provided with research services and able and skilled personnel than the workers have enjoyed heretofore. That is not meant to be a criticism of the union which represented them up until the recent change in representation, which has now been in effect for some three years.

One would hope, with the able people the united steelworkers have, that the bargaining table will be approached, and indeed one would expect it will be approached, with a great deal of skill and research to aid the representatives of the workers to put their claims before that industrial giant that largely controls the exploitation of the ores in the Sudbury basin—in a very fair and reasonable fashion. However, that part of it we, as politicians and legislators, are not concerned with; because on all sides of the House there is general agreement that the collective bargaining process is one that should operate, as much as possible, without the interference of the government—and generally does.

What I am concerned about is that, if there is a breakdown in negotiations, I want to be assured by the hon. Minister of Labour, and I want to be assured for the purposes of the record, quite frankly, that the good offices of his department will be immediately available to assist the parties to come to some form of agreement. Having said that, I want to go back in memory to the 1958 strike; that of course was the only strike that ever occurred in the Sudbury basin since the union was first certified by the labour court in 1942.

It was in a day of what some people label as lawlessness; some people label it so. Some lawyers label it as lawlessness, and I do not find myself always in agreement with lawyers. I am not always in agreement with lawyers when they meet at the Canadian bar convention, though it is a very fine body. I am not in agreement with them when they pass resolutions about labour disputes, and want the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) to begin to work on the resolutions yesterday, if possible. One gets the impression of a panic that generates a good deal of heat, and not a great deal of light or understanding.

However, what I was about to say in this context was that, in 1958, during that 87-day

strike, I believe it was, it was felt in the Sudbury basin that the auspices of The Department of Labour were not as readily available as they might have been to attempt a negotiated settlement. The strike, of course, dragged on and on and on, for virtually three months; and one saw the tremendous indignity that people who were accustomed to work had to suffer by reason of being out of work. I think there is nothing quite so insulting to human dignity as to see a man, who is accustomed to paying his bills and meeting his obligations, be unable to do so, for reason that the supply of income into the family exchequer has been interrupted.

It was a terrible thing, sir, in the street that I lived on, to see these people lounging around their homes during the period of the strike. I am sure their wives must have got tired of them being around the house, and wished they were back to work. I suppose it might be said that strikes end at the point when wives get too tired of the husbands and begin to put stimulus on them to get back to work. Perhaps somebody doing a master's paper can write a thesis on that, at some time.

**Mr. MacDonald:** It might be worth a Ph.D!

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, it might be worth a Ph.D—in a day and age when Ph.Ds are so easy to come by. They are almost as easy as LL.Ds. But that distracts me from my argument. But that was the situation, and of course, this hon. Minister was not the Minister of Labour at that time, during that strike.

I was somewhat alarmed by the comments of the hon. Minister the other day. If I understood him correctly—and perhaps, if I did not understand him, he will take the opportunity to correct me now—he indicated that to some extent government is becoming too much involved in labour disputes and should reserve its strength till the time when there is an obvious flare-up and then government should be called upon.

Well, he shakes his head—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I will send you a copy of my remarks.

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes. Well, I thought I understood that he would like to bring about some change in the approach to labour disputes. However, I want to be assured, and I am sure people in the Sudbury basin would want to be assured that the services of government, so far as government does become

involved in the resolution of labour disputes, will be readily available.

Somebody in Sudbury, I fear, no matter how hard one tries, will read into what I have said that I am asking for government to interfere before bargaining even takes place. Nothing could be further from the truth than that because I would not, for a moment, take the time of this House to espouse any such notion or suggestion as that at all. The collective bargaining table, in the first instance, has as participants at it the representatives of management and labour. And they, we know, and especially in this context of which I speak, make every effort to arrive at a satisfactory agreement to resolve their differences in a spirit of compromise—which is the Canadian way of doing things. It is only after that that I am expressing any kind of concern at all that the conciliation services of The Department of Labour will be available.

In that connection let me say that, having watched the Chelmsford fiasco, it was a fiasco, from beginning to end—since it was in the riding next door, I of course, took no direct part in it, leaving it to the responsibility of the hon. member for Nickel Belt (Mr. Demers). But I looked at it anatomically, and that does not mean I was disinterested; but I looked at it to see the evolution of the process and a good deal of foolishness occurred in that labour dispute.

It was not until the very last stages of it that the conciliation officer arrived on the scene and used his talents to bring about the agreement. It was amazing how speedily he brought about the agreement after he got there and began to work on the parties.

On the one hand I had the opportunity to speak at a Sudbury and district municipal meeting on the Saturday night before the Sunday on which the thing was settled. I expressed some of the views to the people there, and there were people from the municipalities involved in it.

On the one hand, we had an absolutely inflexible attitude of the chairman of the school board. He could not see anything right in any demand or representation that the labour union was making in any way. At one time he was heard to express himself—and this shows the need for conciliation officers and how they can bring some light into the proceedings—he said: “Well, I let the workers, the employees, in my school for ten minutes once.” If you can imagine an attitude of arrogance that would surpass that, even if a person tried to dream it up, you would

hardly believe a man in 1966 would speak in that way.

On the other hand, you had tremendous irresponsibility by a friend of my friend, the hon. member for York South, one of the union. If he feels that he can contribute anything by being photographed in the newspaper showing four policemen dragging him away from a picket line, then I fear that he is sadly mistaken. Having said that, I will not lose his vote because he would never vote for me.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** He has threatened to do so.

**Mr. Sopha:** He is dedicated to my friend, the hon. member for York South—in fact, he goes to the extent that he does not recognize me as the member for Sudbury. I represent everybody else in my constituency except him. He lives in an Alsace. You say there is no Alsace in Canada; well, he lives in Alsace where the Queen's representative does not run. So if he has a problem about Sudbury he sends it to the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party.

Finally, I say to the hon. member for York South, in his hearing, that while the conciliation officer was on the scene on the Sunday, our friend from York South was on the picket line. I say to him that he did not contribute anything by being on the picket line. That generates heat, but not much light, understanding or a spirit of compromise. But he does things that we do not understand. He might be guided by some outer-world inspiration for all we know. All we are entitled to do is question them.

The conciliation officer was right on the scene, endeavouring to bring about a dispute which he very effectively and efficiently did. The hon. member for Nickel Belt was, I know, trying his best to bring about some understanding between contending parties in a dispute which would never have occurred but for the activity of the government itself in maintaining that heinous section in The Labour Relations Act, section 89. Without that section, the dispute would not have occurred in the first place, because the union would have been certified and they would have had to bargain collectively under The Labour Relations Act. Mark you, I will say this for the hon. member for Nickel Belt. I read in the paper, I think about eight days before the section was repealed, that the hon. Minister brought in his bill and was quoted as saying: "I am going down to Queen's Park and I am going to get that section of The Labour Relations Act repealed."

**An hon. member:** And he did it.

**Mr. Sopha:** And he did it. We had been trying for several years. Our friends had a bill—

**Mr. Chairman:** I think the member for Sudbury will agree that this perhaps comes under the labour relations—

**Mr. Sopha:** All right, I will not dwell on it. It is going to be repealed. The hon. member for Nickel Belt said: "Duck."

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Is that what he said?

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes: "Duck." No, he said, "fait." He is bilingual, you see, and all the people in that dispute were French Canadians, except one by the name of Svitekovich. Svitekovich is a client of mine, so I had at least a vicarious connection with it.

Let me say this, finally. It is all very well for the hon. member for York South to go out and parade around in picket lines, but here and now is the place and time for him to tell us the justification for such behaviour, and to explain to us who are obtuse in these things and not gifted with the talents he has, to explain to us how he helps industrial peace by his behaviour. I am sure we would all be delighted to hear some elucidation in the form of a polemic talk from him about it tonight. We have the time to listen to him.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I will assure you I will not abuse the rules of the House to any great length in replying to this question. I would gladly go on the picket lines anywhere in this province where a group of workers are faced with that iniquitous kind of legislation. When the legislation is as iniquitous as section 89, I am not going to stand back because it serves my political purpose and study it anatomically or in any other way; I will be glad to join them on the picket line. I suggest to the hon. member who has just spoken, and anybody else, that I find it a little intriguing that any member, including the hon. member for Nickel Belt, suddenly discovered the iniquity of section 89 when he sat silent in his seat when that iniquity was imposed on workers in many other parts of the province. It is interesting how people will suddenly get activated when the shoe pinches on the foot back home. If the thing is wrong in principle, you fight for it at any point so that you can get rid of it. Indeed, the same thing applies to my friend, the hon. member for Oshawa (Mr. Walker) who suddenly discovered that injunctions were an iniquitous thing

in labour legislation. But he and all his other friends on the government benches have sat silent for years in the face of the iniquitous use of them.

**Hon. G. C. Wardrope** (Minister of Mines): The hon. member just does not know what he is talking about.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I know what I am talking about, Mr. Chairman, and I will say this in conclusion—

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please. The member for York South has the floor on vote 903.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. MacDonald:** I am a member of a party that is willing to associate itself with any government that is faced with the task of fighting bad laws. I am not going to stand on the sidelines, whether they happen to be in Kenora or Cornwall, Fort Erie or Moosonee. That, I think, is the responsibility of members in this House.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The debate was primarily designed to deal with the conciliation situation, and the availability of it in relation to labour disputes in that important segment of northeastern Ontario revolving around International Nickel and its operations in Sudbury. I can assure the hon. members that the facilities of not only the conciliation branch but of the department itself will be made available as they are required. I need not lay emphasis, I am sure, on the great need for both giants in that set of negotiations to assume their responsibilities as the public would expect them to do. I am sure that they will when the time comes.

It may be of interest to note that in the year before last, the number of requests for conciliation services in the province was some 1,153, and in the year just finished it increased by approximately one-third, to 1,527 instances of labour disputes where the conciliation branch was requested to step in and render assistance.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister if he contemplates, or has there been in the past few months, an increase in salary to conciliation officers and the labour relations board members?

**Mr. Chairman:** I point out to the member that the salaries for the conciliation

officers are under Judge Anderson, and are being discussed at the present time.

**Mr. V. M. Singer** (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I could not get into this point of order the last time I tried, but even if they are under review by Judge Anderson, why does that make them out of order here in this House?

**Mr. Chairman:** I have already ruled in this House on this same point, as I think the member for Downsview will recall—

**Mr. Singer:** I was not here at the time.

**Mr. Chairman:** —that it might interfere with the judgment that will be rendered by Judge Anderson—

**Mr. MacDonald:** —and it might assist him.

**Mr. Chairman:** —and it may assist him, but under the circumstances I feel that it could have an ill effect upon his ruling and I ruled out discussion on it.

If the member wants to discuss salaries from the standpoint of generalities—

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, on the point of order. I was not in the House the afternoon that you made a ruling in another department, and I tried to challenge your ruling later that evening. You ruled it out of order, perhaps quite properly on that occasion, but you are making a fresh ruling now—

**Mr. Chairman:** Oh, no, this is not—

**Mr. Singer:** Oh, yes, this is a fresh ruling, because it is the first time that salaries of conciliation officers have been mentioned—

**Mr. W. D. McKeough** (Kent West): Oh, this has been gone into before!

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, with great respect, Judge Anderson is not sitting as a judge; there is nothing before the courts. I would draw your particular attention to a recent decision made by Mr. Justice Hughes, who is conducting a Royal commission. One of the employees of a firm of auditors which has been retained as expert advisers to that Royal commission, took it upon himself to go out and make a speech in public relating to the subject before that Royal commission. One of the counsel objected to that, to Mr. Justice Hughes, on the basis that it was *sub judice*, and would affect the possible deliberations of the Royal commission. Mr. Justice Hughes quite correctly, and very pointedly, pointed out that

he was not sitting as a judge of the supreme court and the matters that came before him did not raise matters which were *sub judice*.

I say, sir, if Mr. Justice Hughes, a justice of the supreme court, ruled in that manner, that equally that type of ruling should apply to a judge who sits in an arbitration. With the greatest respect, sir, I submit that your ruling is not correct.

**Mr. Chairman:** I thank the member for Downsview.

**Mr. MacDonald:** On this point of order, I, too, happened to be out of the House when this was under discussion. If this is, in effect, the straitjacket in which we have to operate on discussion of these matters in the future, I want to raise my protest, too.

We have had a clarification of the *sub judice* rule in another context in this House, which has brought it up to date in light of a reassessment in the British House of Commons. Even on a matter that is before the court, it is not *sub judice* until it is brought and scheduled before the court.

The proposition of a matter that has been referred for arbitration, I suggest, is not in the remotest sense under wraps, so that it cannot be discussed. Indeed, if I may repeat the point I made by an interjection a minute ago, if Judge Anderson who is discussing this matter wants to get some indication as to what the feeling of the public happens to be at the moment with regard to the level of wages, who is better entitled to speak on behalf of the public with regard to the wage levels than the representatives of the people in this Legislature? If he has not made up his mind, I suggest that it would be well if we were to raise our voices here so that we could indicate that we believe that these wage levels are not adequate to do the job. Conceivably it will assist him in coming up with a more adequate solution.

**Mr. McKeough:** You can go on the picket line here, too.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I will go on the picket line anywhere—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! The member for York South is speaking to a point of order.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I have made my case, Mr. Chairman, and I rest it there.

**Mr. Sopha:** Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I should like to add a word on

this point of order which is extremely important to our deliberation.

The major reason for the *sub judice* role is that in the hierarchy of government the ordinary courts of the land, under the Constitution, are just a notch below the Legislature in their power. They operate in a sphere which deals with the interpretation of the commands of the Legislature:

In order that they—

**Mr. McKeough:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order—

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. member for Sudbury is speaking to a point of order.

**Mr. McKeough:** The Chairman ruled on this on page 1112 of *Hansard*. The Chairman's decision was appealed by the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Thompson). Are we going to have another appeal? Surely when these matters are settled they should be settled once and for all.

**Mr. MacDonald:** No, sir, we said we settled it once and for all two years ago, and we have changed our minds because—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please.

**Mr. McKeough:** No, there was a change in the ruling.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please. Granted, it is the same principle, but I am allowing the member for Sudbury to speak to a point of order.

**Mr. Sopha:** Thank you, sir. You believe in free speech more than the hon. member for Kent West.

**Mr. Chairman:** On the point of order, please.

**Mr. Sopha:** Sir, in order that the courts may be able to perform their function in an atmosphere of independence, the rule has a very rational basis in that out of respect to the courts—a very important arm of government—we do not discuss their deliberations in this House while the matter is under review by them. Having said that—and I hope I have won agreement from all sides of the House for the rationale of the rule—we in the Legislature cannot relegate our responsibilities or abdicate them to inferior tribunals. We allow the courts, out of respect, to deliberate, but we cannot go along to every Tom, Dick and Harry who is conducting an inquiry and say: "Because you are looking into this

matter, we as legislators will not discuss it." That would be carrying it, sir, in my respectful opinion, to a ridiculous extreme, and it would mean an effective abdication of our responsibilities here, as well as our right of free speech. My final point is this: Let us never forget in this House that this forum here is the supreme body in the province within the sphere of jurisdiction, section 92 of the BNA Act. No body anywhere in the province has more power than this one; this is the top of the ladder, and out of respect for that position of high political and legislative responsibility, let us not for a moment allow any mitigation of our rights and privileges. Good heavens, Mr. Chairman, you are a man so schooled in history that you can see that the rights we exercise daily here were hard fought for and hard won. They did not come by divine inspiration of a bolt of lightning through the roof. People had to give their blood to win them.

Having got the right of free speech, let us not come to a point where we say that we cannot exercise it because Judge Anderson of Belleville is conducting some inquiry.

Mr. Justice Hughes, sir, put his finger on it when he ruled that the comment about the Atlantic Acceptance affair was not in contemplation of his deliberations.

I want to draw an illustration to your attention. You will note that Mr. Justice Spence, before embarking upon his inquiry, said that it was all right with him that there be comment anywhere in the land about the subject-matter until he began his inquiry, but then he would look—I forget his phrase—with some disfavour on comments about it. But he did not say, because he is a man very wise in the realm of jurisprudence, that it would be out of order. He just thought that it might be a bit disrespectful.

This House, in the final analysis, is no respecter of persons. We are not afraid to hurt anyone's feelings if, in the public interest, it demands it, whether that person be in the House or outside of it. When all is said and done, the most important function to be performed here is that there be the widest range of debate about subjects of public interest.

Within that context, sir, I hope that you, knowing you as well as I do and, being as fair as you are, that you will come to the point where you will say that the discussion of anything that Judge Anderson has under his purview is perfectly all right here, because in the whole rubric of the thing—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: On the point of order? A message said you wanted to speak on the point of order.

Mr. S. Lewis: On the point of order, Mr. Chairman, I would simply like to put this proposition to you. I was, in fact, in the House at the time of the earlier ruling and I can recognize the circumstances which may have prompted it. I ask you, sir, to use this opportunity as a time to re-evaluate that ruling. I think that you would be hard pressed, in May's 16th edition, to give any justification for the *sub judice* rule as applied to Judge Anderson's hearing. I think you will notice, on reading that, that it specifically excludes from the *sub judice* rule precisely the matter which we are pleading before you now. It would therefore be very much a part of the procedure of this House to ask for information on the salaries of conciliation officers.

Mr. Chairman: On the point of order, sir.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, I think we should keep in mind that the reference to—I do not think that this matter need go to any debate. I would like to get on with my estimates and talk about the conciliation officers' salaries and what I would like to do about them.

Mr. MacDonald: You might get—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, I will tell more than the judge. Would you like me, Mr. Chairman, to go on with estimates, or would you like me to speak to the point of order?

Mr. Chairman: At this particular time, I would like you to speak to the point of order.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Right! I would simply remind you then, Mr. Chairman, and the House—

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I had the floor when the question was raised.

Mr. MacDonald: He is speaking to the point of order.

Mr. Gisborn: I thought he said "No."

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, I think I should remind the hon. members of the House that the reference to Judge Anderson is simply that he is acting as a chairman of an arbitration board, with representation from both the government side and the civil service association, which is handling, looking into, certain salary adjustments. And the authority

for His Honour sitting, and the arbitration board, is The Public Service Act itself, which is the creature of this Legislature.

If you were to rule this in order—and I would urge you not to, Mr. Chairman, I think this debate is entirely out of order—it would be redundant to the very piece of legislation which this Legislature itself has created. The real debate should be on whether or not The Public Service Act itself should not be changed, or some other point. But The Public Service Act is one—

**Mr. MacDonald:** You are missing the point altogether.

**Lion. Mr. Rowntree:** Not at all. Now, just be patient a little bit over there; the third party, the NDP, just be a little patient. I urge you to rule, Mr. Chairman, that the debate on the subject, as of right now, is out of order. I am prepared, I should add, as I indicated earlier, that I would like to go on with my estimates, during which time I will make reference to certain salaries and the conciliation board.

**Mr. Chairman:** I thank the Minister of Labour, and the member for Scarborough West, and the member for York South, and the member for Downsview, and the member for Sudbury for their comments in connection with this point of order.

I suggested earlier that the same principle exists now as it did formerly. I ruled on it, formerly, that it was out of order. The reason I ruled on it was because I, too, have learned something about this and have tried to study the House rules in order to help the members of the House in their debates.

I have checked several pages of the 16th edition of May. I believe that the 17th may change the rule somewhat, if the member for Scarborough West wants to check on that. I would suggest to the members of this House that the reason why I have ruled this out is that I feel that there would be prejudice, and prejudice could be allowed to creep into this debate; that is why I have ruled it out. Not on the question of anything else, but a question of prejudice creeping in.

I think most members of this House would agree that, if we were to debate the salary issues, it is pretty hard to debate them without allowing prejudice to come in.

**Mr. MacDonald:** May I ask you a question, Mr. Chairman?

My question is a simple one. When we get to the estimates this year of the civil service commission, that means we will have no debate at all?

**Mr. Chairman:** I hope—to the member for York South—at that time there is nothing under arbitration and that all salaries could be discussed.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, that is my hope. Mr. Chairman, I suggest to you that the ruling is revealed in all of its unfairness by the proposition that, if perchance Judge Anderson has not reported by the time that estimate comes down, you are in effect going to deny this House an opportunity to discuss the estimates.

**Mr. Chairman:** No. I think the member for York South realizes the rule is not debatable. I am going to ask the member behind him to take the floor.

**Mr. Sopha:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, is the proper procedure—if we wish a review of your ruling by the person in this House who is elected as senior to you, if we wish a review of your ruling by the Speaker—I want to ask you, as a matter of procedure, is it in order that someone now move, and I am sure my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon) would second me, that this House now rise and report progress, in order that we may report your ruling to the Speaker and have the advantage of his ruling as coming from the person who is delegated by the House to be the guardian of its rules and procedures?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member may appeal: If the Chairman rules, there is an appeal to the House to put his ruling to a vote; after that there is an appeal to the Speaker.

**Mr. Sopha:** All right. I wish to move, seconded by the hon. member for Brant, that the committee rise and report progress.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Sudbury has moved that this committee rise and report progress.

**An hon. member:** To appeal your ruling!

**Mr. Chairman:** No, I am going to suggest that the member is in order and he can rise at this time and report progress.

All those in favour of the motion proposed by the member for Sudbury, will please say "aye."

**Mr. Singer:** That is not the motion.

**Mr. Chairman:** Oh, yes. That is the only motion I—

**Mr. Sopha:** My motion is for the purpose of having your ruling reviewed by the Speaker.

**Mr. Chairman:** I know what the purpose is. I am going to remind the member for Sudbury that this is the motion he put before the House, and I have merely put the motion.

**Mr. Sopha:** All right, fine!

**Mr. Chairman:** All those in favour will please say "aye." Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Call in the members.

The member for Sudbury has moved that this House rise and report progress. All those in favour will please rise.

All those opposed will please rise.

**Clerk of the House:** Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 19, the "nays" 37.

**Mr. Chairman:** I declare the motion lost.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, may I speak to this briefly? I am going to be forced to appeal your ruling on this. But before I do so—

**An hon. member:** The hon. member is out of order.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I am not out of order. We have voted on the motion to report to the Speaker; that is another motion. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am going to be forced to appeal your ruling but I want to make a proposal which I think is a way out of the impossible situation we have gotten ourselves into. Every time we raise the question of a salary in an individual department, the Minister says, "I don't have control of this, this rests with the civil service."

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Just a moment. I said no such thing tonight.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Maybe this hon. Minister did not but most Ministers do.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I did not. I offered to debate the question of salaries on the conciliation branch right here.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, Mr. Chairman—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The motion was made in spite of it.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I do not want to get into an argument with the hon. Minister of Labour at the moment. I had a constructive—

**Mr. Chairman:** I know the member for York South realizes the ruling is not debat-

able. If I understand, you are going to appeal the ruling; this is fine.

**Mr. MacDonald:** My proposal is this: There is obviously a degree of disorder in the proposition that you argue salaries in every department when some Ministers, if not this hon. Minister, argue—and I think, with some validity—that they do not have control of salaries, that the final decision on salaries rests with the civil service association. But the proposition that, when we get to a debate this year on the civil service association, we cannot even debate it then because it is under consideration by Judge Anderson, I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, is ludicrous. And that is why I do not think we can accept your ruling. So I am challenging your ruling.

Now if you are willing to reinterpret it and say that there will be an opportunity to discuss salaries, at least in the civil service estimates this year, I for one, and I think I can speak on behalf of our group, will say, "Fine, we will not discuss salaries in any single department. We will do it collectively under the civil service association where it rests." But if your ruling is going to go through this whole session, so that we cannot even discuss it, then I think the ruling has to be challenged now because I think it reduces the powers of this House to a ludicrous point that cannot be ignored.

**Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park):** The hon. member should speak on the point of order. What was he speaking on?

**Mr. Chairman:** He stood in his place to challenge the ruling of the Chairman.

**Mr. Cowling:** Okay. Then I will ask your permission, Mr. Chairman, to participate in the debate.

**Mr. Chairman:** There is no debate on it. I just wanted to tell the member for York South—

**Mr. Cowling:** Mr. Chairman, now I am just asking that I be allowed to say something. That is the only way the hon. member got into this situation.

**Mr. Chairman:** No. I must explain to the member for High Park that, actually, when he is challenging the Chairman's ruling, I could call in the members and he can challenge the Chairman's ruling at this time—and there is no debate on it.

**Mr. Cowling:** Are you going to let him speak and not me speak?

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! I am trying to say to the member for High Park that—

**Mr. MacDonald:** I asked a question on the civil service association—

**Mr. Cowling:** Okay then, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order! Now, if you would like the Chairman to rule on it, he will do so if you give me order, please. The member for York South has a right to question the Chairman's ruling and he can appeal it at this time. I am suggesting to him that it is my sincere hope that the members of this House will be able to debate the salaries and the wages under the estimates of the public service. I am hoping that this is the case.

**Mr. Cowling:** Well, Mr. Chairman, may I speak then on—

**Mr. Chairman:** I am ruling on it, if the member will wait until I am finished ruling. At that time I had hoped that we could deal with it—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Cowling:** Mr. Chairman, I would just like to—

**Mr. Chairman:** Now, I just have to make sure whether the member is going to challenge my ruling or not. I would say to the member for High Park that there is no debate on it.

**Mr. Cowling:** Well, Mr. Chairman, on a point of order then. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

**Mr. Chairman:** State your point of order, please.

**Mr. Cowling:** All right. The hon. member for York South got up—I do not know how he even got up because, if I was the Chairman, I would have just put him down. He was getting up on nothing. I am getting up on a point of order.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I am trying to get us out of this impasse.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member stood up to ask a question, to check the ruling.

**Mr. Cowling:** I see, all right, yes. My point of order is this, Mr. Chairman: When the hon. member is talking about the civil service pay—and he asked the Chairman

tonight, when we are dealing with The Department of Labour, to rule that, when the civil service is being debated at the time we consider the Provincial Treasurer's estimates, he will be allowed to talk about salaries. Is that right? Yes. Well, my point of order is that there is not anyone in this House who can answer that question tonight because we are dealing with the Labour estimates.

**Mr. Chairman:** I have ruled in connection with it and what the member for High Park has suggested is accurate. I suggest to the member for York South that I cannot deal with it until it properly comes before us.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, may I say this? I will withhold my appeal of your ruling until the time those estimates come up.

**Mr. Chairman:** Fine. Thank you very much.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, I did not think, when I asked such a simple question, I was going to cause such a furor. If I had received an answer in the affirmative I was only going to say "thanks."

**Mr. Chairman:** I would like to raise another question with the hon. Minister in regard to conciliation services. On introducing Bill No. 64, which contained three or four amendments to The Labour Relations Act, the hon. Minister—and I might say that I have not yet had time to compare the amendments to the Act itself in order to know exactly what the wording is in relation to the changes—but the hon. Minister said, when he commented on the section that was going to provide payment for mediation services, that his attitude was going to be that he was going to have a little more flexibility in regard to the appointment of conciliation boards. I wonder if the hon. Minister would elaborate on that, if he can tell us just exactly what he means? Does he mean that he will not grant conciliation board services unless both sides mutually request it, in the sense that it can perform a function in regard to the dispute in question?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I thought I had made my position quite clear, both in my remarks when I introduced the amendments to The Labour Relations Act, and when I made my opening remarks last Tuesday night, in respect to these estimates.

Let me simply say this: The hon. member for Wentworth East must surely be aware of the fact that there are situations where it would appear that the use of a conciliation

board may or may not achieve anything. And it is in that broad area that I made my remarks and a close look will be given to all matters which may go, or would be eligible to go, onto a board of conciliation.

Now, as to the policy of the department, I would say this: I will, as a Minister, reserve the right to use the facility of a board of conciliation where I am advised and where I think it will make a contribution to the settlement of a labour dispute. On the other hand, I can visualize a greater use being made of the conciliation service in bringing the proceedings to an end at the officer stage. In other words, we are going to be more selective with respect to those matters which go onto a board. I think we have to have a look at this, and try out this amended policy for a few months, and just see what the actual results of it are.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Item 4 deals with conciliation boards and boards of arbitration under The Ontario Hospital Labour Disputes Arbitration Act.

**Mr. Chairman,** I would like to ask the hon. Minister two questions that flow from the arbitration award in the instance of the Welland hospital, on a board that was chaired by Professor Arthurs. On page 4 of the mimeographed report—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Is that a copy of the award in the Welland hospital case?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Yes.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not have a copy.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, the points I want to raise are isolated points and I think I can place them before the hon. Minister without any difficulty.

On page 4 of the award, we find this comment:

We find in the legislation establishing this board no warrant for improving the relative position of service workers vis-à-vis other occupations. Surely if this highly important readjustment were to be undertaken as part of a general programme of making hospital employment more attractive, the fixing of wages and working conditions would not be left to a series of ad hoc tribunals which have no necessary or official connection with an agency charged with upgrading standards of patient care.

In other words, what Professor Arthurs is stating there is that if it is desirable to upgrade hospital workers' salaries and working

conditions vis-à-vis other trades, that it should not be left to an ad hoc series of boards that are established to do it; that if it is desirable to get this upgrading so that you can make hospital work more attractive that some other alternative should be sought, conceivably some declaration of government policy and some action that results in upgrading across the board.

What is the hon. Minister's comment and reaction to this proposal or this implied suggestion in the award?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** With respect to collective bargaining as far as hospital employees are concerned, it is my view that the matter is one between the employees of that hospital and the board of trustees of the hospital. Now Professor Arthurs uses the words "an ad hoc approach"; if he calls that an ad hoc approach, that is all right with me, but I do not. I regard this as a matter between the employer and the representative of the employees of that institution.

With respect to the relationship between that award and the hospital services commission—I think there was some reference there—

**Mr. MacDonald:** The ghostly presence!

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes; well it had better be a pretty live presence, not ghostly, because in my view the hospital services commission has no part of making that settlement of the collective agreement and they are bound to reflect in the daily rate allowance awarded by the commission to that particular hospital such changes as will enable a local hospital to implement the award of the board of arbitration.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister is very clear in his statement here, and I think quite frankly that will clarify the air with regard to that aspect of the ghostly presence of the commission. I was not going to raise that, but the hon. Minister feels very strongly on it and he has clarified that.

But he has also clarified the other. In effect, he does not accept the proposition of Professor Arthurs that there should be some general approach rather than an ad hoc approach through a series of arbitration awards to bettering the position of hospital workers. In effect, he is going to leave it to the unions to achieve this objective?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Is that not part of their function? It is not a question of it

being an ad hoc approach to the matter; the real question is whether or not we are going to get into provincewide bargaining. Now this in some areas of employment or industry has been adopted as an actual desirable thing. In other areas of our management and employee relations they will not have any part of it. I am sure the hon. member is aware of those situations.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The second point flowing out of this award that I wanted to raise, Mr. Chairman, is to be found on page 8. Perhaps I can present it to the hon. Minister by a quotation from the award:

We feel, however, that the full presentation of accurate data should not be the subject of either controversy between the parties or initiative by this board; rather we recommend that the preparation of statistics should be undertaken either by a nonpartisan body, such as the Ontario hospital services commission, or by the parties jointly, acting through the Ontario hospital association and a council or committee of unions representing hospital employees. The existence of authoritative data would greatly assist boards of arbitration but should as well assist the parties in resolving differences privately instead of bringing them to arbitration.

In other words, what Professor Arthurs is saying is that one of the difficulties that is faced, in the first instance between the union and the hospital and in the second instance by both of those parties and the arbitration board when it is set up, is that you get into endless argument on what should be facts, statistical facts.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is a waste of time.

**Mr. MacDonald:** And a lot of time is wasted.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Right!

**Mr. MacDonald:** And he is asking for some authoritative gathering together of the facts so that all parties that may be interested in them may refer to them and there is no need to argue over it; and he suggests the Ontario hospital association as the appropriate body to do it.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not agree with him entirely. I agree with the principle he raises, but one of the reasons that I would have been anxious to get the research branch established in my own department is that this is the type of service I think it, in The Department of Labour, should be

supplying. I think the hospital services commission will only get into trouble and stumble over itself. It is not the proper body to be in the labour dispute field, even though their information may be available and may be desirable to have. I think it should come from the research branch of The Department of Labour.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Very good. Once again I appreciate the hon. Minister's very clear assertion. In fact, it conforms with another comment in here, that it should be a nonpartisan body. The hospital association is not necessarily nonpartisan in a dispute between hospitals and the union, and conceivably The Department of Labour can be as nonpartisan since it ultimately has to act as arbiter in many of these differences.

Can the hon. Minister give the House any assurance that his research branch can tackle this situation during the coming year?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We are already doing this kind of thing in a number of cases. You do not get a research department into high gear overnight. First, you have to put the department together, you have to determine what functions it is going to assume. On an increasingly progressive basis it will come into its true position in the totality of our department.

But this is what I visualize for it and the director of the branch, Mr. Kinley, is here tonight. He has had the benefit of this discussion, and knowing Mr. Kinley as I do I do not think I will even have to send a memo to him in the morning.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Very good. I just wanted to let the hon. Minister know that I shall certainly raise the issue next year and since the message has already been communicated I hope he will be in a position to answer it.

I do so for this reason: The hon. Minister is as aware as I am of a widespread feeling of unhappiness about The Hospital Arbitration Act. I think anything that can be done to keep the temperature down in negotiations in this area and eliminate the possibility of disputes over what should be facts that nobody need dispute is exceedingly necessary. So we will come back to it next year.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We are on common ground.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Mr. Chairman, I was interested in the hon. Minister's remarks about conciliation and not insisting on conciliation in certain cases.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Does the hon. member mean conciliation boards?

**Mr. Nixon:** Boards!

Naturally we are all deeply concerned with conciliation at all times. Am I to understand that where both parties ask for the Minister's consent conciliation boards could then be dispensed with? Is that normally the rule that applies?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I would have to say that would just about lead me to an easy decision of complying with the consent from both parties.

**Mr. Nixon:** My very limited experience with matters of this type was with the strike at the Massey-Ferguson plant in the Brantford area, where I believe the conciliation board stage was dispensed with through mutual consent and the hon. Minister's consent.

But, sir, in talking to a number of the workers who were home getting in their wives' way, as has been pointed out, and discussing with them their view of what really was the issue, I was struck by the fact that very few of them seemed to know what the strike was all about.

In fact, they disagreed with each other in their view of this matter, whether or not it was parity with U.S. wages or some other matter. They had received communications from their employer that tried to set this out in a very careful way; and on the other hand communications from their union which set it out in a careful way as well, but in a way that really did not match.

Now it seems to me that one service that could have been served by a conciliation board in this case was the establishment of the real issue. Now whether or not a conciliation board, even as it does this, can communicate it to the union members who are sitting at home or walking on the picket line I do not know.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I agree.

**Mr. Nixon:** But it could very well be a function that they could do. Perhaps in this case you were a little precipitate in giving—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Not necessarily.

**Mr. Nixon:** Well, I would not think you would agree.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I am not responsible for the lack of communication between union leadership and union members.

**Mr. Nixon:** How about the communication between a conciliation board and the members of the union, or those—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Again, it is communication through the normal process of the press. But you must understand, hon. member, that under The Labour Relations Act, when a party, a group or an association is certified as the bargaining agent, they are the authoritative voice with whom all other people must deal—that is, the officers of the association. It is up to them and part of their responsibility to see that the information is conveyed to their membership.

It is the same situation. I could give you a number of situations where it is open to question whether or not the heads of the union have communicated to their membership. I give you the ITU, as one example.

**Mr. Nixon:** I do not want to pursue this too far, but I admit to the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, that his answer is the mechanistic type of answer that he was talking about earlier in this discussion.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Not at all.

**Mr. Nixon:** In fact, there is a machine for communication that we expect to work, but in fact there are occasions when it does not work as well as it might. There is an alternative machine, if you wish to call it that, through the conciliation board, so that the facts might be more readily made known to the press, and therefore to the people concerned with the difficulty.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, I feel I must raise this question. The hon. Minister has often said that he believes there should be the least amount of intervention by government into industrial disputes between management and labour. I am one that agrees with him 100 per cent. I have always felt that the least interference, unless it is requested as a third party into the dispute, from anyone by word or otherwise, when an industry and a union are fighting it out at the bargaining table, is desirable. That includes the statements to the press. I have felt that you do not settle negotiations by the press.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That is right.

**Mr. Gisborn:** I want to relate to the statement of the hon. Minister in his opening remarks in the estimates regarding the 40-hour week. I think this was a most partisan position that a Minister could ever take in a position of Minister of Labour, when

the dispute between two very important segments of our society is going on, and when one of the main disputes was the reduction in hours of work from 48 to 40. I think that the hon. Minister struck a body blow to that union by making that most indiscreet statement about, in his opinion, the 40-hour week, and I think he should—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Different issues entirely.

**Mr. Gisborn:** —reconsider his statement and give some encouragement to the union in their fight after he has made that statement, which the press picked up. I know that the teamsters feel that that statement did some harm. It showed a prejudiced position by the hon. Minister, and I think that he should make a statement to try to soften the blow to that union which is fighting for the 40-hour week. He can do it in the manner of giving a broader explanation of what he means by the fact that our economy is surging; we have a high economy rate, and a 40-hour week at this time would do harm to our economy. I think he should retract from that most indiscreet statement.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, I am aware of what the hon. member is talking about, but I do not intend to retract from that position at all. Let me tell you that what I have said had to do with a matter of principle in which I believe. There is nothing that I said that prevents any union or any employer from bargaining a 30-hour week, if the two parties agree to it.

**Mr. Gisborn:** The timing was wrong; you will have to admit that.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Not at all.

**Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North):** Mr. Chairman, in this vote we are asking for an increase from \$427,000 to \$583,000, an increase of possibly \$150,000. I ask the hon. Minister if there is a backlog of grievances?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, there is no backlog, but there is a substantial increase in the amount of work in labour-management disputes being referred to the department. Earlier this evening, before the hon. member for Grey North came in, I pointed out that last year there had been 1,153 labour disputes referred to the department with a request for conciliation assistance, whereas this year it had come to 1,527 disputes. In other words, from 1,153 to 1,500 is about a one-third increase in this area. We require

these additional funds to meet those requests.

**Mr. Sargent:** How many conciliation officers do you have?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Seventeen, altogether.

**Mr. Sargent:** Are you adding new ones?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, we will be adding more this coming year.

**Mr. Sargent:** How many?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Three to five.

**Mr. Sargent:** May I ask the hon. Minister if he recommends a policy of intervention in disputes? Or does he lean away from that?

**Mr. Chairman:** The Minister answered that question a few minutes ago.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is a question of what you mean by intervention. Do you mean compulsion or—?

**Mr. Sargent:** No, I am thinking in terms of the strength of unions to do away with government intervention. What is the policy of the department? To lean away as much as possible from intervention?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not follow the hon. member's remarks. It is not that I did not hear them, but I think he made some reference to the size of the union and government intervention. I do not want to be difficult, but I do not follow you.

**Mr. Sargent:** This is a laborious way of trying to get this point across, but in my mind, I find that unless the strike remained as a weapon, we can have no genuine collective bargaining. I think the policy should be, insofar as I am respecting unions, to the less government intervention we have, the better.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** This is our policy. But you come to a time in various situations—I think your seatmate, your colleague, the hon. member for Etobicoke (Mr. Braithwaite) wanted to know today at the question hour why we did not get into Caland Ore up at the Lakehead and into other matters.

Each situation has to be looked at on its own individual facts and circumstances. In fact, no two situations are alike. As far as Caland Ore is concerned, it is not a subject that I think we can help by debating it tonight. It is not opportune and I am sure

you will understand what I mean when I say that.

In the case of the teamsters and the truckers' strike, the situation is one where they are a very powerful body, exerting great economic pressure against each other in order that each may achieve what it regards as its legitimate objectives around the bargaining table.

Our situation in the department, in the case of the trucking strike, is to try to get the parties together and to provide an atmosphere where negotiations can be resumed and carried on in some hope and expectation that a settlement may be achieved.

Sometimes these meetings are held with both parties in separate rooms; sometimes the conciliation officials move between the two groups trying to establish positions and so on, their objective being a settlement.

A little earlier this evening, your colleague, the hon. member for Sudbury spoke about the importance of International Nickel, and some approaching negotiations with respect to a collective bargaining agreement with the steelworkers. He wanted assurance from the government that if the two parties were unable to come to an agreement, the facilities of the government and the department would be available. Of course they will be if they are required.

Quite frankly, there is no hard-and-fast rule. Each situation has to be appraised upon its own facts.

**Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke):** Mr. Chairman, in light of the hon. Minister's statement, I wonder if he would give us his views on the question of a continuing dialogue between management and labour and the union and the government, in connection with conciliation. I wonder if he has any views on whether he feels this might be helpful in preventing strikes and contributing to labour-management peace.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, I am glad the hon. member raised this point, because this has been going on in Ontario under my personal direction for nine months. The situation to which the hon. member probably has reference is the Nova Scotia conference of three years ago. In that situation, and for some economic reasons which do not pertain in the province of Ontario, a certain conference was called and a moratorium was agreed upon by the leaders of labour and of management that neither would request any changes in The Labour Relations Act of that province.

More recently, a similar conference, but on a different basis, was held in the province of Manitoba. There is a considerable difference in the amount of industry and labour relations in Manitoba and in Ontario, and what goes in Manitoba or Nova Scotia or Podunk corners does not necessarily mean that it is going to fit the situation in some other place. However, recognizing this need, we have had a committee of eight persons and a chairman sitting for some eight months, four of them representing the top labour leaders of the province and four leading representatives of management and chaired by a neutral person.

At the request of both sides—the labour representatives and the management representatives—this was not announced, nor do I intend to announce their names at the moment. There are some further steps to be taken by this committee, having in mind the desirability of making it public and of establishing procedures for the continuation of deliberations on, shall we say, a permanent basis. This has been going on since early last year in Ontario.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Minister be good enough to tell the House what name he has given to this committee?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Name or aim?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Name.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is simply a joint consultative committee, or a joint advisory committee. I do not think the name is pertinent; what they accomplish is.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Are the deliberations being carried out from the point of view of management and labour, or from an industry basis?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** These are senior representatives of labour, whether it be in steel, roadbuilding or whatever it might be. The representatives of the employers, of management, represent people who are in a position to speak responsibly for management. They are sufficiently senior that if agreement can be reached with these people—and I think the continuation on a permanent basis is one of the most important of the objectives—then they are in a position to set the example to others, whether they be labour or management.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Could the hon. Minister give us the short-run and the long-run aims of this committee, as far as he is concerned?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Both!

**Mr. Braithwaite:** I would like to know what they are.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I have endeavoured to tell the hon. member what it is. It is to achieve industrial peace and to meet in a manner which will meet the needs of labour and of management in a responsible way.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Is there a particular reason why the deliberations have been kept quiet?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It was the request of all of the people concerned.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Would the hon. Minister be good enough to give us an idea of why this request was made?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I am not in a position to say any more about it than I have tonight.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, I know that this is not the hon. Minister's responsibility at this point; probably it has grown with his department over the years. But I would like to know the basis for conciliation board judges' per diem living allowance. I note the sum of \$21,600 for Mr. W. H. Dickie; what is the basis for this?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The basis of it is set forth in the regulations. It is \$60 a day, and on any board of conciliation he is allowed two days to write a report, in addition to the days of sitting. This item will not come up again next year; he can rest assured that he will not have occasion to worry about this any more because we have just hired Mr. W. H. Dickie to come and work for the government.

**Mr. Sargent:** How many strikes were there in Ontario in 1964-65?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** This is all in the estimate speech which I delivered last week under the heading of "strikes." But for the hon. member's immediate information, there were 239 last year and the year before there were 148.

**Mr. Sargent:** Did the hon. Minister project the lost man-hours and the lost wages in these strikes?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not have that information. I can get it and give it to the hon. member.

**Mr. Sargent:** How would this compare with the United States average?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think it is less than in the United States, and less than certain other provinces in Canada on a per capita basis.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I want to go back within the context of conciliation services to raise one of the comments that the hon. Minister made in his introductory statement with regard to wildcat strikes. His comment was that if wildcat strikes continued with the frequency they had, there was serious danger that there would be further restrictions placed upon the trade union movement.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That is not exactly what I said. I said that if wildcat strikes continued, it would be my view that there would be a public demand for that type of legislation.

**Mr. MacDonald:** This is in the context of what disturbs me about this government's reaction to situations which create friction between labour and management. If I may go back and illustrate my point, a year or two ago when there were difficulties in the instance of the Trenton hospital, the hon. Minister's first effort was to solve this situation by an ad hoc solution, which I suggest would have been justified because there was a clear-cut case of management being recalcitrant in refusing to bargain in good faith. Instead of dealing with this situation, the hon. Minister dealt with the situation across the whole province and placed hospital workers in a straitjacket that is known as The Ontario Hospital Disputes Arbitration Act. It seems to me the hon. Minister was, in effect, suggesting the same kind of solution here. He is being rather coy about it by saying the public pressure is going to grow. The fact that he is anticipating public pressure even before it has risen—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It has arisen already.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Oh, has it?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes.

**Mr. MacDonald:** In other words, the hon. Minister feels rather sympathetic to this public pressure—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, I think I should declare to those involved in such matters that the pressure is being brought to bear. I do not say it is right, I do not say it is wrong; I am just bringing the facts together. Reference has been made here earlier tonight—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Who is bringing the pressure?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The public.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The public?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Who, on behalf of the public, is bringing the pressure?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Individual members of the public. No association—

**Mr. MacDonald:** If the hon. Minister thinks that he should declare something tonight, I also have something I think he should declare. That is that, instead of threatening further restrictions on the trade union movement, I think it is responsible for the hon. Minister to take a look at the causes of these wildcat strikes. Now, wildcat strikes emerge—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I think we are away off vote 903. I will tell the hon. member that.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Are we talking about conciliation procedures and action of this government, or does the hon. Minister not want to talk about—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Conciliation procedures—what does the hon. member mean, not want to talk, I have been talking all evening?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please. I think the member for York South has got the point.

**Mr. MacDonald:** My suggestion to the hon. Minister is that, instead of making these veiled threats about further restrictions, he should focus his attention on getting to the root of the problem. And the root of the problem, I am sure the hon. Minister will agree, if we can just let the temperature subside here a bit for a moment, is in the fact that there are differences that arise during the life of a contract, and these differences will arise on items that were not included in the contract. Now, in the United States, they can go on strike at any point if these differences arise. We have no procedure for dealing with this kind of a situation.

It may go to arbitration—this is a long and prolonged procedure, this is costly, and this heats up the situation until you have the rank and file unwilling to abide by the advice of the leadership of the union, and you have a wildcat strike. Instead of threatening with some sort of further restrictions to be placed on the trade union movement, what is the

hon. Minister's reaction to the proposal which has been advanced: of making it possible to reopen negotiations during the life of a contract on those issues that have arisen and were not included in the original collective bargaining agreement? It seems to me that, if the hon. Minister will focus on this problem, he will eliminate many of the reasons for the wildcat strikes. Then he will not have to go off on these suggestions that there are going to be further restrictions, and be a bit threatening in his tone—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Does the hon. member mean that the truth hurts?

**Mr. MacDonald:** No.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think it is my duty to state the truth—what pressures I hear and what correspondence—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Right.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I did not threaten. Now, just let me read exactly what I said last week, because the hon. member would either put words in my mouth, or take out of my mouth words that either were or were not there. Let me just tell the hon. member what I said, and I quote:

I noted earlier that where conflict leads to a declining public tolerance for the labour-management power relationship there is a tendency for increasing demand to be made for new forms of government intervention or legal control of various elements of the relationship. If, for example, there is a trend towards more wildcat strikes, public opinion will become insistent for making unions liable for damages and suitable in the courts.

And then I went on.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Would the hon. Minister welcome that kind of situation?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I have not said that. I just stated what the facts are. In other words, if the cap fits, wear it. Let me just finish my quotation and I will come back to what I think.

In the final analysis, it will depend on how responsibly the parties to collective bargaining approach their confrontations, whether there are further legal provisions enacted in the public interest to restrict their freedom of manoeuvre.

You would only have that type of restriction if the public demanded it.

As far as I am concerned, responsible management and responsible labour leadership

has nothing to worry about and I think they are the ones the hon. member is talking about. I am only talking about the irresponsible people on both sides, whether it be on the management side or on the labour union side. As to the responsible people in the business, good luck to them, they are doing a good job.

**Mr. MacDonald:** All right, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister has made a very generous statement about responsible people and I want to repeat some of the things that the responsible people are saying. Let us forget about the irresponsible ones because, on occasion, wildcat strikes have emerged in unions that have responsible leadership and, presumably, in industry where you have responsible management. All I am suggesting is that the hon. Minister is missing the root of the problem.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Oh, wait now.

**Mr. MacDonald:** And instead of bowing to anticipated pressures, why does he not focus his attention on the root of the problem? And the root of the problem rests in the fact that wildcat strikes emerge because we have no machinery for dealing with these issues that arise, and which were not included in the collective agreement for a period of one or two or three years. Is the hon. Minister willing to entertain the proposition that, if a certain item that becomes an item of dispute during the life of a contract was not included in that contract, negotiations can be begun right there just as though they were new negotiations for settlement of it?

**Mr. McKeough:** No.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, if he is not willing to consider that, he is going to have wildcat strikes on his hands and he is going—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, let us not have any threats from the hon. member.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Pardon?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Let us not have the hon. member start threatening. He just criticized me for threatening and I deny that I did it, but here he is right now threatening me. Let me say something to him about this matter. I do not mind sitting here listening to the hon. member talking about the cause of this or that—and during the day we seem to have developed the phrase of the shifting sands, the changing times, and that sort of thing—but we are not, in our department, sitting around completely asleep. We at least have one eye open, and the question

of the Friedman report and of the material in it is under very serious study by our department as to its implications and attractiveness on the one hand and its disadvantages, if any, on the other hand. This is not being ignored, nor is the question of arbitration procedure. We gave a grant, from our department, to the economics department of Queen's University last year to deal with this question of arbitration, for some research work they were doing. It has been my personal hope that the reports would have been available for this current session of the House, plus being available for legislative action, or change if it were in the cards. This just has not been the case and I do not think that that report from Professor Curtis at Queen's will be available until next fall. But those matters, to which the hon. member makes reference, are under careful consideration and we are not ignoring those developments in the labour relations field; nor, may I say, am I ignoring the remarks the hon. member has made tonight.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, I thank the hon. Minister. He has become very conciliatory, which is perhaps appropriate—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is my nature.

**Mr. MacDonald:** —under estimates dealing with conciliation services. But I think I am correct in stating that you cannot take to arbitration an issue that was not in the contract. Am I correct?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That is correct.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well then, all of the hon. Minister's discussion about reviewing arbitration is fine, I welcome it, but it is irrelevant to the point I was raising.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No. It would include that type of thing the hon. member is talking about.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. Minister means something that is outside the contract at the moment, and one proposal is that it becomes subject to negotiation—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Newly arrived, nouveau arrivée, or however you want to describe it.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, I am not bilingual so let us not try to confuse me with that now, Mr. Chairman. But if the hon. Minister is studying it this is very fine, but I wish he would have indicated he is studying it and trying to get at the root cause of this, instead of what I still reaffirm was a somewhat

threatening statement. If it was not a threatening statement, I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, it was taken by a lot of people across the province as being one.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think I even referred to the Friedman report in my remarks a week ago.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell me—he pointed out that 37 wildcat strikes had brought on this statement of his—how those 37 were made up; the hours lost?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I have not got that here with me in the House, but in some instances they were confined largely to one industry and there were a good many hours run up in that situation. I would be glad to get the details for you.

**Mr. Gisborn:** That was my concern; because I really felt, when I first heard the statement from the hon. Minister, that he was making a mountain out of a molehill to lead up to the statement that he concluded with—and I do not want to deal with it at great length.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, the automobile industry was involved, in case you are thinking of areas. There is one I am not going to mention here tonight, but the automobile industry certainly was involved last year. And up in the Timmins area, in the mines, there were quite a number of illegal, or walkout, strikes.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Some of them, I suggest, would only be for a short period. Some of them lasted a day-and-a-half or two days. But nevertheless, the question needs to be looked into, as the hon. Minister knows. The precept, at least part of the Bora Laskin findings in the Polymer arbitration, where he allowed damages, of course brought about the request by unions. Some were successful in getting a clause in their agreement that would give them the right to arbitrate disputes that were not covered specifically by the agreement. Management, of course, retaliated and were successful in getting provisions in an agreement that gave them the right to arbitrate in disputes that they thought were on their behalf. We have had that in UAW and in steel, in the Stelco plant, where—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That does not stop the parties from negotiating that clause now in the contract.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Well, I would think that it might be. This is the area that could be given the greatest degree of consideration, as to whether two moves like this will do away with declaring unions legal entities and subject to civil courts. It could be made mandatory that the two provisions are provided, that any dispute must be arbitratable and that the company has grievance procedure as well as the union.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Chairman, first I would like to know if there are any MPPs on any of the boards or commissions of this department; I mean members of this House?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I have never, for the three-and-a-half-years I have been in the portfolio, I do not think—I am sure I have never seen any member of this House connected with a board of conciliation or an arbitration board.

**Mr. Sargent:** Good try. I think the hon. Minister will agree—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is a highly specialized field.

**Mr. Sargent:** You can say that. Has the hon. Minister discussed with the hon. Attorney General—

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. Sargent:** My information is, Mr. Minister, that three hon. members have been on arbitration boards.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I missed the question.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member has said that it came to his information that three of the members had been on arbitration boards.

**Mr. Singer:** Not appointed by the hon. Minister.

**Mr. Chairman:** But not appointed by the Minister.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Oh. Well then, by consent.

**Mr. Sargent:** All right. Has the hon. Minister discussed with the hon. Attorney General any changing of the law to correct the misuse of injunctions?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That being a hypothetical question, I will have to—

**Mr. Sargent:** What are you doing about it; that is what I am asking?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, it is a hypothetical question and I will have to reserve my answer for another time.

**Mr. Sargent:** I would like to hear it now. What are we here for? Mr. Chairman, does he have the right to reserve his answer?

**Mr. Chairman:** Oh, yes. If he wants to, he does not have to answer at all.

**An hon. member:** But that would not be democratic.

**Mr. Sargent:** Well, we can get everything else here; we just do not get it, that is all.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Do I not answer the questions pretty well and fully to you?

**An hon. member:** Well, answer this one!

**Mr. Sargent:** I asked the hon. Minister earlier in the House, before the orders of the day, last week, what steps he was taking in case a man loses his job through automation. What machinery are you setting up to give him compensation?

**Mr. Chairman:** I think that the problem would come up under vote 908 and we can have it then.

**Mr. Sargent:** All right. Insofar as conciliation is concerned, the vote we are on, Mr. Chairman, where do we stand with the printers' strike and the newspapers in Toronto now?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I have answered about four or five questions in the last three weeks on this, and I think *Hansard* will reflect a total report on that situation, including the correspondence I have had with the president of the Ontario federation of labour, with the publishers of the three Toronto newspapers, their answers, and my conversations with the president of the Ontario federation of labour about it.

**Mr. Sargent:** This is a good spot to talk about it. I would like to know what your answer is right now. Are you going to resolve this strike or it is going to go on to infinity? What are you going to do about it?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is not a matter that I have to resolve, or you have to; it is a matter for the parties to get together.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Minister, I respectfully state that this is a clear-cut case of where this government has failed in its first test in automation.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The automation issue—and I object to that statement from the hon. member for Grey North. He knows perfectly well, because he should be a well informed member, that the question of automation was the first clause that was settled between the two parties. That is not what is keeping them apart.

**Mr. Sargent:** Well, I disagree with you entirely on that. Have they received their allowances for their holidays-with-pay yet, do you know that?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I beg your pardon?

**Mr. Sargent:** Have they received their allowances, these printers that are on strike?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, they are on probably the highest strike pay that I have ever heard of. It is around \$85 or \$90 a week.

**Mr. Sargent:** Have they received their last year's allowance for holidays-with-pay yet, Mr. Chairman?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** As I understand it, all the legal requirements have been met.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 903 carry?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** On vote 903, earlier, Mr. Chairman, I asked the hon. Minister, in connection with nurses, whether or not his department had any legislation in connection with collective bargaining for nurses in the hopper; or if he had any views on that. I understand this is the proper place to bring it up. Perhaps the hon. Minister would like to answer the question at this time?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes. Well now, with respect to the nurses, and you are directing your inquiry specifically to that occupation, we have met with them throughout the past 12 months. As a matter of policy, they have determined that they can operate under the provisions of The Labour Relations Act and have made application for certification under that Act and have been granted certification. The leading case in this situation is known as the Riverview hospital case in Windsor, which will probably be the leading case in this kind of decision before the labour relations board, having to do with certification and the establishment of bargaining rights for the nursing profession.

I think that, with the removal of section 89 from The Labour Relations Act itself, the nurses will be in a good position, and in the position that I think they want to be in—that we in this House would want them to be in.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** With the removal of section 89, then, as I understand it, nurses in public hospitals will have no difficulty in organizing.

The other question is—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Nor will they in municipally owned and operated hospitals.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Thank you. The other question is: Are the nurses who are under the RNAO included in the people the hon. Minister was discussing?

**Mr. Chairman:** I should tell the member for Etobicoke that section 89, and certificates of unions and so on, could come under the labour relations board under vote 905.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** I mention it here because the hon. Minister suggested that this might be the proper place to discuss it.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That group the hon. member mentioned would have the same rights to bargain as the registered nurses. They have never made any representation to our department.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** My question was: Was this group represented in the group that had discussions with the hon. Minister? He mentioned that he had talked with certain groups of nurses.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, we dealt with the executive of the registered nurses association which was the body that made the representations to the government in the first instance.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Thank you.

**Mr. Sopha:** I understood that the matter of arbitration of collective bargaining grievances was being discussed under this vote—the mandatory clause—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Some reference was made to it.

**Mr. Sopha:** Perhaps the hon. Minister has reported, and I have to be forgiven if I did not detect that report on the study made by the man at Queen's to whom the hon. Minister gave some money. Has that report been received?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No. I made reference to that a few minutes ago when I said it had been my personal hope that that report would have been received in time for discussion and debate during this current session, but that will not be the case. I am informed by Professor Curtis and his group

at Queen's that their conclusions will not be ready until some time in September. I had hoped that that particular item would have been available for this particular time we find ourselves in.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, at the Riverview hospital, one of the recommendations made by the board chairman in the negotiations between the hospital and the board was that the Ontario hospital services commission establish a listing of categories to guide nurses and the labour relations board in future applications of a similar nature. Has the hon. Minister made—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** What was the last sentence the hon. member read?

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Jacob Finkelman, QC, had suggested that the Ontario hospital services commission establish a listing of categories to guide the nurses and the labour relations board in future applications. Has the hon. Minister's department made recommendations to the Ontario hospital services commission?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, I would not do that. I think that the hospital association or the group to which the hon. member refers would take, shall I say, judicial notice of this decision and come forward with their recommendations. I am sure they will.

Vote 903 agreed to.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves that the committee rise and report certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we would like to have second reading of Bills No. 65, 66 and 67, and we would like to resume the debate on second reading of Bill 61, I think it is. I suggest third reading of Bill 77, which we dealt with earlier today, and then we proceed with The Department of Labour estimates. From five to six o'clock tomorrow afternoon will be set aside as the private members' hour.

**Mr. S. Lewis** (Scarborough West): Mr. Speaker, before adjourning, is it possible that the second readings will carry through the evening as well?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Is it possible?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Will they carry on after the six o'clock hour—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I doubt if they would carry on beyond the five o'clock hour.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I see. So if we have not finished them, we will go to the Labour estimates in the evening and return to them at another time?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes. We will probably go on to estimates tomorrow night.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the House leader if the Metro bill is coming before the House this week?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think that I will be in a position to give the hon. leader of the Opposition an answer tomorrow.

The House adjourned at 10.35 o'clock, p.m.







# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Tuesday, March 29, 1966  
Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow  
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER  
TORONTO  
1966



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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are pleased to welcome as guests to the Legislature today, students from the following schools: In the west gallery, Earl Haig collegiate institute, Willowdale; and in the east gallery, Swansea public school, Toronto.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Hon. J. P. Roberts (Prime Minister) moves, seconded by Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour), that the provincial auditor be authorized to pay the salaries of the civil service and other necessary payments pending the voting of supply for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1966, payments to be charged to the proper appropriation following the voting of supply.

**Mr. E. W. Sopha** (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, on the motion, I want to draw to your attention—since we are asked by the hon. Prime Minister through his motion to vote public moneys for the payment of civil service salaries—I want to inform Your Honour that I have a grievance in relation to that very matter. The grievance is that, in the proceedings of this House last night, during your absence when the House was in committee of supply, an attempt was made by members of the Opposition to discuss certain civil service salaries. Immediately the discussion was embarked—it was by the hon. member for Wentworth East (Mr. Gisborne)—the Chairman of the whole House, sir, ruled that, since the question of civil service salaries had been given to a board of arbitration, chaired by Judge Anderson—and I believe Judge Anderson is judge of Hastings county, if I am not mistaken—it was out of order.

The question of *sub judice*, that rubric, was never raised in relation to it. The hon. Minister of Labour who spoke for the government, I can report to you, Mr. Speaker, and the journals will affirm what I say,

took the position that, since Judge Anderson had been appointed under The Public Service Act, and the Legislature itself had taken certain steps to cause an inquiry to be made, in his view, and I do not distort his language, it would be improper to carry on a discussion in this House.

The position taken by the Opposition, Your Honour, was that whereas the principle of *sub judice* is a well recognized rule practised by the House in respect of the independence of that very important arm of government, the courts, the rule cannot be bent or stretched to cover inferior tribunals. It would mean, of course, that the government could set up an inquiry into virtually any matter and, if the principle were extended, it would emasculate entirely the proceedings of the House by making a discussion out of order.

Your Honour will recall that this matter has been raised perennially, and the Opposition has often voiced its complaint that, to use the words of my hon. friend from York South (Mr. MacDonald), it in effect means a strait-jacket on the discussions.

I can report to you our malcontent with the ruling of the Chairman of the committee. I moved that the House rise and report progress—though the use of that word certainly does not actually portray what went on—and report the matter to you, so that we might have your ruling. Because, sir, I say to you that you are the appointed guardian of the House rules and procedures and this House looks to you for guidance in relation to the matters which it may discuss.

The whole point can be summed up by saying that the Opposition cannot be content to feel that, because some inferior tribunal was appointed somewhere out in the province to inquire into some matter, our discussion must be restrained or inhibited in relation to it. The matter was left in a very unsatisfactory state, and this is the final part of my report to you. When the leader of the New Democratic Party, the hon. member for York South, offered a compromise—which was not taken up and was not discussed at great length—

**Mr. V. M. Singer** (Downsview): He offered on his own behalf.

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, he did not offer for us but he offered a compromise that the matter of civil service salaries should be discussed under the vote for the civil service commission, for which the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) is responsible.

I now inform you, sir, in speaking to this motion and in stating this grievance—I have not raised it as a point of order but I am stating to you a grievance on behalf of this party—that we cannot rest here and feel that we are carrying out our responsibilities if, when we want to discuss some matter in the public domain, the Chairman of the committee of the whole House points to some individual that has been appointed under the statute or an order-in-council or under some other legislative authority to inquire into that matter; or it can be said with equal validity, Your Honour, that whereas on the one hand it might, in some sense, interfere with his inquiry into the matter under his jurisdiction, that is debatable.

I would not agree to that. He might complain that it interferes with him; and I say, on that score, that it is too bad if it does, he will just have to put up with it. On the other hand, it can be said, with equal validity, that the discussions in this House, if there is wide participation—and there usually is—might assist him in his inquiry and enable him to come to the very right and justice in his decision on the matter under review.

No matter which way one looks at it, in the realm of the spending of public money this party cannot feel that it can be in any way constrained by artificial imposition of rules. This is a bending of the *sub judice* rule, which has a very good foundation in reason—and I am not going into that again; I went into it last night—for the foundation of that rule. But the rule, I say to you, sir, is reserved for the courts of law in the land, and to none other than properly appointed courts under the constitution.

My friend, the hon. member for Downsview, I think it was, reminded the Chairman at that time that recently Mr. Justice Hughes, a very distinguished jurist, carrying on an inquiry under The Public Inquiries Act in the province, seemed to deal a mortal blow to the statement that there could be no discussion of the matter under his review. He told those who complained about a discussion, independent of his tribunal, that he found nothing wrong with the discussion.

Now what is good enough for Mr. Justice Hughes in the matter of the Atlantic Acceptance Corporation is good enough for Judge Anderson in relation to civil service salaries.

Judge Anderson, be it remembered, is a jurist of an inferior court to Mr. Justice Hughes.

**Mr. Singer:** And he is not sitting as a judge.

**Mr. Sopha:** The hon. member for Downsview says that Judge Anderson is not even sitting half the time. So, Mr. Speaker, to sum it all up the time has come for you to make a definitive ruling and instruct the Deputy Speaker to instruct the Chairman of the committee of the whole House. I would think, on behalf of this House, that when we are in committee of supply he does not need to impose this needless limitation.

I do not quarrel with his handling of the committee of the whole House; I want to make that clear. In my view, he is a very good chairman; but, like a lot of us, he is inclined to be a little verbose at times. Other than that he is a very good chairman and I do not complain about his conduct; but, like all other humans, he can err and I suggest to you, sir, as our guardian, that in this case he has erred. And I would ask you, on behalf of this group, to put him back on the path of truth, and on the straight and narrow.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Speaker:** I listened to the debate in the House last night on this particular subject and I give the House the assurance that I will make a definitive ruling on the matter tomorrow. I have already looked into the matter and have read quite extensively from a recent report of a select committee of the House of Commons in Westminster discussing this very subject. The committee submitted recommendations that were adopted by the House in Westminster and which has also, I understand, been adopted by the House of Commons in Ottawa, if that will assuage the member in any way. I have read this report and the adoption of it and I will interpret its effect in conjunction with our own practices in the form of a definitive ruling and give it to the House tomorrow.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I may make some observations in regard to this matter, especially since you now have it under consideration.

I have had occasion recently, in another connection, to give some study to the *sub judice* rule, although I was not particularly concerned about this aspect of it. I have looked at it more recently since the diffi-

culties of last night arose in the House, and more particularly at the report which you referred to, in which a select committee of the British House of Commons considered the whole matter in very great detail. As I understand the committee's report, relative to the matter that was at issue last night, the committee leaves such a matter pretty well to the discretion of the Chairman.

I do not think there is any doubt under the rules as they apply in Westminster, which apparently apply here, that matters before Royal commissions are *sub judice* as far as Parliament or the Legislature is concerned. There are a great many other types of tribunals, about which there is some doubt as I understand it, and this committee lists them all or lists a great many of them. One of the ones it lists is the civil service arbitration tribunal of Great Britain and it says that this is a matter that should be left to the discretion of the chair; that it is impossible to lay down an absolute rule, and that the Chairman has to consider it on the merits of the situation at the time.

However, the committee did point out that the *sub judice* rule has only once, that they knew of, been applied in the case of a tribunal of that kind—not, I may say, in the case of the civil service arbitration tribunal but in the case of any of these tribunals—and they have two or three pages of listings of them. Only once has it ever been applied to these tribunals, so it would appear that the chair, in Britain, has exercised its discretion with very broad latitude; it has usually permitted such discussions.

I have a feeling—I certainly do not want to sound critical of the Chairman of the committee because I believe he is an excellent chairman—but I have a feeling that he may have been applying the rule a little too strictly on this occasion. It is not for me to go into the reasons why he exercised discretion in this case, and he may have had grounds for exercising it—I am sure he had grounds that satisfied him. I feel, however, that we could get into quite a box if the activities of the civil service, at least if the activities of the appeal tribunal under The Public Service Act, rendered wages *sub judice*.

Under our cyclical review there is likely to be something being arbitrated by that body almost every year. We could get into quite a serious difficulty here if wages for a particular part of the service were *sub judice*. I am wondering if it could be considered on the basis my hon. leader (Mr. MacDonald) was trying to propose last night; that for the present we could refrain from discussing

wages but that it would be more or less understood that, at least when we get to the estimates of the civil service commission, it will be possible to go into all questions relating to wages.

I do not think the government knows when the tribunal will hand down its award, but perhaps it could hold back the civil service commission estimates until after the award has been handed down so that there would not be any difficulty in the matter. I think that all reasonable men will agree that there should be some opportunity, some time during the course of the session, to discuss wages. If the Chairman feels that at a specific time the fact that the matter is before the tribunal makes it inappropriate to discuss it, well, I do not see what we can do but accept his decision. But I think, between us all here, we can surely arrange some time when these matters can be discussed, preferably a time when the tribunal is not meeting. But if the tribunal happens to be meeting right through the session, then I do think that there has to be some opportunity to discuss the matter, and perhaps the best time would be under the estimates of the civil service commission.

I merely make that as a suggestion as to a possible way of getting out of our difficulty. As I see it, it really is a matter of the Chairman's discretion. The Chairman has exercised his discretion. Whether or not he has been a little strict in his interpretation of the matter is really not for me to say, but I think everybody would agree that, at some time or other, we should have a chance to discuss wages.

One other matter that I would like to touch on with relation to this motion, Mr. Speaker, before I sit down, is that in my opinion, when a motion of this kind is brought before the House, notice of it ought to be given. As far as I know, there was no notice unless I missed it. I do not see it on the notice paper and this is a pretty major matter. We are being asked to vote a substantial and unnamed amount of money to the government. Obviously it is necessary for the government to have this money. It cannot close up shop at midnight on March 31 of this week; but, on the other hand, it should be, I think, a matter on which the members have notice.

This really opens up a supply debate, if we wanted to use it for that purpose. I have no intention of doing so, but I think hon. members should be notified of the fact that a supply debate is being opened up, in case they have matters they want to raise before

interim supply is granted to Her Majesty. In future it will undoubtedly be necessary to have motions of this kind, because the procedure we have developed now makes it pretty clear that the estimates will not all be through by the end of the fiscal year. Therefore, I would suggest to the government that, in future, it should set down a motion of this kind on the order paper a couple of days before it intends to call it.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, the remarks of the hon. member for Woodbine do not find universal consent in our group. I am not prepared, nor are my hon. colleagues prepared, to accept a compromise. We think this is a very substantial matter of principle. We believe that we have a right to talk during the estimates of salaries in the particular department that is before this House; and we believe that is a right that cannot and should not, under any circumstances, be taken away.

That is the point. There is no point in discussing under the civil service department, as this so-called compromise would lead us to indicate, the salaries of conciliators that affect the hon. Minister of Labour, or the salaries of magistrates that affect the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart), or other salaries. Really this arbitration that Judge Anderson is sitting on is sufficiently all-embracing, as I understand it, to cover almost everyone's salary who works for the government of Ontario.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Singer:** It is very wide, in any event.

I say, sir, that if we have to throw all of that at possibly a later date to the hon. Provincial Treasurer, able a man as he is, he is not going to be able to tell us what goes on in the other departments, nor should he be expected to.

I say, sir, that the issue at hand is: Have we a right in this House to discuss the salaries of civil servants? And I say that no one dare take this right away from the Opposition. We must have that right. My very humble submission, sir, is that you must rule this way to protect the rights of this Parliament.

Finally, sir, the *sub judice* rule, even though it may be in your little book there. The 17th edition of May makes some reference to it. I would think, sir, that within this jurisdiction, within the Dominion of Canada and province of Ontario, we must pay attention to the opinions of a man such as Mr. Justice Hughes, who faced this issue

as a Royal commissioner appointed by this government just a few weeks ago. A complaint was brought before him that an employee of a firm of auditors advising his commission had made a speech in public about certain matters that the commission is investigating. Mr. Justice Hughes, having listened and heard the argument, said that in his opinion this was not in contempt of his commission, and the gentleman concerned could go out and make more speeches if he wanted to.

If that is good enough for Mr. Justice Hughes, as my colleague, the hon. member for Sudbury said, surely it must be good enough for the members of this Legislature. What we seriously object to, sir, is being muzzled. We have a right—we insist that we have a right—to discuss the salaries of civil servants, no matter whether five judges of the county court are sitting as *persona designata*. They are not sitting as judges, they are sitting as *persona designata* to determine various matters in arbitrations about salaries.

**Hon. A. K. Roberts** (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, on the first part of the first question that was before you today, and on the question of procedure, I understand the motion that is before the House at the present time has to deal with salaries that are accruing from day to day; it is not quite in the same category as talking about future salaries.

Last night, sir, there was a motion by the hon. member for Sudbury to have the House rise in the middle of its proceedings, that is, the committee of the whole House, and report back to you for a certain purpose. That motion failed on a recorded vote.

Then I think the hon. member for York South, who was very much alive to the proper procedure at the time, toyed with the idea whether the ruling should be appealed, and decided that perhaps it would be wiser to leave the matter until the civil service estimates were in front of the House, when, if a similar ruling was made at that time, an appeal could be taken, or you could be again appealed to, to come in and occupy the chair and perhaps deal with it. On that basis, we proceeded last night.

This afternoon, the hon. member for Sudbury, with that brashness which he well demonstrates from time to time, having failed last night, immediately addresses to you on this motion the request to make a ruling which you have not been asked by this House to make, as of this moment. I would

submit, sir, that this whole matter ought to be left just as it was last night. The whole House will then know what the position is at that time, when the civil service salaries and civil service commission report is in front of the House. Then the amount of discretion that was mentioned by the hon. member for Woodbine might have an important bearing on the decision. But at this time you might not really be in a position to take into account all those things.

I submit, sir, that the whole matter should remain as it was last night, until it is properly again before the House.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Speaker, I want to disassociate myself from the somewhat mechanistic approach of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests. Just because 77 on that side voted down 31 here does not make it right. Last night I was trying to find a constructive alternative; even though the motion by the hon. member for Sudbury had been voted down, I think it should come to the Speaker. I think the Speaker is, quite rightly, trying to resolve the problem.

Within the context of the Speaker's serious consideration of this, there is one point that I want to draw to his attention, because I think maybe at this point we can clarify it and kill two birds with one stone.

The hon. member for Downsview says that the Opposition has the right to debate civil service salaries at any time on any estimate. Technically, he is correct. I think the question we have to consider, Mr. Speaker—perhaps it is your decision, and perhaps it is partly a government policy statement, if the Opposition can be persuaded to go along with it—is whether or not we want to deal with these, department by department, in a fragmented way or whether we want to deal with them collectively through the department of the civil service which, in the final analysis, sets or revises salaries.

Let me illustrate my point this way. This year we were faced, just a week ago, with the first occasion when we were going to have an opportunity to debate Indian affairs. We recognize the fact that Indian affairs can come up in any one of four or five departments. By agreement, the government indicated it would provide an opportunity for a full debate on all aspects of Indian affairs, when the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile), who is chairman of an inter-departmental committee, reports on his estimates. Both Opposition parties agreed to this as the most orderly way of dealing with a debate on Indian affairs.

What I submit for your consideration, Mr. Speaker, between now and tomorrow, is whether we should debate civil service salaries at one time, when the civil service estimates come before the House, or whether we do it in a fragmented fashion. There is some point in the argument of the hon. member for Downsview when he says that you cannot expect the hon. Provincial Treasurer to have detailed information with regard to all departments. Conceivably, the answer is that when we get to this estimate, we have all the Cabinet Ministers here, so that if we are debating, for example, the salaries of conciliation officers, the hon. Minister of Labour is going to be in a position to speak to the specific problem of conciliation officers, but within the context of civil service estimates.

In short, my point is, simply, can we find an orderly way in conformity with the rules or not, in which, by agreement, we can avoid a fragmented debate—if a debate at a single time is the more constructive way to approach it?

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George):** Mr. Speaker, I would like to make two brief points on this matter, if I could, sir. The first, I know, is one that you fully understand, namely, that your honourable office, as I understand it, in this House is to interpret the rules for the House. I do not think the Speaker in this chamber or any other legislative chamber, as far as the parliamentary system is concerned, makes the rules for the House; he only interprets the existing rules for the House. This House is still supreme so far as the making of its rules are concerned.

My understanding of the report at Westminster to which you referred, namely, the select committee report relating to matters *sub judice*, in its final report, advocated that the rules at Westminster be changed, and as a result—

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, the matter was referred to the committee. The committee submitted a report which was adopted by the House for the guidance of the chair.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence:** In effect, the report changed or set out for the first time some of the rules of the House relating to matters *sub judice*. My understanding is that the consensus of opinion at Westminster was that this actually changed the practice then existing at Westminster.

My point is that that Westminster report changed the rules then existing at Westminster.

At Ottawa, the committee set up under the aegis of the Speaker there also changed the rules.

Of course, the point I am making here is that our rules have not yet been changed, sir, therefore I think the practice that should now exist in regard to the *sub judice* rule in this House should be the practice that has existed here for many years.

Second, I think we have to look at the purpose of the *sub judice* rule as such. Instead of legal phraseology, legal maxims and lawyers' terms, sir, we should for a change have to look at the common sense of the matter. In my view, the *sub judice* rule has two purposes. The first one is, that any discussion in this House should not prejudice the rights of any parties or any claims or any position that may be taken in any court trial, or any other adjudication of rights of an individual or group. This, after all, must always be the purpose that we must be very much aware of in this House.

I think the second purpose for such a rule is simply that we do not make this assembly an alternative forum for discussion, of any of the claims or matters that are taking place in such another place.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

**Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South):** Mr. Speaker, the motion before the House moved by the hon. Prime Minister is to supply supplementary estimates to pay the salaries of civil servants beyond March 31.

If we are to interpret the rule as the hon. member just interpreted it for us, we are not at liberty to discuss this motion at all because it is before a tribunal at the present time. I want in all seriousness to say to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the House, that this, I think, is making a travesty of the whole question of *sub judice* in this regard.

Were the government so inclined—and I am not saying that they are—they could not only remove the subject of civil servants' salaries from the realm of discussion in this House, but they could remove many other contentious matters from the realm of discussion. I certainly think, Mr. Speaker, that in your ruling tomorrow, you should take all this into consideration.

The hon. member for York South referred to the question of Indian affairs and I do not think that it is a comparison at all, because the question of Indian affairs does not come up in every department. In this instance, the salaries of civil servants, in my judgment, should be open for debate in

every department that comes up—not only in one particular department, that of the Provincial Treasurer who is responsible for the civil service commission.

The hon. member for Downsview wants to talk about lawyers' salaries; some other hon. member wants to talk about salaries in other departments. We should not be curtailed. We should not be hamstrung and we should not be stopped, Mr. Speaker, from discussing what I think is a legitimate subject for discussion in this House. Just because the government has decided at this time to appoint a tribunal of some sort, in the opinion of the hon. member for St. George that makes the whole thing *sub judice* and we cannot discuss it at all. I think it is absurd if we take that point of view.

I leave that with my hon. friends and Your Honour, and will be content with your ruling tomorrow.

Motion agreed to.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to direct the following two questions to the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko).

1. At any time between September 1, 1963 and June 30, 1964 did one or more representatives of the Metropolitan Toronto police meet with any or all of: G. H. Sheppard, Brigadier J. G. Spragge and C. E. Woodrow, chief commissioner, general manager and solicitor, respectively, of the liquor control board of Ontario, to discuss the possibility of laying charges against Harry Price of Toronto?

2. If so, what was the nature of the information presented, what decision was made with regard to it, and what were the reasons for that decision?

**Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary):** Mr. Speaker, I am of the personal opinion that these are scurrilous and scandalous questions, the effect of which is to prostitute the privileges of this House in order to impugn the integrity of the person named therein—

**Mr. Bryden:** Why not answer the questions?

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** —without an opportunity for his self-defence.

I am advised by the chairman of the liquor control board of Ontario that the answer to the first question is "no"; accordingly, the second question has no application.

**An hon. member:** Rats!

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a short statement to make with respect to the report of the Minister's committee on the training of elementary school teachers.

The provision of an adequate supply of properly qualified teachers for the elementary schools of this province has always been difficult and during the past 20 years of unprecedented increases in the school population, this problem has become particularly vexatious. I think that this is, in some areas, a minimum statement.

To ensure that every child would have an opportunity for education, it became necessary not only to enter upon a rapidly expanding programme of school construction, but also to take certain steps of an emergency nature to attract young people to the teaching profession.

The hon. members of this House are no doubt familiar with the emergency normal-school summer-session programme established in 1944, the in-service course of two summer sessions plus one extramural year established in 1952 and, of course, the two-year course for graduates of grade 12 established in 1953.

I think that without these emergency courses, there would have been in this province hundreds of classrooms staffed by personnel who had not had the benefit of any professional training.

As the number of young people graduating from grade 13 increased and as elementary school teaching gained in prestige and became more financially rewarding, it became possible very gradually to discontinue the emergency measures I have mentioned as the enrolments at the teachers colleges increased. Thus the emergency normal-school summer-session programme was discontinued in 1953 and the in-service courses in 1963, and the last group of two-year course students will graduate this year.

After studying the forecast for secondary school and university enrolments and in view of the changing demands of society, I felt that the time had come to reassess the role of the elementary school teacher and to reappraise the effectiveness of the present programme of teacher education. Therefore, in September, 1964 a representative committee of 18 members was appointed to examine and report on the preparation of teachers for the elementary schools of this province.

This committee met under the chairmanship of C. R. McLeod of Windsor on 49

occasions during 1964 and 1965, and studied briefs from 99 organizations and individuals. The committee members visited colleges of education in all provinces of this country and in several U.S. states, Great Britain and continental Europe. Their report, Mr. Speaker, which I am distributing today, will be of inestimable assistance, I suggest, in determining the future development of teacher education in our province.

The report suggests that the ideal programme should embody three methods of qualifying as an elementary school teacher—a consecutive plan, a concurrent plan and an internship plan. In each case, the teacher will be required to obtain a university degree before entering the teaching profession.

In the consecutive plan, one year of professional training would be given after the completion of a three-year arts course. In the concurrent plan, the professional and academic studies would be integrated during a four-year period. In the internship plan, mature university graduates would be permitted to qualify through attendance at summer sessions, followed by winter seminars integrated with regular classroom teaching under close supervision.

The department and the Minister are in complete agreement with the general programme suggested and it will be the policy of my department to implement plans to this end as quickly as possible.

I would like to emphasize, however, the fact that all elementary school teachers will be permitted to complete the requirements for a permanent basic certificate under the regulations in effect when they embarked upon their teacher education programme. Although it is expected that as at present the majority of teachers will continue to improve their academic and professional qualifications, no teacher who has received a certificate will be forced to undertake further education.

I would like to remind the hon. members that steps have already been taken along these suggested lines. Programmes of a consecutive nature for university graduates were introduced in 1965 on an experimental basis at the London and Toronto teachers colleges. A two-year concurrent type of programme will be established at the University of Ottawa teachers college to begin operations in September, 1966. The internship plan will be introduced this year, the first summer session being offered at the Lakeshore teachers college.

I think, Mr. Speaker, one can fairly state that we have made a start and I am sure

that the hon. members of this House will appreciate that in view of the current staffing requirements of the schools and the rather major financial considerations involved, sweeping changes in teacher education cannot be made overnight.

The report itself recognizes that the ideal programme can only develop over a period of time and it therefore recommends a series of sequential steps by which the ideal might be reached. These steps, together with suggestions for the improvement of the present one-year course, will continue to be operated at the teachers colleges for some time. These suggestions, Mr. Speaker, are contained in the 47 recommendations made by the committee.

Other suggestions include the provision in the programmes for some degree of specialization, both by subject and by grade level, the expansion of the present postgraduate programme for teachers and the improvement of the terms of employment of the college staffs to facilitate the recruitment of competent scholars and distinguished teachers.

Persons studying the report will note that the committee recommends that while the responsibility for the certification of teachers should continue to rest with the Minister, the programmes for teacher education should be provided by the universities, which should, where feasible, offer both elementary and secondary teacher education within the same faculty.

I am completely in agreement, Mr. Speaker, with having universities take a larger share in the preparation of teachers, both elementary and secondary.

The teachers colleges have served us well and continue to do so but if all Ontario schools can be staffed by university graduates, we shall have teachers who are more mature, better educated and better equipped to meet the challenge of preparing our children to take their place in our rapidly changing society.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation and I am sure the appreciation of the hon. members of this House, to Mr. Clare McLeod, who is the chairman of this committee and who is present with us on this occasion, and also to the members of his committee for the excellent report they have prepared. It is a report, I am sure you will agree, which will prove to be a very important contribution to education in Ontario.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that all hon. members of the House will agree as to the

overall proposals at least, and I would like to think that we could have the benefit of the views not only of hon. members of the Opposition but the hon. members of the government with respect to some of the specific proposals that are contained in the teacher report during the consideration of the estimates of The Department of Education.

It is my intention, Mr. Speaker, to distribute this report rather widely across the province so we can have the benefit of views from those people who will be not only interested but very directly affected.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, I have two questions, the first one to the hon. Prime Minister.

In view of the letter which the hon. Prime Minister received some two months ago from the ITU international executive council, including international president Elmer Brown, indicating that they would be willing to meet with the Toronto publishers anywhere, at any time, with no prior conditions, does the hon. Prime Minister not feel that he has a basis for calling the parties together in an endeavour to arrive at an honourable settlement?

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, when I received this letter I dealt with it in conjunction with the hon. Minister of Labour and the hon. Minister of Labour made a long statement to this House in response to a similar question on March 14, 1966. This is reported in *Hansard* at pages 1446, 1447 and 1448. In that reply he read into the record the correspondence that had taken place. The situation really has not changed since that date and remains as it was set out by the hon. Minister of Labour at that time.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, my second question is for the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests.

Is the hon. Minister aware of the practice of lumber companies in the Timmins area charging prospectors as high as \$50 a month to travel on company roads? Second, does the hon. Minister feel that charges of this nature are legitimate?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question of the hon. member for York South, I would say that I was unaware of any such practice until I saw this question earlier today.

Since receiving it, however, I have made a number of inquiries, first through the chief mining recorder for the province, Mr. J. R.

McGinn; second, to the president of the Ontario prospectors association, Mr. William Dennis; and, third, to Mr. E. A. Parry, now secretary of the Ontario mining association and former general manager of the Hollinger mine, which company controlled the Mountjoy Timber Company.

I believe that the hon. member is specifically referring to roads of the Mountjoy Timber Company used by another company, Mallett Lumber Company. I think I am correct in that.

First, I would say that my inquiries indicate that there exists generally a good relationship among prospectors, mining companies and lumber companies in connection with the use of roads constructed by the companies and under their control in connection with their operations. Many of them have control gates and require would-be users to obtain permission.

I think it can be said that it is not a general practice to charge for such use provided it is bona fide. But where heavy equipment, trucks and that sort of thing are involved, problems of road maintenance and condition of the roads during the breakup period are evident and then restrictions sometimes follow. That would appear to be the general practice.

But I am informed by the president of the prospectors association that toll charges for use by prospectors are not unusual in a number of areas in this province and certain other provinces, such as New Brunswick. He mentioned that sometimes an amount of a few dollars—perhaps \$5 or so for a vehicle or truck—is not unusual and if this is repeated frequently, in some cases the charge is made for each repeated action. So far as the prospectors association is concerned, the president states that it has got along pretty well in this field and it is not protesting these charges at the present time. He was not aware of the specific use referred to in the question.

In answer to the second question, I think if any charges are made they should be based on the considerations I have mentioned, should certainly not be excessive, and might well, in relation to our advances on multiple use, be waived for bona-fide efforts on behalf of prospectors and where no serious damage to roads ensues.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko begs leave to present to the House the report on the audit for the year as at March 31, 1965, of the public service superannuation fund and the public service retirement fund.

**Mr. J. Renwick** (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner), and an identical question for the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall). I will just read them once, if I may.

**Hon. J. W. Spooner** (Minister of Municipal Affairs): The hon. member may read both questions. I discussed them with the hon. Minister of Economics and Development and I will give the hon. member the answer for both of them.

**Mr. Renwick:** All right. The same questions. Has the hon. Minister received—

**Mr. Speaker:** I would think that since the question is identical to both Ministers, if the member would just read it once and make it applicable to both Ministers, perhaps the one Minister could answer.

**Mr. Renwick:** Has the hon. Minister received any invitation or request from his worship, the mayor of Toronto, to meet with the board of control and the Napier place residents association to consider the economic and social problems of compensation on expropriation and relocation faced by the owners and tenants in the Napier place redevelopment scheme; and, if so, does he plan to attend?

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member's question, I have received a letter from his worship, the mayor of Toronto. I have glanced at it and I have not read it completely, because I have not had time. I discussed this matter with my colleague, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development and he has also received a similar letter. We will give the matters contained in the letters our consideration in due course of time.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon** (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Education. Would the hon. Minister tell the House whether or not the interprovincial conference on manpower this fall will discuss a proposed national education bureau?

**Hon. Mr. Davis:** Mr. Speaker, the conference that was announced yesterday in Quebec City is being convened to discuss the question, the relationship of education with business and industry, arising partially out of the second report of the Canadian economic council. The decision to convene this conference was made roughly in December by the various Ministers of Education from across Canada, and at that time there

was no suggestion about the proposed national education bureau.

This is not the purpose of the conference and I question whether, in fact, it will be discussed, because to my knowledge there has not been a proposed national education bureau. What would emanate from the conference, of course, Mr. Speaker, is very hard to determine.

**Mr. Nixon:** Supplementary to that, Mr. Speaker, it was widely reported that the hon. Minister of Education here in Ontario and his confrere in Quebec felt that this bureau should be set up to exclude federal participation. I wonder if the hon. Minister would care to make a comment on that?

**Hon. Mr. Davis:** As I say, I do not know of any bureau. If the hon. member is referring to the conference, the conference is being convened by the standing committee of Ministers of the Canadian education association. It was stated in the press conference yesterday that representatives from the federal government will, of course, be invited to the conference.

**Mr. Nixon:** And it is the hon. Minister's feeling then that any work of this nature should include the federal representatives as participants?

**Hon. Mr. Davis:** We made this very clear yesterday, Mr. Speaker, that representatives from the federal government would be invited to attend the conference.

**Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to remind the hon. Prime Minister that almost three weeks ago I asked a question concerning the allowances and expenses of the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin (Mr. Root), for his services to the Ontario water resources commission.

**Mr. S. Farquhar (Algoma-Manitoulin):** Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the hon. member for Kent East (Mr. Spence), I have a question of the hon. Prime Minister, notice of which he has received and which is as follows:

Would the hon. Prime Minister say whether or not he intends to meet with the Ontario farmers union representatives who will be in Toronto April 5 to protest the firing of the Ontario bean growers marketing board?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, I have no knowledge of any proposed meeting of the Ontario farmers union. They have not been in touch with me. I do not know

whether they are going to hold a meeting or not—at least they have not taken me into their confidence.

**Mr. Oliver:** They have not been in touch with the hon. Prime Minister?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** They have not been in touch with me about a meeting on April 5.

**Mr. Oliver:** It was reported, and I thought they did.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Where, in the press?

**Mr. Oliver:** Yes, in the press.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, I received a letter some weeks ago, saying that the farmers union had rented Eaton auditorium—I believe it was—and saying that I and the Cabinet should attend there.

I answered them and pointed out that on January 14 the complete Cabinet met with the farmers union. We received a brief from them at that time and spent most of the afternoon discussing various matters in the brief. I said it was not convenient for me and the Cabinet to attend their meeting in Eaton auditorium on the date they mentioned in the letter, but I said if they wanted to add anything to the brief they had submitted to the government on January 14, I would be very happy to make arrangements to meet with a group of them.

I have had no answer from them to that letter.

**Mr. Oliver:** The new date may be more acceptable.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** Mr. Speaker, in view of the absence of the hon. Minister of Economics and Development, I presume that he will take this question as notice. I am asking it on behalf of the hon. member for Kent East who is unavoidably detained.

Would the hon. Minister explain the reason for the drop in the price of Lake Erie perch to four cents a pound and detail what, if anything, the government is doing to help the fishermen affected by the price decrease?

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The first order: Third reading of Bill No. 77.

### THIRD READING

The following bill was given third reading upon motion:

Bill No. 77, An Act to incorporate The Ontario education capital aid corporation.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts** (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before calling the next order of business, you will recall on Friday I suggested that when we debate second reading of Bill No. 66, which is The Securities Act, we could include in the debate any matters referring to Bill No. 65, which is The Corporations Act, and Bill No. 67, which is The Corporations Information Act, so that we could have a general debate on the principles embodied in all three Acts at once. Then of course the other two bills will be called individually for second reading.

**Clerk of the House:** The 12th order. Second reading of Bill No. 66, The Securities Act, 1966.

### THE SECURITIES ACT, 1966

**Hon. A. A. Wishart** (Attorney General) moves second reading of Bill No. 66, The Securities Act, 1966.

**Mr. V. M. Singer** (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, I suspect the hon. Attorney General is going to save his remarks until a later hour.

In opening the debate on the second reading of Bill No. 66, and I will include in it references to Bill No. 65 and Bill No. 67.

It seems to me typical of this government that we move from crisis to crisis and we only get legislation when the crisis reaches such an advanced stage that the heavens are about to descend upon us.

In 1964, Mr. Speaker, the report on banking and finance was presented by the chief justice of Ontario—who was not acting as a judge at that time, he was acting as a Royal commissioner. I am sure that my friends, the hon. Attorney General and the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko) have read and digested this simple volume, all through its 587 pages, and I would have thought they would have produced, long before now, sufficient intelligence from their study of this very important report and its suggestions, that we would have seen some real revision to our securities and company legislation.

Really, sir, that was not found to be enough. We had to go through several crises. We had the Windfall crisis. We had a Royal commission. Mr. Justice Kelly produced a report that runs 177 pages. We have the Atlantic inquiry that is now going on. Mr. Justice Hughes is sitting and in due course he is going to produce a report. We even had an internal report, if I can call it that—a special report of the so-called Kimber commission.

Mr. Speaker, I am not happy about saying this, but through all of these reports and all of the history of this government over the years, there is the same approach. No action is taken until the crisis is reached, until, as I say, the heavens are about to descend and we are in real trouble.

I must admit, sir, that the bill presented to the House is an improvement in many ways over the existing legislation. It would be very hard to introduce a bill that is not an improvement on the present legislation. The present legislation certainly is a credit to no government that boasts, the way this government does, about its sense of achievement. As I say, the time has long since passed when we should have had a new Securities Act and appropriate amendments to The Corporations Act and to The Corporations Information Act.

Therefore, it is not surprising that even a Tory government has seen fit to introduce legislation which, at least on the surface, will control some of the extremely grave abuses which we have allowed to grow unheeded and uncontrolled in this province. Yet, sir, after careful scrutiny of this bill, one's initial impression unfortunately remains. It is too little, and it is too late.

Mr. Justice Kelly pointed out in his report on the trading in Windfall Oils and Mines Limited, that one of the very basic requirements of any securities legislation was to provide those administering the statute with a fixed standard of reference, to which reference might be made in the daily administration of the structure created by the legislation. He said, sir, and I quote from his report:

For a truly effective securities commission, the prime requirement is that there should be determined at legislative level a clearly defined policy as to the extent and nature of security regulation to be applied in Ontario, and that this policy be embodied in that statute.

Again, sir, reading from page 96 of his report at the bottom of the page, and at the top of page 97, Mr. Justice Kelly says this:

Without attempting to give an exhaustive catalogue of objectives, but only by way of illustrating the manner in which the purposes of the securities commission might be set out, the following are suggested as worthy of consideration:

1. To ensure the investor full disclosure of corporate affairs.
2. To regulate the practice of salesmen of securities.

3. To prevent the solicitation from the public of funds in amounts in excess of legitimate requirements of the security issuer for carrying out the purpose for which the funds are sought from the public.

4. To ensure that a reasonable proportion of the funds solicited from the public reach the treasury of the issuer and that those engaged in selling securities do not profit unreasonably at the expense of investors.

5. To supervise the fidelity of management to carrying out of the purpose for which the funds have been solicited from the public.

6. To minimize the influences which inhibit the maintenance of a truly free market for securities.

7. To prevent the undue influence of market prices by manipulative practices.

8. To provide means of enforcing the provisions of The Securities Act and of investigating breaches of that Act and of the Criminal Code in offences related to security sales and purchases.

He concludes that section of his report by saying:

Regardless of what might be determined as the terms of reference of the securities commission, it is essential—

and I stress this:

—it is essential that there be a clear understanding by the securities commission of what its task is. The people who will be protected by its operations must understand what may be expected of them. Those who will be affected should understand the nature and extent of the control to which they are subject.

That, sir, is the first glaring omission from this new series of statutes. There are no purposes set out in them and we are back in exactly the same position we were in before this Act was introduced.

At present we have a very eminent gentleman, Mr. Kimber, as head of the securities commission. I am sure that he does his job well and does it as he sees it, and he moves in a certain direction: his view—and I say this deliberately, sir, he has his view of the direction in which the commission should move.

A few months ago we had a man named Campbell, who had a different view and he was pushing this commission in the opposite direction. Next year we might have a man named Jones or Smith or Brown; and with-

out any objectives in the Act, without these clearly stated principles as Mr. Justice Kelly so properly emphasized, the object, the purpose and the direction of the securities commission is going to depend on the civil servant who, from time to time, is given responsibility by this government for the direction of that commission.

I say, sir, that this is not good enough. Surely after all this sad history that we have experienced in this province—with lack of proper securities administration, with a poor Act, with an abundance of material such as Porter, Kimber, Kelly, and others—surely they should have gotten this message. In the first section of the new Act there should have been spelled out the objectives, the direction, the charter, in which the securities commission was going to move. This, sir, is the first and most obvious glaring omission from this Act.

Rather than supplying the commission and the general public with a basic point of view about which I have been talking in relation to securities regulation, this bill provides a further proliferation of complex rules unsupported, as I say, by any basic point of view. It will unquestionably be argued—and I am sure that the hon. Attorney General is going to say this, and if we get the hon. Provincial Secretary in, he is going to tell us—that it is the best in the world, including Upper Zambesi and Mars. I am sure before it is over we are going to hear about this, that there is a point of view inherent in the present bill, but what the point of view might be, we may only conjecture, and conjecture in this instance, sir, I submit is not enough.

The government, therefore, to my mind has completely failed in its basic responsibility of providing a policy. It has merely taken piecemeal those requirements which events have forced upon it and embodied them in statutory form. From this haphazard structure no ordered development, to my mind, is really possible, and yet ordered development is surely what we absolutely need, if in the future the grave abuses of the past are to be avoided.

If we learned anything from Porter and from Kimber and from Kelly, surely we should have something in the way of guidelines in this statute and we do not have them.

It must be further realized, sir, that this legislation has completely failed to enter into that most sacred of Tory realms, the stock exchange, and this, sir, I say is the second grave omission. Mr. Justice Kelly,

quoting the greatest authority in the securities field—and I am sure that the hon. Attorney General has heard of him and perhaps the hon. Provincial Secretary has heard of him—Mr. Louis Loss, stated in his report, and I quote from it:

Operating as private member associations, exchanges have always administered their affairs in much the same manner as private clubs. For a business so vested with the public interest, this traditional method has become archaic.

Yet, sir, this statute does nothing to end the archaic self-interest perpetuated in the Toronto stock exchange.

True, they are going to tell me about section 139 of the bill, and there is a recognition in it that the Legislature and the commission have authority to make orders and regulations affecting the stock exchange. Without more, and without the basic policy decision, which I have already mentioned, this is merely to recognize that the Ontario Legislature has an authority which no one would question.

We have known about this all the time; it is really nothing new at all. As a matter of fact, sir, before we had a proposed section 139, I think we asked—I am not sure whether it was Mr. Kimber or some senior official—"What can you do about controlling the stock exchange?" Somebody said: "Oh, well, we can stop them from trading. We can just do this. There is no problem; if we have any trouble with them we will just tell them we are going to stop them."

In other words, what they have said then and what they say now is: We have authority and you had better behave, fellows, or else. They have been saying this for many, many many years, and with great respect, sir, they have not been behaving and "or else" has never really happened. This Act provides no remedy for that.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence** (St. George): Why does the hon. member not say that he would wipe them out?

**Mr. Singer:** I wonder if the hon. member for St. George believes that the lawmakers and the policemen and the policed should all be the same people. Surely the hon. member cannot subscribe to that sort of principle, but this is what we have in the stock exchange.

**An hon. member:** The hon. member would be surprised that the stock exchange is in his riding. He might believe anything.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence:** It is not in my riding.

**Mr. Singer:** I am going to come to that in just a moment. I am sure the hon. member for St. George will be patient, we have a long afternoon ahead of us.

I happened to be talking to Mr. Kimber just the other day. I put this point to him and he drew the important distinction that in places like New York there has grown up an executive or administrative branch of the exchange which is respected and which is sacrosanct, and which removes the substantial conflict of interests of having the policemen and the policed and the lawmakers be all the same body. I would suggest that if this government is serious about really controlling the stock exchange, steps should have been taken in this bill to make such an arrangement.

Could there be a better parallel than the control of the so-called independence of referees in the national hockey league? One must feel sorry from time to time for the odd referee who runs afoul of one of the governors of the national hockey league, and one cannot help but think that the same situation applies to the stock exchange.

The civil servants who try to administer—and in good conscience try—still are beholden to their employers whom they try to regulate, whom they try to discipline, whom they try to police. I agree with Mr. Kimber that if we could arrive at the position that the New York stock exchange has arrived at whereby the executive or administrative part of the exchange is removed and is independent and is able to be fair and impartial, then we would have achieved something. But I suggest, sir, that there is nothing in any one of these statutes that brings us even close to that position.

Again to quote Mr. Justice Kelly:

If there were a sincere desire to maintain the character of a public securities market, it would not be unreasonable to expect that the governors of the exchange could devise effective rules to maintain that character and to impose sanctions for the misuse of its facilities.

I suggest, sir, that if it is beyond the ability of the governors to accomplish this end, there can no longer be any justification for leaving in their hands alone the right to govern and conduct the exchange.

I say, with Porter, with Kelly and with Kimber, that they have had ample warning and yet nothing has happened. We bring forth a puny section 139, which again says: You fellows be good or else we are going to do something—we might do something, not we are going to, we might do something. That is all it says.

Mr. Justice Kelly's statement was made in September, 1965, and it echoed statements made by Mr. Kimber and his committee in March, 1965. By and large the exchange has continued on its way as a selfish private club and nothing in this bill as presented to this House gives any assurance that this state of affairs will not continue.

The Kelly report showed abundantly that conflict of interests and personal selfishness are all too frequently the motivating factors in security trades in this province. That report suggested further that the functions of broker and dealer be totally segregated to avoid the repulsive conflict of interests, all too evident in the many trades in Windfall and other speculative issues.

In a market where a purchaser may be buying shares from his own broker, one cannot assume that that broker is always acting in the interest of his customer. And yet if honesty and fairness are to be maintained, one must have the assurance that one's broker is honestly striving to act only in the interests of the customer.

I quote now, sir, from the Porter report which had this to say:

Qualifications for salesmen are still minimal compared to those in New York. Moreover, the minimum requirements for membership in an exchange are extremely low. In Toronto, for example, they are that a candidate be a British subject of 21 with three-months experience in the industry and that he be able to meet the minimum capital requirements mentioned earlier.

In addition, a seat may be available for purchase by him, he must be acceptable to the governors of the exchange, and his application must be approved by 80 per cent of the members voting.

**Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary):** Must have a few dollars.

**Mr. Singer:** Well, I said that, yes. Quoting further:

While the members exercise considerable discretion in admitting new applicants, we believe that the basic minimum standards ought to be raised substantially and—

and this is important:

—that the rejected applicant should have a right of appeal to the relevant securities commission in order to ensure that the exchange's decisions have not been biased or prejudiced.

I see no mention of that in the Act. There was a case before the courts where this suggestion was made. The decision did not agree with the plaintiff's position but nevertheless that suggestion has been made in the past and could well be made in the future. Surely if we want to remove from the exchange the aura of the private club, the select group, these qualifications and standards would be laid out in the Act and provisions for appeal put in as well. But we see nothing of that here.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence:** What does the hon. member advocate be done with the stock exchange?

**Mr. Singer:** I am not. All I can talk about, with great respect to the hon. member for St. George, is the Act we have here. I hope when his turn comes to speak on second reading that he will join with me and advocate to his closer colleagues, the hon. gentlemen on the front benches, that such amendments be inserted into the Act. He might want to write out some of these amendments as I am talking and present them and I will be glad to support him in it.

**Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury):** He might be administering the Act.

**Mr. Singer:** Yes, as the hon. member for Sudbury suggests, the hon. member for St. George might even be called upon to administer the Act if that other bill goes through. He should be very interested in what might be his future task.

**An hon. member:** My nominee.

**Mr. Sopha:** I would like to see alumni get ahead.

**Mr. Singer:** I suggest that if these additional provisions were in the statute this would still enable the industry to make judgments based on its intimate knowledge of the applicants, but would guard against the abuses inherent in unsupervised self-government. These are not my words, they are the words of Chief Justice Porter in the report that he gave to the government of Canada. He gave it two years ago; over two years ago. What greater authority can I call to my aid at this time? Do we see any of these suggestions in the Act? Not a one!

London has 3,500 members and almost 500 member firms in its exchange. New York has 1,366 members and 681 member firms. And what have we got in Toronto? One hundred. Those figures, sir, could not be a better illustration of the exclusiveness of this

tight little club that operates down on Bay street.

Small wonder, sir, that this Tory preserve is being carefully guarded, that the policemen are going to continue to be the law-makers and the people who are policed.

If the government really wants to bring about changes in the securities legislation, let it tackle that problem and let it tackle that problem in a serious way. Let it not put in pap like section 139 is at present.

To quote again from the Porter report:

By removing the fixed limit on membership, tightening up on the basic requirements, public confidence in the exchanges would be strengthened. The financial soundness and experience of member firms would be improved and competitive forces would be allowed more play.

This is the government, sir, that prides itself on the glories of free enterprise. Yet in one of the most important parts of our economic life, it allows a tight little group to control and to control exclusively. Where are the glories of free enterprise, of competition?

I am back again to the Porter report:

Exchanges should continue to expand the size, skills and responsibilities of the full-time staff.

I made reference to this a few moments ago.

The boards must have the final verdict, but by giving increased powers to permanent officials, with intimate knowledge of the business, many of the advantages of self-discipline can be retained.

This was the purpose of the discussion Mr. Kimber and I were having the other day and in which we were both in agreement. But there is no good in just the two of us being in agreement. We have to bring the government into this agreement and the government has given no indication that it is in agreement.

At the same time, a number of disadvantages, particularly the tendency to be unduly lenient in some instances, and unduly harsh in others, can be reduced or eliminated.

Chief Justice Porter discovered this two years ago but we do not see any of it in the Act.

Second, the governing boards of the exchanges now elected from the membership might be supplemented by a minority of public governors from outside the industry.

What, sir, could be a better brake on abusive practices or suggestions of unfairness than bringing in people from outside, people

representing the general public, to sit on the board of governors and share that responsibility, and to wipe away the suggestions that this is a tight, private little group?

Continuing to quote from the Porter report:

The exchanges should also reinforce the commendable efforts they have made to prevent the trading abuses and manipulation of markets. While the recent SEC study recommended the prohibition of professional trading by floor members, we have not carried out a detailed examination of Canadian trading necessary to make the recommendation at this time.

Mr. Justice Kelly took up that suggestion and he did carry out the detailed examination. His findings are in his report and they were there for the draftsmen of this Act to see. But even though they saw, they must have been looking at it with their blind eye, because they did nothing about it.

In view of its importance in total trading, however, we believe that member trading should be closely supervised by both the exchanges and securities administrators and that strong action should be taken if evidence of abuse is uncovered.

Sir, that is what Chief Justice Porter said; we look at what Mr. Justice Kelly said; we look at the Act, and we look in vain for the implementation of those important, intelligent and serious recommendations.

That is my third point, sir.

My fourth point: There has also been no attempt in this bill to eliminate the primary distribution of securities through the Toronto stock exchange. As you know, this abuse has received extensive comments by the Porter commission, by the Kimber committee and by the Kelly commission.

Back to the Porter report for a moment:

Much more serious possibilities of abuse arise from the unique practice of some Canadian exchanges of permitting the primary distribution of shares through their facilities.

In the course of such a distribution, which normally involves a sale of Treasury shares, but also entails the distribution of existing shares by the controlling interests, a true option market no longer exists. The offering price is not established by the independent judgment of numerous individual shareholders, but by the offering price of the underwriter or his agents.

Moreover, unrealistic bid prices might also be maintained by the same interest in the hope of attracting public buyers anxious to make a profit on a rising and active

market, which by one means or another they are led to believe may be going higher still.

The one means or another, sir, we have all heard about—Windfall, what could be a better example?

Moreover, our concern about the appropriateness of this means of financing is heightened by the conclusion of a study prepared for us—that of the approximately \$340 million in cash raised for junior mining treasuries by such underwriting in the 1953 to 1960 period. No more than \$150 million to \$160 million out of \$340 million was actually spent on exploration.

Surely this must be a worry to any government which concerns itself about securities legislation. If the \$340 million represented 40 per cent of the amount paid by the public, the public paid over \$750 million to finance this amount of exploration.

When did Chief Justice Porter deliver this report? Over two years ago, sir. He did not mince words at all. He goes on to say this:

The role of the stock exchange in financing natural resource development through primary distribution is a questionable one.

The same theme runs through the Kimber committee report and the Kelly report.

Moreover, a disturbing feature of such underwriting is with the broker-dealer owning or controlling a large block of shares in such companies. In many cases he controls the issue. The possibilities of conflicting interests, market manipulation and other activities such as treasury robbing—that is selling claims or other assets to the company at inflated values, paying himself and his associates high salaries and consulting fees—are both obvious and real in such circumstances.

Porter goes on to point out that from 1907 to 1953, over 400,000 claims were recorded in Ontario and 6,679 metal mining companies were formed. Of these, only 348 got into production, sometimes after repeated stock exchange promotions, and only 54 of these 400,000 ever paid any dividends. He says: "We do not believe they should lend themselves"—that is the stock exchange—"to primary distribution."

**Mr. Sopha:** That is what is called mining the public.

**Mr. Singer:** Quoting further:

It is true that requiring junior exploration companies to issue a prospectus and

file an audited statement and comply with regulations applying to other issuers would perhaps raise their costs and might lead to some additional delay. But it would also achieve the more important aim of protecting the public and encouraging bona-fide equity investment. Clearly such a proposal would also entail—

and I think this is another point the government backs away from:

—the hiring of additional skilled staff in securities administration. While we commend the exchange for these efforts, a serious weakness in the system is that filing statements need not be delivered to the buyer of the shares undergoing primary distribution, although the exchange makes them available to member firms and the press.

The buyer of such shares does not, therefore, have the protection and information provided by the prospectus which accompanies a new industrial issue, with the right of rescinding the transaction if a study of the prospectus reveals something unsatisfactory to the purchaser. In view of these considerations and the value which a listing has for unscrupulous promoters—

and I am afraid, sir, that we must admit that we have had a few of them in the province of Ontario:

—we believe that all new issues should be sold off the exchanges under the direct supervision of the securities commission, with whom the final responsibility, in any event, lies.

Bear in mind, sir, those recommendations were there for all to read for more than two years. Bear in mind, sir, that the Kimber committee goes along the same line. Bear in mind, sir, that Mr. Justice Kelly makes the same type of recommendation. When we see the Act and look for a control of primary distribution, we cannot find it.

And when we go to press conferences attended by the hon. Attorney General and the hon. Provincial Secretary, they say, "Yes, primary distribution is a very important thing," but if you read those reports carefully, you will see that everyone who concerns himself with the question of primary distribution realized that it was a very difficult matter to decide about, and realized that it is going to take time to work it out.

They recognize the system we have is not very good—"But it is a difficult thing; give us time and in due course we are going to work something out." I say, sir, this has not come overnight. I say, sir, they have

had not only notice, they have been in power 23 years. How long do they need? They have seen the tragedies that have been going on in our markets. They have seen the manipulations by unscrupulous promoters. They have had the report of Mr. Chief Justice Porter. They have listened to the words of Kimber and they have listened to the words of Kelly and then they bring out an Act that does not even mention them.

What kind of an Act is this, sir? When are they going to deal with primary distribution? "It is difficult," I can hear my friend, the hon. Attorney General telling the press conference. "Pick up the report, you will realize that we need time. We are going to look at it." The best thing those fellows over there do is look at things; they do not pass statutes and they do not take any action.

**Mr. Sopha:** Not until there is a crisis.

**Mr. Singer:** To those on this side of the House, I say, sir, no more evidence is required. The primary distribution of securities through the exchange is not in the public interest, nor is the issue as complex as is frequently pretended. Chief Justice Porter did not mince words and he did not say it was too complex.

In simple terms the problem is this: If primary distribution is made outside the exchange, a prospectus is required, and the purchaser knows how many shares it is proposed to sell and at what price. Thus, assuming a company wishing to sell one million shares at 20 cents each, the prospective purchaser realizes that for a given amount of money he can purchase a given amount of the issued shares of the company. He can also determine from the prospectus information available to him, that this proportion of shares is likely to yield to him a similar proportionate interest in the future growth of the company.

However, when primary distribution is effected through the exchange, the prospective purchaser is totally unaware of the number of shares that are being sold. He does not have the positive information provided by a prospectus and he is therefore doing little more than entering into the rudimentary game of roulette, and at least roulette, Mr. Speaker, is not controlled by rumour.

We have evidence that large blocks of shares can, through primary distribution, be dumped on the market at a highly propitious time to the company, leaving the purchaser of these shares with little more than a gambler's consolation that he might be

lucky the next time. This manner of proceeding, sir, is not good enough.

It may be suggested, and I am sure we will hear it before this debate is over, that all the above comments are to be the subject of regulations and that in light of the regulations to be enacted the remedies suggested up to this point will all be provided.

We honestly feel that the failure of the government to provide the regulations—and not to leave it to their later discretion—to provide the regulations which are so vital a part of this bill, constitutes the next very serious shortcoming. Surely, sir, when they say they are embarking on a new phase of control in the securities market, then they should say the regulations are going to be minimal, the substantial law is going to be in this statute, and that is what they have not done.

If we do get the answer from my friend, the hon. Attorney General, or from my friend, the hon. Provincial Secretary, that goes, "Do not worry, we will look after it in regulations," then I say, sir, once again they are treating this Legislature with complete disdain and utter contempt. If they are going to do something they should have put it in the statute, and if the bare bones have not been filled out, then I suggest, sir, it is not good enough to say we will have regulations at a later date and the regulations are going to clean everything up.

Without making any imputations, it would appear that the structure of securities legislation as envisaged in this bill is in effect a three-legged stool. The first leg is the Act itself, the second leg is the commission and the third leg is the regulations and orders of the commission. By failing in any way to intimate what the third leg may be, and we have had no indication at all, this government has landed flat on its face. You have got to have three legs to keep the stool standing, and they have not supplied them. But they are trying to sit on the stool and they have fallen off flat on their faces.

We are to have regulations in relation to the content of prospectuses. We are to have orders of the commission where necessary with respect to stock exchanges. Yet none of this vital material is before the House. It was not given in the press releases; it was not given in the press conference.

Have they really any regulations in mind, sir? One must wonder. And if so, what are they and where are they? How can we intelligently conduct a thorough investigation

of this bill? How can we determine whether the government wishes, by high-flown phrases—and with great respect to the hon. Attorney General, he leaves the high-flown phrases to the hon. Provincial Secretary—and subsequent inaction to leave the present obvious imperfections intact, or whether there is a real desire on the part of this government to bring about a change in the stifled atmosphere of securities trading?

Unfortunately, one cannot hit what one cannot see and we certainly have absolutely no indication of the regulations and other vital material which alone will give meaningful effect to this bill.

It is interesting to note, sir, that expensive reporting requirements are to be mandatory and that all companies whose shares trade on the recognized exchange will have to submit meaningful comparative financial statements. The inclusion of this one detailed provision within the Act leads one to question why similar detailed provisions are not included with respect to other equally significant, yet equally precise matters.

If they could do it for information, why cannot they do it in all these other matters that we have been talking about? Is it because the press, the critics, the financial press, and the various commissioners laid particular emphasis on disclosure and information that some of these other things were not dealt with at too great length? Or is it because, sir, they ran out of ideas when they brought forth this brand-new bill of 93 pages and 149 sections?

Perhaps a bit of both. I suggest they have not had too many new ideas and they really exhausted themselves by the time they had produced this imprecise masterpiece.

If one very, shall I say, pedestrian matter is to be the subject of extensive statutory provision, then surely, sir, other equally detailed matters might just as well have been included. To my mind, this is again another indication that the government is willing only to go so far but no further in respect to securities legislation.

Recently, the securities exchange commission in the United States has come under attack from the government in Ottawa and from numerous sources within the investment community. The reason is quite valid. The United States is purported to have put regulations into force requiring Canadian companies with a specific number of United States shareholders and a given number of their shares traded over the counter in the United States to file detailed statements in

conformity with the existing United States legislation.

While none of us likes to see Canadian sovereignty threatened in this manner, it is quite obvious that the United States government felt, and this quite properly, that the protection afforded by Canadian securities legislation is far less extensive than that which exists in the United States at this time.

If I can examine some of the more specific provisions of the bill before the House, the most important point to receive attention would unquestionably be that of the responsibility of directors. Unfortunately, the provisions in the proposed Act requiring disclosure by the directors are far from complete, while there is still inadequate provision in The Corporations Act to prevent directors dealing from a conflict of interest position in the company.

Part 11 of the bill deals with insider trading. Section 108, subsection 1, subsection (c), defines an insider. If a director were interested in avoiding the relatively onerous information requirements of this part of the statute, he could do so very simply by incorporating a private company, of which he is the sole beneficial shareholder, while naming three members of his family to be directors of that private company.

Oh, he could indeed! The hon. Provincial Secretary shakes his head; let him go back to the statute and look at that. That company, and not the director himself, would then proceed merrily to trade on the basis of inside information, making absolutely no disclosure whatever. Since the director who was the insider had done no trading and since the company which had done the trading was not an insider, no infraction of the statute could, in fact, be found.

I see the hon. Provincial Secretary busily puzzling over the books. Let him just think that one over and I am sure he will agree with me.

It is difficult to believe that a disclosure requirement which can so easily be circumvented has not been given the consideration it requires. An alternative conclusion might also be drawn that a truly effective disclosure is not an objective which the present government wishes to attain.

Section 13 of the proposed bill is equally imprecise. It fixes the responsibility upon insiders, associates of insiders and affiliates of insiders, yet associates and affiliates are not defined in any way, nor does there appear to be any case law providing a definition under the circumstances of this section.

What are associates and affiliates? Are they the solicitors, friends, relatives and secretaries, or what have you? Surely, one would have thought with all the collective intelligence on the government front benches and all the advisers they have had that they could have extended their definitions much further, or perhaps it is all going to be done by regulation.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Has my hon. friend overlooked the definition section?

**Mr. Singer:** I am commenting on the definition section. Show me where affiliates are defined. Associates and affiliates are not defined in any way—I say it again for the benefit of the hon. Provincial Secretary—nor does there appear to be any case law providing a definition under the circumstances of this section. This lack of precision would certainly result in innocent people becoming subject to lawsuits and could just as well lead to infractions of the statute for the objective of personal gain. It really has no place in a carefully constructed legislative scheme.

This is complex legislation, sir, and it requires very careful consideration. I suggest it requires more careful consideration than in fact it received.

I wonder if the draftsmen or those responsible for the drafting are familiar with some of the comments made by the Canadian institute of chartered accountants. Where else, sir, would you think one could, and should, turn? To what better source would you think one could, and should, turn than to the opinions of the Canadian institute of chartered accountants insofar as the matter of disclosures is concerned?

What are some of the things they say? For the benefit of my hon. friends over there I will tell them I am particularly referring to bulletin No. 20, dated July, 1964. It is not new; they have had time to read it, if they knew of its existence. I presume that they know there is such an institute as the Canadian institute of chartered accountants, or that some of their advisers could have told them along the way.

These are some of the examples of what the Act asks for and what the chartered accountants association asked for as long as two years ago: The Ontario Act asks for receivables from directors, et cetera, subsidiary and affiliated companies and others, segregating those from ordinary business—and these are sections 124 to 126—whereas the accountants association asked for these plus trade and instalment debts, separately, and other unusual items of a substantial amount.

I say again, sir, if you want meaningful statements that are going to make sense, to what better source can you go for suggestions about this than to the chartered accountants of our country?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, could I interrupt the hon. member? If he would adjourn the debate I want to bring His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor in to give Royal assent to five bills. Then at five o'clock we will go into the private members' hour. We will continue this debate at eight o'clock.

Mr. Singer moves adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

The Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario entered the chamber of the legislative assembly and took his seat upon the Throne.

**Hon. W. Earl Rowe** (Lieutenant-Governor): Pray be seated.

**Mr. Speaker:** May it please Your Honour, the legislative assembly of the province has, at its present sittings thereof, passed certain bills to which, in the name of and on behalf of the said legislative assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's assent.

**Assistant Clerk of the House:** The following are the titles of the bills to which Your Honour's assent is prayed:

Bill No. 68, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act.

Bill No. 69, An Act to amend The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act, 1965.

Bill No. 70, An Act to amend The Retail Sales Tax Act, 1960-1961.

Bill No. 71, An Act to amend The Tobacco Tax Act, 1965.

Bill No. 72, An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act.

Bill No. 73, An Act to amend The Land Transfer Tax Act.

Bill No. 74, An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

Bill No. 77, An Act to incorporate The Ontario education capital aid corporation.

To these Acts the Royal assent was announced by the Clerk of the legislative assembly in the following words:

**Clerk of the House:** In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these bills.

The Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to retire from the Chamber.

### NOTICE OF MOTION

**Clerk of the House:** Resolution No. 16 by Mr. Wells.

Resolution:

That appropriate representations be made to the government of Canada advocating the repeal of that portion of section 150, clause 2(c), of the Criminal Code which pertains to contraception.

**Mr. T. L. Wells** (Scarborough North): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Thrasher, resolution No. 16 standing in my name which has just been read.

Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak on this resolution, I would first like to begin by reading the appropriate section of The Criminal Code of Canada which applies in this instance. It is section 150, subsection 2, which reads:

Everyone commits an offence who knowingly without lawful justification or excuse,

(a) sells, exposes to public view or has in his possession for such a purpose, any obscene written matter, picture, model, phonograph record, or other thing whatsoever,

(b) publicly exhibits a disgusting object or an indecent show,

(c) offers to sell, advertises, publishes an advertisement of or has for sale or disposal any means, instructions, medicine, drug or article intended or represented as a method of preventing conception or causing abortion or miscarriage, or

(d) advertises or publishes an advertisement of any means, instructions, medicines, drug or article intended or represented as a method for restoring sexual virility or curing venereal diseases or diseases of the generative organs.

The resolution that I am proposing, Mr. Speaker, would strike out from subsection (c) of this section, which I have read, the words "preventing conception." This, of course, is not within the power of this legislative assembly, as the Criminal Code is a statute of the government of Canada and, as such, only the House of Commons can remove these words. But I think, as has been mentioned many other times in recent weeks when we debated matters pertaining to the federal jurisdiction, we find that there is such a wave of opinion regarding them that they

become timely topics for discussion in this House.

I would like to say that I purposely, Mr. Speaker, read the complete section 2, just to show you that this offence in regard to talking about selling contraceptives and anything to do with birth control is contained in a section of the Criminal Code which deals mainly with obscene, salacious or obscene literature, indecent pictures and the like. I think that while this may have been an apropos place for something like this back in 1892, this whole subject does not belong in this area. I think that we could argue that the matter of devices and information pertaining to birth control and contraception are, in this day and age, certainly not a criminal matter, but a medical and a health matter. Of course, if this approach was adopted, they would rightly come under the provincial jurisdiction.

However, my learned friends in the legal profession tell me that due to a ruling of the House of Lords some time ago, if the House of Commons says that something is a crime and so enacts legislation, it becomes a crime. Therefore, this section says anyone who distributes or sells or provides information on contraceptives and birth control is committing an offence, because the House of Commons said in their legislation that this is a criminal offence.

I went back and I wanted to find out how this got into our Criminal Code. And as far as I could find, Mr. Speaker, it appears that back in the House of Commons in 1892 it was suggested that all the statutes at that time pertaining to criminal offences be consolidated, and a Canadian Criminal Code be produced. A select committee of both the Senate and the House of Commons was charged with this responsibility. At this same time, a Mr. John Charlton, who was a lumberman and timber dealer from the town of Charlotteville, Ontario, which I think is in Norfolk county, got up and proposed a bill entitled "a bill for the suppression of obscene literature." This bill contained very much of the wording that we now find in the Criminal Code in regard to obscene literature, indecent pictures and the section pertaining to contraception. The parliamentary record shows that this bill was sent to this select committee that was putting together and consolidating the Criminal Code. When the final draft was brought out for third reading, this section was in the code, very much as I have read it now, although it has certainly been changed in the intervening years. But this section, basically, was there—that it is an offence

to advertise, disseminate information, to talk about or to sell anything pertaining to contraception or birth control.

I think the interesting thing, Mr. Speaker, is that at this time, as I read through the debates in the House of Commons when this section was in committee of the House, no one stood up and said anything about the matter of contraceptives. All the discussion was on obscene literature and indecent pictures, a problem which they had in those days and which was a pressing problem that needed some solution. Perhaps this selected section gave the solution, as it now perhaps gives a solution to the problem of indecent literature and indecent pictures and so forth. But there was very little discussion.

I did, however, find when Mr. Charlton introduced his bill, a Mr. Sproul, who was a doctor, I believe, at the time, spoke on behalf of the druggists and doctors of that day. I will quote from him. He said:

I think this bill would injure very materially; it would injure members of my profession as it would also injure the druggists of this country. This measure, if passed in its present form, would be entirely unworkable. It would not be possible for any medical man to discharge his professional duties in the country or to obtain such drugs and instruments as he requires without making himself liable to punishment under this bill.

And still quoting:

And the same remark applies to instrument makers, and even to those who sell instruments, so it would be with respect to those who manufacture drugs and those who sell them. It is perfectly clear that no druggist could manufacture and sell drugs and the members of the medical profession could not obtain these drugs which are ordinarily used for the cure of disease. And it would be impossible for any instrument maker in Canada to sell those instruments which professional men use, if this bill became law.

In all the debates this is the only warning that is sounded, and I can find no rebuttal to this or anyone standing up and saying that this would not be so.

Of course this section was included in the revised and consolidated Criminal Code of 1892 and, as I have said, it has remained in there. Of course we must realize that there was perhaps not the same concern about this problem at that time because the methods of contraception known in the late

1800s and the early 1900 were, of course, very primitive and the discussion about them was largely held behind closed doors. We should realize that it was not really until the 1940s that great emphasis was put on the jelly and diaphragm type of contraceptive, and the oral contraceptives did not really become publicly sold until around 1961.

This, I think, points out to us that the climate that we find is so much different now from the climate when this section was first put in the Criminal Code, and there can be no justification. I do not feel that there can be any justification for leaving in those words that prohibit the sale of contraceptive material and the dispensing of literature about contraceptives.

I would like to quote from a speech by Dr. Riva Weisman who was talking just last week to the college of general practitioners of Canada—a group of doctors—meeting on the *Empress of Canada* for their annual gathering. She said, and I think this illustrates the point that the climate has so changed in the last five years in this regard:

One of the greatest social changes in the western world during the past decade has been the acceptance of birth control as a part of the pattern of marriage. In 1960, when trials of contraceptive pills started at the Swall clinic, only 25 per cent of those attending would use what Dr. Weisman calls the pill.

Three years later, requests for the pill equalled requests for other types of contraceptives and, by 1965, four out of five patients asked for them.

She further said:

I believe the pill is a popular topic at coffee parties and is also, I am reliably informed, discussed during bingo sessions.

Documentary films on birth control are now widely shown to mixed lay audiences and searching, unembarrassed questions, and discussion, usually follow.

I think that she very carefully and very aptly points up just what has happened in the last five years. There has been a changing climate. The whole topic of birth control is now one that is not held behind closed doors, it is not one that is shunned.

We know, of course, that the old question that has always been raised when this matter is talked about is the question of the church's attitude towards contraception, and towards birth control devices and birth control literature. I think that even the religious climate has changed. Certainly, back in 1892 when

this section was put in, there is no question that the Roman Catholic church was unequivocally opposed to anything concerned with birth control, any devices or any dissemination of this type of information.

Even now, as we wait for the present Pope to present to us the report of the commission of cardinals that he has set up to report on this subject, even as we wait for this, we find a changed attitude in the Roman Catholic church, I believe. Many of my friends in this church that I have talked to, both lay members and members of the clergy, I find, feel that even though perhaps the church's official attitude will still be to a great degree opposed to contraceptive devices, they do not feel that this opposition should be imposed on the rest of us by legislation.

They are entitled to their beliefs, whatever they may turn out to be; we are entitled to ours; and they do not feel they should force us to not discuss or purchase these things because of their beliefs. So we see this change in climate, a changing religious climate, and I think that this is the first reason why this section should be taken out of the Criminal Code by the Parliament of Canada. It should be taken out because that section is an anachronism—as the dictionary defines it: a thing out of harmony with the present. I feel that this present legislation is out of harmony with the climate at the present time.

The second reason why I think it should not remain in the Criminal Code of Canada is that this section is not enforced. We can go through The Criminal Code of Canada and we can pick out all kinds of sections, and we can find hundreds of cases where they are enforced every day. Cases appear in our courts of law where sections of the Criminal Code are enforced, where charges are laid.

I asked the Attorney General's department, sir, if they could tell me, if they had any recollection, of any charges being laid under this section. They could not recall any recently. They phoned the Crown attorney for the city of Toronto; he could not recall any charges having been laid under this section for any reason. However, in searching the legal material, they found that there was a case—and again my lawyer friends tell me it is a famous case—the case of *Rex vs. Palmer*, which went to the Ontario court of appeal, June 2, 1937.

This was a case against a woman in the town of Eastview who was charged under this section of the Criminal Code for attempting to sell certain contraceptive devices by

mail, and from door-to-door. In a lengthy judgment the magistrate ruled on all the various—I think that this case is referred to commonly as the Kaufman Rubber case because I think that it was perhaps financed by the Kaufman Rubber Company in Kitchener. After a very lengthy judgment, Mr. Speaker, the magistrate ruled as follows:

For the reasons stated above—

and he goes into a great number of reasons:

—I hold that Miss Palmer has proved that the public good was served by the acts she is alleged to have done and that there was no excess in the acts alleged beyond what the public good required. The charge therefore will be dismissed.

And the court of appeal also said that the finding of the magistrate was binding upon them and they had no reason to reverse it.

So, in this one case that we were able to come across, where a prosecution had been laid under this section, the Crown was not able to obtain a conviction; because, as the legislation provides, the accused was able to prove that what she was doing was in the public good.

Now there is a section in the Criminal Code, right under the one that I read, section 3, that says you cannot lay a charge under this section if it can be proved that what you are doing is in the public good. Perhaps the iniquitous thing about this is that the police can lay a charge. Under the existing code, the police can go out and lay a charge under section 2 (c); if you are selling or dispensing birth control information, the onus then falls on you to prove that it is in the public good; that what you are doing is in the public good, rather than for them to prove that you have committed a crime, which I think rather turns around our traditional concept of justice.

I think the third reason that I feel that the Parliament of Canada should take this section out of the Criminal Code is that, as well as it not being enforced, it is defied every day. Perhaps we could agree that it is not enforced, because no one is committing an offence under it. But we all know differently, Mr. Speaker. We all know differently. I have here in my desk a group of medical journals that show pages and pages of advertising for contraceptives that are carried weekly and monthly to the doctors of Canada. Millions and millions of mailing pieces go out to the doctors of Canada from various companies that manufacture contraceptives. Samples go to all the doctors. They are freely given out.

All the hon. members of this House, Mr. Speaker, know that you can walk into any drug store, in practically any city, town or village in the province of Ontario and ask for and receive contraceptives. In fact, in most of the large areas, you will find them in the self-service section. All you have to do is walk up, put them in a basket, or take them over to the cashier.

It is estimated that the oral contraceptive market this year in the Dominion of Canada will be \$15 million. The drug companies that sell oral contraceptives will sell a total of \$15 million of these drugs. I think this shows very clearly, Mr. Speaker, that this law is certainly being defied every day with no thought of anyone enforcing it or laying any convictions.

Another area where it is being defied—and this perhaps is the most important part of this whole discussion—is by our local public health departments and I think that this is good. This is primarily the reason, Mr. Speaker, that I wanted to put this resolution on the order paper, and urge this House to give its support to the abolition of these words in the Criminal Code.

I am happy to say that the public health department in the township of Scarborough has embarked upon a very courageous family planning clinic programme. I was talking the other day with the medical officer of health, Dr. J. Allen Bull, and he told me that these family planning clinics are now carried on in eight of the 16 child health centres in the township of Scarborough. This means that approximately twice in every week a family planning clinic is being held somewhere in the township of Scarborough.

Most of these child health centres are held in churches, although some are held in legion halls and one is held in the Agincourt community centre. At these clinics the family planning counselling is being done at present by a registered nurse, who is also a public health nurse and a specialist in family planning. She has taken an extensive course at the Sanger institute in New York.

This nurse provides the counselling at all centres. She rotates in the various centres. However, she is at present working only on a part-time basis. She is also attempting to carry on the training programme for other members of the Scarborough health department. Dr. Bull expects that in the very near future, a full-time staff will be assigned to this project of family planning clinics.

What do these clinics do; how do they operate? The family planning clinics are at the present time dealing only with married

women, 18 years of age and over, who already have children. When a woman attends the clinic, she is interviewed by this registered nurse and she has a consultation with her. However, at the clinics, no physical examination is carried out. No drugs are prescribed at this time. It is merely an interview procedure.

After the problem has been discussed with the nurse, it is suggested that the woman coming to the clinic go to her family doctor for further discussion and action in the matter of contraception. However, if for any reason the woman does not wish to go to her family doctor, or has found her family doctor unwilling to pursue the matter or to talk with her on the matter of family planning to her satisfaction, the woman will be referred from the family planning clinic to the Scarborough department of health clinic in the municipal offices.

Here, if necessary, she will be examined by the public health doctors on the full-time staff of the department of health, and if necessary and if it is advisable, they will fit her with a contraceptive device known as an intra-uterine device. Also, if on their examination they find it is desirable that she be put on oral contraceptives, they will give her a prescription for oral contraceptives and she then must fill this prescription herself. However, I am told that even if price is a factor, they can suggest to her several places where these can be obtained at a very low price.

Dr. Bull tells me that during the month of March, 40 women have come in for consultation to the Scarborough family planning clinic. Of this number, 21 went on to their own family doctor. One apparently dropped out, and eight attended the health department clinic for further examination and treatment.

In the opinion of Dr. Bull, the medical officer of health, this new family planning clinic programme is a very important service, and one which the public health department, he says, must provide in this day and age. It is receiving support from at least four out of five doctors in Scarborough and most feel that it is providing a definite preventative health service.

However—and here again, Mr. Speaker, we get to this point—because of the uncertainty about legal prosecutions under section 150 of the Criminal Code, the board of health, when they were approached to approve this worthwhile programme, had many misgivings about starting it. However, they decided that in spite of these misgivings and in spite of

section 150 2(c), they would institute it, and I believe that we in Scarborough are very thankful that they have.

I believe also that other areas in the province are beginning to follow the lead of Scarborough, but I think it must be said that over many years now, the outpatient clinics at the Toronto hospitals have been providing birth control information, although it has not been generally publicly known.

In winding up my discussion on this resolution, Mr. Speaker, I would say that I feel every local public health department or county health unit should be providing family planning clinics. They should be prepared to examine and prescribe—where they find that a family doctor will not take this responsibility, or for some other reason a woman cannot obtain this service—oral contraceptives, intra-uterine devices and other information and other devices for birth control and family planning.

I think that The Ontario Department of Health should establish a section in the public health administration division, a section staffed by permanent staff people to give leadership to a local programme of family planning clinics, and who could help to train the personnel in the local programmes. I believe that the department should also have a person there who could initiate and conduct provincewide information programmes on family planning and family planning clinics.

But here is the point, Mr. Speaker: This cannot be done until we sweep away this black cloud hanging over this whole subject—section 150 2(c) and the words about conception. As long as these words are there, the black cloud hangs over any programme such as this. It prevents timid public health areas, which perhaps do not want to take the initiative that the board of health did in Scarborough, from talking about and proceeding with programmes. It effectively blocks governments from giving leadership in this field.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that although this law stands on our order books—and it stands tattered, ignored, bypassed and unenforced—it is an anachronism. I feel that it is a blot on the statutes of Canada. There is a great wave of public opinion in this country now which says it should be done away with, it should be amended, it should be changed. I say, Mr. Speaker, that here this afternoon we should add the voice of this great legislative assembly to the multitude of others who are saying to Ottawa: This must be changed.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Mr. Speaker, I believe that this is the third occasion in the

Legislature when we have discussed matters that pertain to the federal jurisdiction. There are those who would say that we should mind our own business, because all of us would agree that there are many matters in our own provincial jurisdiction that require our immediate attention.

This one, particularly, does involve the responsibility of the government of Ontario, and as it is part of The Criminal Code of Canada, its enforcement depends upon the activity of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) of this province. It must be a very peculiar situation for him, as he sees the gap between the requirement of the law and public opinion getting broader and broader, particularly as it applies to the law concerning the use of contraceptives and the dissemination of information concerning this use.

It is true, as has already been stated, that the number of prosecutions in this regard have been very small and, in the tenure of the present hon. Attorney General, completely nil—although there has been considerable discussion, and more and more open discussion, about the nature of this problem. So I feel that the resolution we are discussing this afternoon is important and timely and I want to say to you, sir, that I support it and feel that the amendments for the repeal of this section of the Criminal Code should be entered into by the federal Parliament.

Naturally, we here can only advise the government, in their association with the federal government, as to what they might do to improve the law, since we must enforce it—or at least the representative of Parliament, the hon. Attorney General, must enforce it. This is the rationalization, I believe, for the present discussion.

As I say, Mr. Speaker, I am speaking in support of the resolution. It is true that the use of these contraceptive devices has been accepted for years, but it is just in the recent past that the use has become so very great, particularly with the introduction of contraceptive pills. All of us have been interested in the declining birth rate and this is one of the most important facts that we are faced with in Ontario and in Canada and, as a matter of fact, in the western world.

In our country, one of our great difficulties is to gain the population we need to develop our resources and economy. All we have to do is to look at the statistics made available by the federal government to see that the decrease in the birth rate over the last year has approached ten per cent. In my own county, the figures would indicate that the birth rate has fallen close to six per cent

in the last 12 months alone. This, more than anything else, would indicate a general increase and acceleration in the use of birth control devices, particularly the pills and other devices that have been mentioned by the previous speaker.

In this connection, I was interested to read a few weeks ago that the money appropriated by the government of Saskatchewan, to support the maternity benefits of their medical insurance structure out there, was considerably in excess of what actually was needed. I think this is rather a rare occurrence in any legislation and appropriation of this type, and the reason was laid directly at the door of the new contraceptive devices; there simply were not as many babies as had been predicted. As a matter of fact, the number fell so short of the prediction that there was an excess of \$1 million in the fund at the end of the year that normally would have been expended.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is obvious to anyone who is familiar with these facts that contraceptive devices are in general use by a very large segment of society. You might suggest to me, sir, that, as the father of four children, I should, rather than talking about this, be availing myself of some of the facilities that are available in Scarborough. But I want to tell you, sir, that in the county of Brant, under the direction of a very progressive medical officer of health, we are at the present time introducing a family planning clinic which I think is going to serve as a model for other medical health responsibilities across Ontario—particularly the ones in rural areas, or surrounding cities the size of Brantford, that serve large urban and rural populations.

The point particularly, sir, is that these contraceptive devices are available to everyone; but it is only those in the poorer sections of our economy and the poorer classes of our communities who do not have them readily available. These are the people who suffer from the law as it is presently interpreted by this government and a good many of the municipalities. These people, because of the lack of family planning and the lack of awareness of its availability and cheapness, have to suffer the broken health associated with lack of family planning—and the crowded living conditions, the increased poverty, and the broken spirit that is often associated with families that are brought forth without any planning whatsoever.

Of course, it extends far beyond the homes themselves and into the schools, and into the problems of delinquency that are plaguing so many of our communities. It is the welfare

agencies, Mr. Speaker, more than any other single group, that are advocating the establishment of family planning clinics. A good many meetings were held in the Brantford area so that the welfare agencies could put forward their views on the matter publicly, and clearly and very forcibly as it turned out.

It is true that we have a history of progressive views in health matters in the Brantford area. I believe that Brantford was one of the first municipalities anywhere to introduce the fluoridation of the water supply in 1945 and 1946. In this they have served as a model for a great many other municipalities and, in my view, their example should be followed by all municipalities so that the advantages accruing from the use of fluorides in the water would be available to the young people right across our province.

Once again, Brantford—although the previous speaker would indicate they are following the big league of Scarborough, and I suppose he is true in this—has introduced a family planning clinic. I think the hon. members of the House, Mr. Speaker, and the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), if he is within range of my voice, would be interested in the stages that took place.

I understand that The Department of Health was approached for some assistance and guidance in this connection and, naturally, the Minister of the Crown, realizing what the law was, said that nothing could be done as far as his department was concerned. This, however, did not deter the board of health of Brant county, and they went ahead on their own, examining what might be done and what sort of programme could be instituted that would work to the advantage of the people who really need this help. So, without any assistance from this government and, as a matter of fact, with the feeling that they were contravening the law—although of course what they are doing is definitely in the public good—they inaugurated a series of meetings at which the welfare experts, and those who have some responsibility for helping the families in the Brantford area, had an opportunity to speak their piece.

It was pointed out that the legislation is over 58 years old and that it is definitely anachronistic. It was pointed out that Canada already supports, with large grants of funds, the world health organization which is a part of the United Nations; and this world health organization conducts birth control programmes in underdeveloped countries of the world. And yet such programmes are apparently not legal here at home where they are

definitely needed as has already been proved time and time again.

So Brant county went ahead, after considerable discussion, and the board of health is introducing this family planning clinic. I should tell you that they approached the obstetrical committees of doctors at the two hospitals that we have in our community, the General hospital and St. Joseph's hospital. And I am sure all hon. members would be interested to know that the doctors from both these hospitals—and this, of course, would include those of the Roman Catholic faith—have volunteered their services so that those people who are referred to the family planning clinic can have the advice and assistance of a doctor of their own religion, if this is important in this connection, at the Brant county family planning clinic.

Unlike the activities in Scarborough, the person who goes to the clinic has an opportunity to be interviewed by a doctor, a medical doctor, and the appropriate devices and prescriptions are offered free of charge. I do not know whether the hon. member for Perth (Mr. Edwards) or the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Smith), who are both druggists, would approve of this, but I understand that the companies which manufacture the devices and the drugs are making them available at no charge whatsoever, for the use of this particular family planning clinic. I think this is a considerable departure, and one that surely could be expanded into the other areas of family planning as they are introduced across the province.

So, Mr. Speaker, the doctors themselves are advising the patients, who are then provided with whatever is required; without any charge to themselves. So the overall decision was arrived at in the very best spirit of community development. All of the professional people have taken part at no charge as far as their professional services are concerned. They are to be congratulated for this.

I should tell you, sir, that the family planning clinic that I am describing to you has just been approved by vote of the Brant county health authorities in the past few days, so it has yet to treat its first patient. Nevertheless, the local press has commended the decision, and has, in its lead editorial, struck out at the type of law which would tend to restrict this sort of community development that is so strongly needed by other areas and communities right across Ontario and across Canada.

Unfortunately, the hon. Attorney General is not here. I do not suppose he would take part in this discussion if he were, but it may

well be that some time in his estimates he would be asked to explain his position when it becomes increasingly clear that the law, as we understand it in the Criminal Code, is being defied or flouted. It may well be that a test case would be the thing that would cause the federal Parliament to move most rapidly in this connection. I would certainly like to hear his views, since he is the chief law officer in Ontario and has the responsibility for enforcing the law.

This government, I feel, should act at once to advise the federal authorities that the Criminal Code provisions against disseminating information and material on contraception is inoperable, and therefore should be repealed.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** Mr. Speaker, I rise to participate in the debate on this resolution and, of course, to give it wholehearted support. I think it is a simple and intelligent resolution, intelligently framed and, incidentally, eloquently spoken to by the hon. member for Scarborough North and the hon. member for Brant.

One of the things which makes it so intelligent, Mr. Speaker, is that absent from its content are some of the factors which make the parallel federal resolutions. One of the federal resolutions presently before the House of Commons ties the question of dissemination of birth control information in with abortion, and raises emotional responses in the population that are not necessarily connected. It is wise indeed, I think, to limit a resolution of this kind simply to the deletion of the three words in the Criminal Code in the section we are dealing with.

Secondly, the hon. member for Scarborough North quite wisely, unlike the federal member for Scarborough, omits designating categories of people to whom the section should not apply. Mr. Robert Stanbury, the federal member for York Scarborough, says that the Criminal Code section should be maintained, but a list of exceptions should be provided for social workers, doctors, public health nurses, and so on. This seems to me an invidious proposition—indeed, it would be even more discriminatory than the present Criminal Code. Under his resolution before the federal Parliament, a Roman Catholic priest could be prosecuted for disseminating literature on the rhythm method. So on that basis I think, again, this resolution is much more sensible.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would commend the hon. member for Scarborough North for his willingness to remove those words en-

tirely, and not to worry about the consequences in the field of advertising and obscenity; there are other laws which can control any aberrations in that regard.

With that preface, Mr. Speaker, I think it is unnecessary for me to go over the ground that has been so fully covered. I would like to make some general reflections on specific aspects of family planning—birth control, if you will—and then end with some concrete propositions for the government—a very concrete proposition for the hon. Attorney General, and for the hon. Minister of Health.

First, Mr. Speaker, in general terms, I wish to point out that similar provisions in other jurisdictions have been deleted either by the courts or by Legislatures. There was a famous court decision recently in the summer of 1965 in the supreme court of the United States, involving a case that arose in the state of Connecticut. Words such as these were removed from the equivalent criminal code. In the decision of that case, Justice Douglas said the following:

Would we allow the police to search the sacred precincts of marital bedrooms for telltale signs of the use of contraceptives?

Of course, the very idea is repulsive to the kind of society we adhere to, and it demonstrates what an absurdity the law is in this respect. Not only is it doctors, public health officials, social workers—that spectrum of society—which daily break the law; but all of us, under this section of the code break the law regularly and consistently and we are all liable for criminal prosecution.

The second point, Mr. Speaker, is the necessity of tying family planning in with poverty. I think that is rather important, because I think recent research demonstrates that the unwanted child is a part of the culture of poverty. This syndrome of poverty which is becoming characteristic of large sections of North American society requires that family planning information be disseminated as broadly as possible.

I think it is worth taking note of one or two of the pieces of information that are available. In 1965, the American council of economic advisers came up with the fascinating statistic—20 per cent of the American people are poor, but 25 per cent of the American children are poor. I am quite prepared to transpose those figures to Canadian society; our DBS information would corroborate that trend.

That is a very interesting fact, Mr. Speaker, because by saying that one out of

every four children is poor, it means that with each succeeding generation the total percentage of the impoverished increases, and the children become, if you will, a transmission belt for poverty. I think that to be important, Mr. Speaker, in considering the validity of distributing this kind of information and removing an anachronism from the law. Of the total poor in this country, 40 per cent are under the age of 18 and that says something about the problems of the culturally disadvantaged child and the qualitative disadvantages such children work under.

Another statistic is perhaps interesting in this regard: that is the incidence of poverty in various families with certain numbers of children.

In a family headed by a man with one or two children, the incidence of poverty across North America is eight per cent. In a family headed by a man with three or four children, it is 14 per cent and with five or more children, it is 36 per cent. In a family headed by a mother who is separated or deserted with five or more children, the incidence of poverty rises to 92 per cent. And in these high incidence rates of poverty, we find precisely the families for whom the information is denied, and it is essentially this kind of clause under debate which denies them: this unfair clause in the Criminal Code.

In a very interesting little study by Michael Harrington, that fellow who wrote the famous book on poverty in the United States, "The other America," called "Poverty family planning in the great society," he says, and I quote:

The evidence is overwhelming and clear that if we give the poor effective access to information and the possibility of practising family planning; if we give the poor the same freedom that the middle class and the rich now have, a large number of them will voluntarily and freely choose family planning. That is the proposition, it seems to me, we base ourselves on, not coercion, not imposing our ideas on them but giving them a choice.

That choice is effectively denied in the province of Ontario in many of the lower-income areas, and so we have thousands of unwanted children.

I remind you, Mr. Speaker, that in the province of Ontario last year there were 25,000 children in the care of children's aid societies for neglect. Every month at the Sick Children's hospital in the city of Toronto, ten children are brought in under

the battered-baby syndrome. A considerable number of them die each year—enough for the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) and the hon. Attorney General jointly to have enacted special provisions to locate such children.

One can think, as well, of the institutions peopled by unwanted children. The law, of course, discriminates brutally against the poor. There is easy access for private agencies, easy access for members of the Legislature and those of our income group and status to approach private physicians, but very little access to public agencies—the township of Scarborough notwithstanding.

Dr. Helen Morley, who serves at well-baby clinics in the city of Toronto, surveyed two of those clinics over a period of time and came up with the following information. This is really quite fascinating.

Thirty-nine out of 81 mothers questioned had never used any form of contraception; 39 out of 81 mothers had used various methods sporadically but usually abandoned them for a variety of reasons; 32 out of the 81 said that they already had more children than they wanted; and 24 out of the 81 already had as many children as they wanted. The great percentage of the mothers had as many or more children than they wanted, yet the great majority had at least 10 to 15 years of reproductive life ahead.

I would point out to you, Mr. Speaker, that for fully 50 per cent of these mothers, family planning information was unavailable, inaccessible, or had been denied to them. Indeed, when it was raised with them by public health nurses at the well-baby clinics, they all agreed to accept such information—and they agreed with considerable enthusiasm.

What we have, therefore, essentially in Ontario and in Canada, is an absence of freedom of choice for this large category of people—the denial of the fundamental right to plan the size of a family and the spacing of children.

One further point, before I reach my concrete proposition. There are very real economic realities in the field of public health and welfare behind removing this section from the Criminal Code so as to allow the dissemination of birth control information and devices on an egalitarian basis. For those who are hard-boiled and think of things in economic terms, it has been demonstrated beyond dispute that the number of dependent children can be cut down by a significant percentage. I will rephrase that—unwanted and dependent children can be

cut down by a significant percentage when family planning information is available, and that those who depend on the welfare rolls, those who sap the energies of public health officials and the resources of public health finances, can be reduced in very significant degree. Some jurisdictions have even gone to the trouble of making studies, and have found in financial and monetary terms the precise savings which can be made. That, of course, is not in any sense a sufficient justification, but it is a fact of life in the preventive services of the health and welfare department in any enlightened community.

Where does all that leave us, Mr. Speaker, on the assumption that a great many hon. members in this Legislature are agreed? It leaves us with an iniquitous clause in the federal Criminal Code which adversely affects thousands of people, denying them the right to plan their parenthood. I would assert that this is not simply a federal matter; I would assert strongly that it is a provincial responsibility to dispel the arrant nonsense about these words in the Criminal Code, and to bring the case to issue in the public mind.

Mr. Speaker, why has the hon. Attorney General who is so obsessed with the law and the upholding of the law, not seen fit to prosecute an open, public contravention of the law? Everyone here knows that he would win his case, or anticipates that he would win his case, and we would have the public arena cleared once and for all. Let me remind you of what the hon. Attorney General said in another context.

In the context of the Peterborough strikers, the Attorney General pulled himself to his full height on the floor of this House and intoned:

I have deemed this question to be of such importance that I have undertaken the action on behalf of the public, rather than leaving the process to be pursued by the private litigant as might otherwise have been done.

That was on February 24—the government acting on behalf of the interests of the public. Two days earlier, the hon. Attorney-General had said:

It behooves every man, for his own security, for the future of his children and for the reputation of his country, to see that the law is respected and obeyed. Above all, it is the duty of the state to see that the law and order are maintained and that the law is upheld. In this the government has the right to expect the support of every citizen, as it acts in the interest of all.

Mr. Speaker, there is no justification under the Municipal Affairs department for birth control information to be disseminated through public health units. I would challenge the hon. Minister of Health to stand and show, under The Public Health Act, where local boards have the right to disseminate this kind of information. I think they should have that right; I think it should be spelled out in legislation. But it is now ironically and foolishly a direct contravention of the Criminal Code. It is written about and talked about in the press day after day. One asks why does not the Attorney General take the corporation of one of the municipalities to court—one of the municipalities where the well-baby clinics are functioning well and effectively? I would urge the hon. Attorney General to do so and I would say that we would finally have the air cleared. The federal government would know how to act on the basis of the court's decision, which is certainly likely to uphold the practice of the local boards, and finally we would have an answer.

That leads me next, Mr. Speaker, to The Department of Health. The Department of Health, I suggest, has these duties which it has not yet fulfilled.

First, it should be the official duty—not the casual interest or inclination—but the official duty of the director of any health unit in the province to counsel any adult citizen who wishes information on problems and techniques of family planning, and to refer such an individual to an appropriate physician or clinic for provision of devices and methods. Let me say that in the past few weeks I have had occasion to discuss the issue with several municipal officers of health in various parts of the province. It is the very rare exception like Scarborough and Brantford where, in fact, this practice is followed. In the large majority of municipal public health units, family planning information will not even be contemplated, lest it contravene the Criminal Code.

American experience shows no difficulty whatsoever, Mr. Speaker; 40 states have adopted this method, and it works very effectively indeed.

Second, The Department of Health should expand its child care centres and well-baby clinics, and perhaps open planned parenthood offices to allow public health nurses to disseminate this information to any area of the public.

Third, every hospital should be instructed to provide such information for those who request it. With the greatest of respect to

the hon. member for Scarborough North, that is not now the case in the Metropolitan Toronto area. There are certain hospitals which will not provide that information, even upon request.

Fourth, the lower economic groups, Mr. Speaker, deserve special consideration. Devices and methods which are available through the family physician should also be available to the public agencies and chargeable, I suggest, to legislation passed by this government. The hon. Minister of Health is in the House. He can move to his seat and correct me if I am wrong, but if I understand OMSIP, a doctor cannot fit an intra-uterine device and have that charged to the public health plan of this province. The province therefore participates and the legislation therefore participates in the discrimination between rich and poor. Intra-uterine devices are not covered by our government plan. It is significant to note that, in these economically depressed categories, such anatomical devices are the primary choice rather than that of the birth control pill.

**Hon. Mr. B. Dymond** (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, since the hon. member has invited me to comment on this, I would crave your indulgence.

If in the wisdom and judgment of the doctor this is essential for his patient, his services would be covered under our programme. The cost of the device would not—being a prosthesis—but the doctor's services would be covered under the programme.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** As I understand it, and inquiries have been made by medical officers of health in the field, the procedure done as a matter of course upon request from the client is not covered in the regular schedule of fees under OMSIP. At the moment it is not anticipated that it will be covered in the regulations; and if it is in the regulations when they are printed, then I for one will certainly withdraw. But at the moment—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Speaker, it will not be spelled out in the regulations, because it would be quite impossible to spell out every procedure. If, in the wisdom and judgment of the physician this is a necessary treatment for his patient, it will be covered.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Right. We will have another opportunity to discuss the term "necessary treatment."

I come to the end, Mr. Speaker. I want to suggest that The Department of Health and The Department of Public Welfare

jointly provide an education programme across the province to institute positive information about contraceptive techniques, and to press for the deletion of this section of the code. There is no element of compulsion in all of this; it can be done with complete good taste. What we are saying, in effect, is that we accept the pluralistic society; there is no wish to infringe on the individual conscience; no one is advocating any particular method; just the maximum freedom to plan families provided to everyone in society. I therefore support this resolution with considerable enthusiasm.

Mr. J. F. Edwards (Perth): Mr. Speaker, if I could just have a moment to correct the wrong impression which was given by one of the speakers. I just got a note addressed to me, addressed, "Lawbreaker." I resent that very much, for the reason that 98 per cent of the druggists in this province are honest. They do not hand out oral contraceptives without a prescription, and the inference was left that they did.

I just wanted to clear that up.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.



ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Tuesday, March 29, 1966  
Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow  
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

**Clerk of the House:** Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill No. 66, The Securities Act, 1966.

## THE SECURITIES ACT, 1966

(continued)

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Mr. Speaker, I have had several requests to give a half-hour summary of what I said before the adjournment. I thought that for the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko) and a few others, we could review some of the ground, but I think I will pick up just where I left off.

At the time of moving the adjournment, I was suggesting that the government could and should have taken advantage of the advice that was available to it from the Canadian institute of chartered accountants, and I had referred to the institute's bulletin No. 20, dated July, 1964, setting out standards of disclosure in financial statements. I had begun to compare some of the recommendations it made the better part of two years ago, with some of the matters that are set out in the Act, to show the weaknesses of the Act.

The first matter that I had mentioned was that the Ontario Act asked for receivables from directors, et cetera, and from subsidiary and affiliated companies and others, and segregating of those from ordinary business. The references to these are in sections 124 to 126 of the Act. The accountants asked for all of these plus trade and instalment debts, separately listed, and other unusual items of substantial amounts.

The whole purpose of bringing these standards to your attention, sir, is to show that the accountants, who certainly are the people who should know, have set out certain bases on which a financial statement and standards of disclosure will be meaningful. In so many aspects the Act has not paid any attention to these standards, as they are set down.

The second point that comes to my attention is that the Ontario Act asks for inventory

on the basis of evaluation. The auditors suggest that they want this, and in addition they want the major categories of the total inventories, such as finished goods, works in progress and raw materials.

It would seem obvious to me, sir, that if you are going to list an item only as inventory then it perhaps does not mean very much at all, whereas if you do list it in the categories suggested by the auditors—finished goods, works in progress and raw materials—someone picking up a financial statement can begin to understand what the financial statement is supposed to represent, insofar as intangibles are concerned. The Ontario Act asks for any one or more of good will, franchises, patents and so on, and the amount they have been written up at since The Securities Act came into force.

The accountants ask for these items to be shown separately with the basis of valuation, and showing whether or not any amortization has been made. A very good example of that, at the moment, is the current discussion about the books of Racan Photocopy Corporation. I think, if my memory serves me correctly, there was about \$1 million shown in its statements for development and invention and that sort of thing. One of the newspapers took the trouble to try to seek out the inventor and it found that the inventor had been paid \$1,000 for the contribution he made, by way of a new idea and invention, to this Racan corporation.

Sir, this does not show on the financial statement at all. The financial statement shows \$1 million for development, inventions, experimentation and so on. This sort of breakdown would seem logical and tangible and it could, perhaps, if these standards had existed, have saved some of those people who were lured into investing in Racan, many thousands of dollars. But even with that lesson behind it, the government lends a deaf ear to the suggestions of the auditors.

So far as payables are concerned, the Ontario Act asks for certain payables and other debts, segregating those that arose in other than the ordinary course of business. The accountants suggest that these ordinary payables be broken down into trade creditors,

accrued liabilities, loans payable, and current instalments on long loans with notes on those that are secured. They also ask for the nature and, if possible, the amount of the business assets pledged to security and suggest that these should also be disclosed.

The pattern is obvious, Mr. Speaker. The pattern is that these financial statements should be meaningful and the government has not bothered to write into the statutes, meaningful rules to make these financial statements stand up to examination. In other words, notwithstanding the great and brave words that we hear about the principles of disclosure they are talking about, when they came to put the words into the statute, they really did not get down to the business at all.

Concerning deferred income, the statute suggests that Ontario wants deferred income only. The accountants want deferred income taxes shown separately. Again, part of the same pattern, so that the financial statement means something.

Insofar as share capital is concerned, the accountants want a description of the authorized share capital, dividend rates on preference shares, and an indication of whether or not they are cumulative and the existence of conversion privileges. Ontario has no provision about this breakdown of share capital at all.

Insofar as issued share capital is concerned, the accountants suggest that the number of shares reserved to meet rights outstanding, under conversion or share option privileges, and prices at which such rights are exercisable and the dates of expiry, all should be shown. The accountants also want details of any reduction or redemption of share capital since the last balance sheet. The proposed statutes before us make no such provisions at all.

I could go on with more of these differences, but in these six or seven that I have already mentioned, suffice it to say that the accountants, the people who know this business better than perhaps anyone else—from the point of view of the financial statement because they are the people who prepare them, they are the people who pick up the statements, read them and understand them—set out as long ago as July, 1964, standards which they felt would be meaningful. This document and the advice of accountants have been available to the government for lo, these full two years, and when we see the statute, it bears no similarity to the recommendations that are set forward by the Canadian Institute of chartered accountants.

In addition, sir, I am suggesting that the whole function of The Securities Act requires a competent hand to administer it and here I believe we come to one of the most significant omissions, if not the overwhelmingly significant omission, from the present legislative proposal. I spoke earlier this afternoon of the three-legged stool with one leg missing. It might be better to refer to a one-legged stool, with two legs missing. For if there is no body of regulation behind the present bill, there is equally no securities commission capable of coping with the task allotted to it.

I think, sir, the complete absence in these glorified announcements, any statement about policy insofar as personnel is concerned, or about the desire of government to search out from among the people available the most competent lawyers and the most competent accountants to staff the commission properly, or of the desire on the part of government to make available the necessary number of dollars to attract to government service the people who can do these jobs, removes another leg from the three-legged stool that I was talking about.

Two specific points must be made and made mostly strongly. In all of these reports—in the Porter report, in the Kimber report and in the Kelly report—there was mention of the securities commission being independent of government. The hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) and I had some exchange of ideas on this when the bill was brought in for first reading and he said, and I agree with him:

We do not want the securities commission as independent as the parks commission. We do not want a government body that we cannot call to account in some way. We do not want to be put in the position ever, with the securities commission, that we are not going to be able to get any answers at all about it in the Legislature.

But there must be a measure of real independence of that commission, in order to allow it to function properly. It would be the sort of independence that perhaps the Ontario Hydro has. It would be the sort of independence that would indicate that one of the government members would sit on that commission and would be answerable for the actions of that commission in the House.

But it would not be the sort of dependence that was so strongly criticized in these reports, it would not be the sort of dependence that would cause people to

wonder just how closely political implications or political influence are brought to bear on the functioning of the commission. It would not be the sort of dependence, sir, that would seem to be apparent in the new splitting up of the Attorney General's department in this Department of Financial and Commercial Affairs.

There should be, sir, a degree of independence which will be sufficient to allow the securities commission to function properly but still be answerable in the House. And I say, sir, there is no indication of this at all in the format of these statutes.

Of course, the reports of this body should come before this Legislature, and as I say, a government member who is a member of that commission should be made responsible and should be answerable to the members in the House for the actions of the commission.

I do not suppose I should neglect to remark about the recent lamentable example and the deplorable lack of good conduct by an official of the securities commission. One would think that this government should be particularly eager to remove the possibility of any recurrence of this type of event. One would think that one of the best ways to do it, sir, would have been to give the commission a certain degree of independence and the government has lamentably failed in doing this.

The second point relates to personnel and I touch very briefly on that. Those required to effectively administer a statute such as The Securities Act must be men and women of the highest calibre, competence and principles. And I refer again, sir, to certain remarks set out in the Porter commission and Chief Justice Porter had this to say:

Our studies of the securities administrations across Canada revealed that they are inadequately staffed, both in quantity and quality, but salary scales have not been attractive enough in general to interest and retain sufficient able and experienced men and that few securities commissioners have had much practical industry or regulatory experience prior to their appointment. The understaffing problem is exemplified—

And remember, sir, from whom these remarks come, Chief Justice Dana Porter, a gentleman who occupied a prominent position in the front benches of this government not too many years ago.

The understaffing problem is exemplified in the Ontario securities commission, which, with an effective registry staff of about five in their 1961 fiscal year, registered some

345 prospectuses, many of which went through several drafts, and considered but failed to register others. Indeed, some of the commissions have no one on their staff who is in a position to analyze financial reports.

In general, however, securities administration seems to have been a low priority item for provincial governments.

So true, so true of Ontario—a fact which is reflected in the particularly low salaries paid for legal, administrative and accounting skills. For example, the registrar, the chief full-time officer, is paid only between \$6,000 and \$10,000, depending on the jurisdiction.

And at this point I do not suppose I can overlook the fact that the Ontario securities commission has been without a chief counsel for over a year. Why? The top salary they are offering the chief counsel, if they can find the suitable man—and he has gone up in progression to his maximum salary—is \$14,000 a year. One would think, sir, that after the last sad experience, if the government really wanted to put a chief counsel onto the securities commission who was going to do the job that Ontario needs and deserves, a salary would be paid that could attract a top-ranking lawyer with substantial experience, a man of integrity and capability. But the salary scale they are offering makes this whole thing a ludicrous exercise in futility.

I think that men and women of the calibre of which I am talking are rare and, because of their rarity, they must command a considerable premium in terms of salary. There is no point talking about making securities legislation work in the province of Ontario unless the Scrooges who inhabit the Treasury benches are prepared to unbutton their pockets and pay salaries that will bring, into government service in the securities commission, enough money to pay good salaries to attract good people who are going to do a good job for the people of Ontario.

There is no point in giving the present commission—overworked and understaffed, although it is dedicated—the task of enforcing additional provisions and the issuing of an ever greater body of regulations and orders. Perhaps more than at any other stage, the government's unwillingness to commit itself to an active recruitment policy for the commission, and its failure to allocate to the commission a realistic budget, characterizes this Tory government's actions and attitudes towards securities legislation as completely half-hearted and ineffectual.

I regret to say that I, personally, am far from convinced—as are so many other hon.

members in the House, not only on this side, but many of them over there—that this government would have done anything about securities legislation had it not been for the recent scandals in the province which reverberated across the face of the civilized world—and that includes the whole civilized world—for the particular information of the hon. Provincial Secretary.

But it is not good enough, sir, to make half-hearted efforts in order to present an appearance of concern. That is all that is before us today—an appearance of concern. If the present legislation is to be effective at all, there must be more attention and more money given to the securities commission. While one's admiration for recent appointments—a man like John Willis, one of the recently named members—is unbounded, one wonders how much one man with so many other commitments can fulfil and can do to untangle the badly confused structures of securities legislation in this province.

A final word on this point, sir, again from Chief Justice Porter, and this is his final remark on securities legislation:

The major problems in this area seem to be inadequate policing, perhaps due to understaffing—

he is being kind:

—of the securities administration and a reluctance to press charges in the view of the difficulty of obtaining convictions under the present format of the legislation.

In summary, sir, let me say this: We had three Royal commissions—Porter, Kimber and Kelly. They have all stressed that only through an improved securities commission and eventually through national co-operation in relation to securities legislation can the province of Ontario specifically, and Canada generally, look forward to a removal of that stigma which at present attaches to our securities industry.

Today, sir, this government gives no indication that it wishes to be in the forefront of controls and legislation which would extend across Canada. It has given virtually no indication, if the present legislation is the guidepost, that it wishes to eliminate the worst abuses that exist at the present time.

I say that if we have any intention, any thought or any desire about setting our economic house in order, the government has to do far more than to bring the inadequate legislation that stands before us today.

Some hon. members: Hear, Hear.

**Mr. E. A. Dunlop** (Forest Hill): Mr. Speaker, I should first like to deal with some of the observations and criticisms that have been voiced by the hon. member for Downsview in his remarks just concluded. From the welter of his always mellifluous rhetoric and not-infrequent repetition, I seem to have detected six main criticisms on which I should like to make some comments.

His first criticism was that classic criticism offered by the official Opposition in this House to any measure introduced. It is an extremely easy criticism to make; it requires no thought, it only requires to turn on the tape recorder or the gramophone, and that is the criticism of "too little and too late." As I say, that is a stereotype; it hardly deserves any further comment. But I would like to say to him that surely he must recognize securities legislation must move forward in its sophistication, hand in hand with the sophistication of our financial markets, on the basis of careful study rather than on the basis of hasty, even dangerous, action.

**Mr. Singer:** Nobody could ever accuse the government of haste.

**Mr. Dunlop:** I suggest that this move, at this time, is the correct move at the correct time.

He also suggests that we are back where we started from. This is based on some tortuous logic, relating in some way to the fact that under the previous Securities Act, the commission had some degree of sanction or power over the Toronto stock exchange, that under the new Act it has some degree of control over the exchange, and that because Mr. Kimber—for whom I am sure my friend, the hon. member from Downsview has a genuinely high regard—administered the old Act, and will now administer the new Act. All this taken together means that we are back where we started from.

That is patently nonsense to anybody who has read both Acts. The widespread new provisions in matters of takeover, insider trading, and all these many questions now dealt with much more fully in the new Act would demonstrate to anybody that we are not back where we started from. We are at a new position.

I think there is more substance, or shreds of substance, to his third and fourth criticisms. The third one was what he alleged to be the failure of this legislation to properly set forth controls over the Toronto stock exchange, and the fourth one, the failure of this legislation to abolish primary distribution on

the stock exchange. As there is more substance to those, I will deal with them a little later in my remarks.

The fifth criticism quite startled me, Mr. Speaker. My friend from Downsview seemed to plead for a definition of an associate and to plead for a definition of an affiliate and to turn in the direction of his friend, the hon. Provincial Secretary and ask him where the definition of an associate or an affiliate was to be found.

The first section of this bill is section 1 (1). It is a custom actually in legal drafting to do it that way. Section 1 (1) contains the definition of an associate. Section 1 (2), the definition of an affiliate. From there, my hon. friend from Downsview turned to what he suggested was an easy mechanism for avoiding the insider trading provisions of this bill. Somebody, he suggests simply, forms a private company, and controls it. On the basis of his information as an insider in another company, his private company trades away cheerfully and avoids all the sanctions and penalties of the Act. Section 1 (6), however, makes this entirely impossible, because it deems a director to be the beneficial owner of shares in any company of which he is a director, if some other company which he controls owns those shares. The little device which he suggests, I now suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, is not nearly sufficiently full of artifice to be able to avoid the provisions of this bill.

**Hon. J. Yaremko** (Provincial Secretary): The hon. member for Forest Hill should get his QC immediately.

**Mr. Dunlop:** I would not like to suggest, however, that the hon. member for Downsview could not at some point think of some more elaborate device for avoiding the provisions and sanctions of this bill. I certainly would not regard him as one of the people who would devote himself to such practices, but surely it is always possible for clever people to think of ways of outwitting the provisions of almost every statute.

Indeed, if all statutes could be drawn perfectly on the day they are first introduced into a Legislature, we would all simply sit here and draw up a few perfect statutes and go away for 10 or 20 years. No doubt there are many people who perhaps wish we would. There is always the possibility of obviating the provisions of an Act, but I think the one that the hon. member for Downsview suggested before the dinner hour will not work. The Act is designed in a much better way than that.

The sixth point the hon. member dealt with was the recommendations of the institute of chartered accountants. He suggested that disclosure provisions in this bill fall short of those recommended by the institute of chartered accountants two years ago. And, of course, I think that is true in that the bill sets forth certain minima, but it does not attempt to set forth the nature of specific disclosure of every item of every possible kind of corporation.

The overriding provisions of full and fair disclosure are still there and a certain discretion with respect to interpretation. More important, however, because the activities of chartered accountants are an ongoing process, they, like other professions, learn new techniques. This bill provides for a committee, an advisory committee, appointed through and by the institute of chartered accountants to assist the commission in the development and in the enforcement of regulations with respect to disclosure. This will keep the disclosure provisions in a more lively and viable state than if they were entirely placed in the bill subject to what sometimes is called the dead hand of statute legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I, of course, support this bill and by implication, its companion bills—The Corporations Act amendment Act, and The Corporations Information Act amendment Act. They are a part of a programme aimed at maintaining and enhancing public investors' confidence in our capital market and in the institutions of that capital market.

Theoretically, an excellent case can be made for assigning all securities legislation and the supervision of financial markets, financial intermediaries, banks and near banks, to the federal government. Unfortunately, until we can achieve some means of satisfactory constitutional amendment, the prospects for so doing seem very slim.

My friend, the hon. member for Downsview, suggested that this government had very little desire to give leadership in the securities legislation field. I think that that is far from the truth. This legislation is very much advanced over that of any other jurisdiction in Canada, although I do not throw my net quite as wide as it has been sometimes suggested that the hon. Provincial Secretary does. But I think it is incontestable that this is far in advance of other securities legislation in Canada.

There is a very strong probability that there will be a Dominion-provincial conference on securities legislation, perhaps within the next four or five months, and I suggest

that The Securities Act, 1966 of Ontario and its companion Acts are very likely to be treated as models for the securities legislation of other jurisdictions in Canada.

Mr. Speaker, the programme which I have suggested has at least these three main aspects: First, the action to be taken by this Legislature, largely represented—but not entirely—by the bills before us in this debate; second, action which should be taken by the Parliament of Canada, particularly with respect to amendments to the Criminal Code; and, third, the actions which should be taken by the Toronto stock exchange with respect to its rules and procedures.

So far as the action to be taken by the Legislature is concerned, the principal criticism which I heard in my hon. friend's earlier remarks, and the principal criticism which I have read in the comments in certain newspapers, was what is called the failure to abolish primary distribution on the Toronto stock exchange. I heard from my hon. friend, and I have seen in the newspapers, very little criticism of the many other provisions with respect to insider trading and financial disclosure, proxy provisions, prospectus provisions, takeover bids and the rest. The criticism seems really to revolve around primary distribution on the exchange.

Now, although the Porter commission and the Kimber committee and the Kelly commission all drew attention to some of the well-known iniquities and abuses relating to primary distribution on the exchange, I think none of them suggested that the market should be subjected to the disruption which immediate abolition of primary distribution on the exchange would cause.

Mr. Singer: What is immediate? How long do you wait? Is two years enough?

Mr. Dunlop: Well, two years from the date on which this Act comes into force. Two years is what the Kimber committee recommended. Perhaps two years is a good period. I am not sure that, after a careful study of the matter, one might not suggest that under appropriately improved rules, the exchange might not well be the best place to continue primary distribution to raise new capital for certain speculative ventures in this province.

I would suggest that anyone interested in this matter turn not only to the three reports already referred to, but also to a most excellent paper by one J. C. Bailey on the protection of the public investor in Ontario, in the September issue of the *Canadian*

*Journal of Public Administration*. After a very careful consideration of the dangers which attach to primary distribution of speculative issues in the over-the-counter market, and after examining some of the possibilities which exist for improving primary distribution through the exchange, Mr. Bailey makes a very persuasive case for continuing primary distribution on the exchange.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that all sides of this argument have not yet been heard, and that it would be headstrong—possibly disastrous—to follow the course suggested by some people to immediately abolish primary distribution.

The second main aspect of this programme to maintain and enhance confidence in our capital markets really lies with the Parliament of Canada. The jurisdiction that this province enjoys does not enable it to create criminal offences, thus offences which perhaps should be created to control certain of the abuses that attach to market activities cannot be created in this legislation. As many of the abuses of a fraudulent character exist beyond the boundaries of the stock exchange, they cannot be controlled by the action of the exchange alone.

Section 325, I believe it is, of the Criminal Code deals with false information designed to affect the price of securities. It is represented that this section is not sufficiently broad, as it has been interpreted in the courts, to deal with all or even most of the fraudulent activities of which we, in our imaginations, can become so aware. Along with an appropriate amendment to the Criminal Code, there would be, of course, required some changes in the practices on the Toronto stock exchange; practices relating to the recording of trades, which would make it possible for investigations to proceed and criminal charges to be effectively prosecuted.

The third area, or third aspect of a programme to maintain and enhance confidence in our capital markets, has to do with the Toronto stock exchange itself, its rules and its practices. My hon. friend from Downsview said, or suggested, or implied, that the exchange has really done nothing in the last many years to bring itself up to date, to make itself a modern exchange. I suggest that this view is not entirely correct. One does not perhaps hold out any great laurels to the Toronto stock exchange for its vigour and progressiveness. At the same time, I am sure my hon. friend from Downsview is the first man to wish to give credit where credit is due.

He referred, for example, to the need to develop a staff which is considered to be

quite sacrosanct and inviolable. He referred, I believe, to the staff of the New York stock exchange as such a staff. I am sure he must give credit to the exchange for having placed the regulation of nonexempt companies in the hands of the permanent staff and to take this as a token of their willingness to proceed.

**Mr. Singer:** We need a lot more than that, though. We need action.

**Mr. Dunlop:** Now, Mr. Speaker, once this legislation is passed, the situation will become clear to the exchange and I think we may expect, indeed demand, rapid action in many areas of their own rule making. Why does this Act really leave the exchange as a self-regulating body? If one will turn to the report of Mr. Justice Kelly, I think one will find the answer: That is, that those who are engaged in the capital market, some as commission brokers, and indeed, some as professional traders, are in a better position to understand all the niceties and difficulties that must be faced in preparing sound and workable regulations. Those who are professionally detached entirely from the market, can hardly think of all the provisions which are necessary.

Mr. Justice Kelly suggests that these are very sound reasons for continuing the exchange as a self-governing and self-regulating body. If, however, the exchange fails to meet the public interest in these matters, the commission can make regulations which will force them to do so. I refer specifically, Mr. Speaker, to section 139 of the bill. If you wish, this is a club, which the government and this Legislature will hold over the head of the exchange—one which, I trust, it will not have to use.

**Mr. Singer:** It had a club before that it never used.

**Mr. Dunlop:** Well, that was not a very good club.

**Mr. Singer:** It could not be any better.

**Mr. Dunlop:** The hon. member knows perfectly well that when the penalty is extreme, it is not applied. The previous penalty was extreme; you could close the exchange, but that would hardly have done, and you know that. The present powers are much more specific, delicate and able to be employed. The exchange will recognize that, just as I am sure you—on reflection—will recognize it.

I would like to mention briefly some of the areas to which the exchange might devote its attention. First to the matter of primary distribu-

tion, so long as that remains on the exchange. The ticker tape, whenever a primary distribution is afoot, must reveal the nature of the trades. Are they from treasury stock? Where are they coming from? If the ticker tape cannot reveal the nature of the trades, if the procedure of the exchange cannot make this possible, then during primary distribution I suggest that there should be no tape.

Further, in order to maintain a better market, more reliance should be placed on a member or another registrant to manage and control the market during primary distribution.

The orderly market provisions in the United States might well be developed here through the exchange. I also believe that the rules of the exchange, or if not that the rules of the commission, should abolish all option provisions and that henceforward firm underwritings be the only ones accepted.

I think the amount to be raised must be appropriate and justified under the circumstances of each case. Raising funds for the sake of raising funds is not a sufficient justification for primary distribution.

Also, the rules must be such as to ensure that a reasonable proportion of the funds raised reach the treasury of the company concerned, and that no unreasonable profits find their way into the hands of the sellers of the issues.

As to more general matters for the exchange beyond primary distribution, it seems to me there are two matters to which they should turn their attention. The two most important ones, I suggest, are the separation of the function of the broker and the function of the dealer, and the position of the professional trader.

Mr. Justice Kelly referred to the difficulty of separating the function of the broker and the dealer, and really suggested that he himself did not have sufficient knowledge of the effects that this segregation would have upon the market to make any recommendation as to how and when it should be carried out.

**Mr. Singer:** May I ask a question?

**Mr. Dunlop:** Yes.

**Mr. Singer:** Would the hon. member look with favour on the practice in New York, where they suspend the man who finds himself in that position for a trading period of a day or—

**Mr. Dunlop:** Yes, under that practice he gives up his commission if he finds that—

**Mr. Singer:** Either he trades or he brokers; trades in his own account or acts as broker.

**Mr. Dunlop:** I cannot say whether I would look with favour on that or not. Here again that comes back to the question of a self-governing exchange. I think they are people who understand the business more fully perhaps than most of the legislators in this House, with perhaps some exceptions with due deference; that this is the very kind of reason I suggest these matters should be dealt with by the exchange, dealt with to the satisfaction of the commission and, indeed, to the satisfaction of this Legislature—and that they be dealt with in the public interest. Mr. Justice Kelly was not sure himself as to how this separation should take place, nor was he sure whether the New York practice was the practice that he would recommend with certainty.

I have mentioned the separation of the broker-dealer and the position of the professional trader, which my hon. friend referred to earlier this evening. Here again, I am not sure that the professional trader—that we know sufficient about the effects of the professional trader in this market, both beneficial and otherwise, to at this moment lay down any definite rules.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I have three observations that appeal to me as being important. The first has to deal with staff. I agree completely with the hon. member for Downsview and many others, who have voiced the importance of furnishing the securities commission with a staff adequate in quality and in number, to discharge the responsibilities they have and the responsibilities which will be laid upon them much more heavily by the bills now before us.

I also wish to refer to the staff of the Toronto stock exchange. A professional staff of the highest quality is being, and must continue to be, recruited for that exchange, so that professional staff, rather than members of the exchange, become known as the principal arbiters and administrators of its regulations and procedures.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to suggest some delay, which will be music to the ears of the hon. member for Downsview and others, who chorus so often: "How long, O Lord, how long." And I now counsel further delay.

**Mr. Singer:** A good speech up to that point.

**Mr. Dunlop:** I would hope that this bill will not go to the legal bills committee

until well after the Easter recess, indeed towards the end of this session—I hate to suggest when that might be—so that its detailed provisions may be carefully studied by all interested parties: the legal profession, the accountants, the brokers, and many others, and that we may have the opportunity at the legal bills committee of hearing their views upon points of draftsmanship, and practical and technical difficulties and so forth. Statutes or bills of the magnitude of these are always difficult to draw, and there is always the possibility of improvement. I would like to see a reasonable delay in this matter.

My last observation, Mr. Speaker, is perhaps that there is some better scheme for financing our speculative mining ventures in Ontario than we have found in the past, either by primary distribution through the exchange or by over-the-counter sales. I would hope that it is a subject which the select committee on mines will turn its attention to, because I am sure that the last thought on speculative financing has not yet been fashioned. It is my hope, and reasonable expectation, that this bill and its companion bills will receive second reading by this House.

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak on the second reading of these three bills—The Securities Act 1966, The Act to amend The Corporations Act, and the proposed amendments to The Corporations Information Act—I would like first of all to deal with a minor point that perhaps the hon. Provincial Secretary would be good enough to make a note of and comment on when and if appropriate.

There is an amendment to subsection 2 of Section 3 of The Corporations Act which deals with the limited power of a private company to invest in mortgages on real estate and provides, in substance, that unless there is a limitation in the letters patent, or supplementary letters patent, of the company limiting the number of shareholders to five, a company may not invest its money on mortgages of real estate. Such companies also have other powers but I am particularly referring to the power to invest in real estate, because of the decision of Mr. Justice Campbell Grant on November 3, 1965, in the case of Sidmay Limited et al vs. Wetham Investments Limited, which was reported in the first volume of the Ontario reports for this year at page 457. Just a brief comment on that particular case will be sufficient, I know. The court held that, because the company did not comply with

that provision, the mortgages which it held were not valid mortgages. I am curious to know whether the amendment proposed by the hon. Provincial Secretary to that section of The Corporations Act is designed, in any way, to cure that particular defect.

I now turn to the basic principles of The Securities Act and the correlative statute, The Corporations Act. There are three sections of The Securities Act and of The Corporations Act which are identical and which, in fact, implement substantially the provisions of the Kimber report. I would like to say, right at the outset, that we support the principle of part IX of the securities bill and also the principle of the inclusion of that in The Corporations Act—if I may just correct myself—part X of The Securities Act and the inclusion in The Corporations Act of substantially similar rules. That is the part of the bill dealing with proxies and proxy solicitations. In that connection I would simply say that we welcome the adoption by the government of the rules which have been in effect in the United States of America for some 25 or 30 years.

Similarly, we support the principles contained in part XI of The Securities Act and the correlative provisions in The Corporations Act relating to insider trading and we welcome the extension over the provisions contained in the Kimber report, extending those persons who would be covered by these provisions related to insider trading. In committee, at some point, we will comment on whether the persons to be included should perhaps, be extended further; but the principle of it is perfectly acceptable to us.

The third part of The Securities Act which we support is the part which provides for financial disclosure, part XII of that bill, and the correlative part in The Corporations Act, which again implements the substance of the Kimber report recommendations. With those three sections we have no quarrel and, as I have said, we are delighted that they are finally going to be incorporated into the laws of this province. I would, however, draw the attention of the House, and particularly the hon. Attorney General and the hon. Provincial Secretary, to the suggestion that—and, indeed, our request—these provisions relating to proxies and proxy solicitation, provisions relating to insider trading, and the provisions relating to financial disclosure, be extended to cover not only companies which will be subject to the provisions of The Securities Act by reason of the issue of securities, and not only to com-

panies which are incorporated under The Corporations Act or subject to the provisions of The Corporations Act of the province of Ontario, but also that those provisions should be made applicable to any extraprovincial corporation which carries on business in the province of Ontario, or any federally incorporated company which carries on business in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate that this raises the question of the constitutionality of the extension of such provisions to those companies but I would suggest to the hon. Attorney General and to the hon. Provincial Secretary that it is quite possible to make these provisions applicable to any company, incorporated anywhere, which applies to this jurisdiction for a licence to carry on its business in the province of Ontario. It could easily be made a condition of the grant of such licence that such a company be one which complies with those provisions relating to proxies and proxy solicitation and to insider trading and to financial disclosure. It certainly could be made so applicable to any company which applied for an extraprovincial licence to carry on business in the province of Ontario, at least if that company had shareholders or other security holders in the province of Ontario.

It also would be quite constitutionally feasible to make those provisions applicable to any federally incorporated company which carried on business in Ontario and, in any event, to any federally incorporated company which had shareholders or security holders in the province of Ontario. I do not think that there is any need for this Legislature to stand on ceremony and to suggest that there is something sacrosanct about a company which has been incorporated under the federal Companies Act.

The reason I make this suggestion is that if it is equally important that these provisions be incorporated in The Corporations Act as well as in The Securities Act, then it is equally important that they be made applicable to companies which are incorporated under The Corporations Act of Canada, as it now is—and that they be made applicable to any company, regardless of its place of incorporation, if it has made an application to the province of Ontario and has a licence to carry on its business in Ontario. If there should be some difficulty, Mr. Speaker, in suggesting that, because it carries on business in Ontario, that would not be a sufficient ground on which to include those provisions as a requirement for such companies, then at least it would be possible to make such a provision in the case of such companies

which have shareholders, or other security holders, in the province of Ontario. There is no good reason why those provisions should not be extended to cover those particular categories of foreign companies which have the benefit of transacting their affairs in the province of Ontario.

Certainly those in Ontario who carry on, or who transact business with such companies, or those people in Ontario who are shareholders in such companies or holders of other securities in such companies, should have the benefit of the provisions which the hon. Provincial Secretary has seen fit to introduce in the amendments to The Corporations Act. I would just repeat that we require the extension of those provisions to those two types of companies as part of the implementation of an effective corporate law and security law framework within the province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I would also say to the hon. Attorney General that we welcome and support the principle of the statutory provisions which are included in part IX of The Securities Act, dealing with takeover bids, and which in substance implement the provisions again of a part of the Kimber report.

We will have some comment on that part of The Securities Act when it comes for debate in committee, but we accept the principle of that form of statutory code. In that connection, Mr. Speaker, I think it would be worthwhile noting that, in the United States, they do not have that kind of takeover problem, but in England they do have that kind of takeover problem. The statutory code is adapted to some extent from that which was put into effect in England by custom some few years ago.

I would point out to the House that one of the advantages of the full acceptance of the principle of complete disclosure of financial affairs of corporations is that you eliminate the kind of takeover bid which requires the kind of regulation which is put forward in part IX of The Securities Act.

I think it is an interesting comment to show that, to the extent that a jurisdiction does in fact accept the principle of full disclosure as the basis on which investors in those companies will be protected, then to that extent you do not have companies with undervalued assets, you do not have companies whose lack of management abilities are not known, you do not have companies whose assets are improvidently invested, you do not have companies which are not keeping up to date in their affairs. Because the information, having been made public, and being well known throughout the financial com-

munity, precludes people from making bids for company shares knowing full well that the present valuation of such shares is understated.

Nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, the present state and the inability of this government to accept the principle of full disclosure over the past years has led to the need for this kind of statutory code relating to takeover bids; and I certainly hope, in due course, that the use of the provisions of that code for takeover bids will gradually diminish until it will no longer be needed. But it certainly is needed at the present time because of the failure of the government over the past many years to have dealt with the principle of full disclosure by corporations in Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, we also support the principle set out in part VII of The Securities Act, which deals with trading in the course of primary distribution to the public. And again this implements a part of the Kimber report. We support the principle, I say, of that part of the bill and we agree that the contents and the form of the prospectus is not a proper matter to be set out in the body of the statute.

We consider that the provision that the requirements to be set out in a prospectus should be determined by regulation is a proper one because there are so many kinds of companies to be dealt with and there are so many variations of the financial structure and operations of such companies that it would not really be possible to administer the Act effectively except by providing for the form and contents of the prospectuses to be set out in the regulations.

We would have hoped, however, that for this bill at least—and, of course, we have stated this on other occasions—we would have hoped that for this bill at least the provision of the regulation dealing with the form and content of the prospectuses would have been available at the time the bill was initially introduced into the House. And we would ask the hon. Attorney General to do everything he can to make certain that those particular regulations are available before this bill is dealt with in committee.

**Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General):** That is my intention, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. Renwick:** Thanks. Now, having commented about those parts of the bill, I would simply draw the attention of the House to the fact that in substance the balance of the Act is the old Act. It is true that there have been minor changes in wording

and the odd section added here and there. But parts I to VI of the new Securities Act, parts VIII, parts XIII, XIV and XV are in substance identical with, if not in wording, certainly in reality to the provisions which exist in the present Securities Act.

One item with which we are in agreement, and which does appear in part XV of The Securities Act, is the provision for the financial disclosure advisory board. This again is a recommendation of the Kimber committee and we support the inclusion of such a provision. I think it will go a long way to deal with some of the matters which were of concern to the hon. member for Downsview when he got into the meticulous, detailed discussion of certain bulletins of the institute of chartered accountants. We think that this is the proper way in which you can have a continuing adaptation of the requirements of financial disclosure to the advance and development of the practice of accountancy. But again, Mr. Speaker, I say that the balance of The Securities Act is simply a repetition of the former Act.

Therefore one must conclude, indeed one has nothing else that one can conclude except that the government is quite satisfied with the provisions of the statute relating to the Ontario securities commission as a body, relating to the provisions for the registration of those persons who are entitled to trade in securities, the provisions relating to investigations and action by the commission, the provisions relating to appeals, and the provisions relating to audits and prospecting syndicates. Again I would like to reiterate that there are minor changes in those sections which may be of significance but are not of significance for the purpose of discussing the principle of this bill, but which may very well be subject to comment by ourselves in committee.

But it reflects the fact that the government is satisfied with the Ontario securities commission so far as this Legislature is able to do anything about it. And, for reasons which I will shortly state, we dissociate ourselves from any intimation that we accept the government's position that the legislative provisions relating to the commission embody the kind of policy which we in this party would like to have.

The other provision to which I will address myself is, of course, the one that everyone has spoken about this evening and late this afternoon, and that is the gesture and the nod which the government has made to public opinion about the question of the control, supervision or regulation of the

Toronto stock exchange, and that is tucked away in a subsection of section 139 of The Securities Act.

Now to deal with one matter, and the hon. member for Forest Hill, of course, counselled procrastination in this regard, I would simply say that there is no place for procrastination any longer on the question of the elimination of primary distribution through the facilities of the Toronto stock exchange, whether they be of speculative securities or any other kind of security. And we adopt, as the position of our party, the statements made by Mr. Justice Kelly in the report of the trading in the shares of Windfall. I think we should record for the record what Mr. Justice Kelly said in his report.

He stated on page 13, and I quote from that report:

If the exchange be looked upon as a market for the sale and purchase of securities by investors, its function in the economy is the redistribution amongst investors of the moneys invested in securities and not the provision of new capital from public investors by the sale to them of securities not already in the hands of the investors. Viewed thus, primary distribution of securities through the facilities of a major securities exchange is incompatible with the true function of an exchange.

The Attorney General's committee has outlined the many practical disadvantages resulting from primary distribution of mining securities on the Toronto stock exchange. There can be no disagreement with all that was said on that subject by the committee. But, even granted that all abuses could be removed by appropriate regulations, the basic objection would still exist: primary distribution of securities has no place on an exchange, the purpose of which is to provide on a very wide basis a market for an investor to buy from or sell to another investor securities which have already entered into the market. For this reason alone it is recommended that primary distribution of the shares of speculative mining companies be removed from the Toronto stock exchange.

And, Mr. Speaker, you will note the reference by Mr. Justice Kelly to the report which is known as the Kimber report, in which that committee states very succinctly that it has concluded that:

—the existing procedure of primary distribution harms the exchange and indeed the entire securities industry in Canada. Public confidence is seriously impaired by

the effect on the reputation of the exchange caused by these procedures of distributing speculative securities.

And it goes on to state:

We are supported in our conclusion as to the undesirability of the system of primary distribution through the facilities of the exchange presently existing in Ontario by the fact that this method of distribution of securities does not take place either in England or in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, so that our position will be unmistakably clear, we require the elimination of primary distribution through the facilities of the Toronto stock exchange of speculative or any other kind of securities.

We were disappointed that the hon. Attorney General in his statement introducing this bill on first reading did not see fit to give that kind of assurance. He indicated that there is going to be a substantial further study and delay and he did not indicate that it is the government's policy and decision in a very short time to eliminate that kind of distribution.

Mr. Speaker, there is no reason whatsoever for any further delay in a statement by the hon. Attorney General, which I trust he will make this evening on the principle of this bill, that the government accepts the principle of the elimination of that kind of distribution through the facilities of the exchange.

Now, Mr. Speaker, because of the importance of that topic, I would like to dwell on it for another minute or two. It may well be that there are all sorts of ways in which speculative funds could be raised for the promotion of mining ventures and other ventures in Ontario. Sufficient to say that whatever methods are best for that industry do not include the use of the facilities of the exchange. And the hon. member for Forest Hill forgets—and does not make any reference to—the crucial defect in that method of distribution; namely, that such securities can be distributed to the public without any requirement of compliance with the provisions of The Securities Act of Ontario as either now in force or, so far as I can understand, will be in force if the new bill is adopted.

We find it quite easy to support the principles of which we have spoken to this point. We find it easy because they have really only touched upon the problems related to the securities industry in the province of Ontario. There are so many other fields which still require investigation, by this government, in the affairs of the exchange of On-

tario and the distribution of securities in Ontario that we would like to have this bill processed and passed as rapidly as possible so that the government would proceed into the number of other fields which urgently require attention.

I specifically refer to, and we in this party require that the survey and study be made as quickly as possible, the over-the-counter markets. Now the hon. Attorney General referred to the fact that such a study was to be made. I would hope in the course of this debate that he would announce who the chairman of the committee will be; who will conduct this study; and that he will indicate that it is a matter which must be proceeded with immediately.

I would like to emphasize that if the hon. Attorney General is going to permit the chairman of the Ontario securities commission to take on odd chores such as chairing a fight for control of the mutual funds, to which I referred the other day, then it will be absolutely necessary that these surveys and studies which we require will have to be parcelled out to other members of the community who will have the time and the energy and the resources to deal with them.

There is just no place in the present state of the securities markets in Ontario—and the work which has to be done to make them take their part in the development of this country—for the chairman of the commission who, by the way, is the only full-time member of that commission, to take on these odd chores which may come his way from time to time. I would hope that the hon. Attorney General would insist that this is the last one of such activities that the chairman of the commission takes on.

We also require and, again, Mr. Speaker, there is nothing new about these, they will be found either in the Porter commission report, the Windfall report or in the Kimber report—and they have been referred to on many other occasions—a study of the highly specialized and complex problems of market manipulation in all its phases so that appropriate amendments to the Criminal Code, and appropriate regulations where necessary under The Securities Act, can be implemented to provide a better definition of the offences related to securities sales and trading; which would reflect the very complex nature of today's operations. And that language, Mr. Speaker, is taken from one of the reports to which I have referred.

Another study which urgently requires attention in Ontario is the study of mutual funds, which are playing such a large part in

the securities industry field today. So far in Ontario there has been little effort to adapt any of the existing corporate or financial procedures to the needs of that kind of investment facility, and I am concerned when I learn that there is a fight for control of one of these mutual funds. I am concerned about whether or not the failure to have had such a study, the failure to have a definitive statement of public policy as to the extent of the regulation of such funds is, in fact, going to result in another blow to the financial community.

The background as is readily known from the newspapers, is that there is a fight on for the control of two investment funds, and there are people in the province of Ontario who invest in those funds. My understanding—and it is a lay understanding insofar as mutual funds are concerned—is that the profit to be made from such funds is a relatively narrow margin. They take money and they invest it in a portfolio of securities and you participate in that fund; and the servicing of that fund and the expenses of its operation are a very minor part of this type of security financing.

I am concerned when I find that two powerful groups in the city of Toronto are now engaged in what is obviously a life-and-death struggle for the control of such mutual funds. We therefore require, Mr. Speaker, a study of mutual funds business, including methods of distribution of shares and a review of the relationships that exist between these funds, life insurance companies, trust companies and similar institutions. Again, Mr. Speaker, this is a recommendation contained in the Kimber report. The Kimber committee felt that it did not have the time nor the resources to carry out that kind of a study.

We require a further survey study and, again, this is illustrative of the extent to which just the very fringes of the securities business has been touched in the province of Ontario. The securities business reputation will depend on the kind of people who are engaged in it; and it is perfectly clear that there are not the kind of standards throughout that industry which would make certain that the reputation of it could not be seriously affected by a very few people.

Mr. Speaker, we would require a survey and a study of the qualifications, the training, supervision and the selling practices of persons engaged in the securities business. We would think it would be pertinent in such a study that questions of standards of character, training and competence of salesmen, and others engaged in the securities business, should be considered; that the

financial responsibility of brokers and dealers should be examined; that the practices and techniques employed in the selling of securities to the investing public should be subject to a very thorough scrutiny; and that kind of a report and survey, Mr. Speaker, will take the time of the government, of the Attorney General's department, and of the Ontario securities commission. And when you add together—and I am certain that there are probably other studies which could be done—but when you add together the skill and the talent and the ability which is going to be required to carry out those four types of surveys and studies to which I have referred, you will appreciate the very heavy burden which is on this government to provide an up-to-date, reputable and first-class securities market.

Mr. Speaker, the area I would now like to deal with is the acceptance by the government, because of the repetition in the new Act of the provisions of the old Act, of the relationship between the Ontario securities commission and the Toronto stock exchange. First of all, I would like to state that there should be no misunderstanding in this House. The government has not accepted the recommendations of the Kimber committee, or the recommendations of Mr. Justice Kelly in the Windfall committee, about the status of the Ontario securities commission. Both reports refer to the need of the Ontario securities commission being a separate, independent commission; and both the reports refer to the need for an internal study of the setup of the commission—its financing, its whole operations—in order that it can be adapted and brought up to date to cope with the kind of problems to which we have referred this evening.

In that regard there has been no indication from the government that it is undertaking that kind of study of the commission; and again, I would hope that during this debate the hon. Attorney General would announce that the business study of the overall, internal administration and functioning of the commission is a matter of concern to him, that its ability to attract competent people, and its ability to pay the kind of salaries which will be required in order to make an effective body, is something which is of concern to him.

There is a difficulty, Mr. Speaker, in the traditions of this government in separating out a commission in the way in which the Windfall report and the Kimber report obviously thought the commission should be separated out from the government. The

tradition, as you know, Mr. Speaker, is that any commission or body will have a power to implement its policies by passing regulations, that the regulations must be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in council and must be thereafter published. Now this connection of all commissions that I am aware of, of this government, with the fact that the regulations implementing its administrative policies must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, means that we accept in our tradition of government the direct, final supervision by the government of the day of the activities of all commissions. I am sure that if there are exceptions to this, someone will draw them to my attention, but this is my understanding of the fundamental principle under which our commissions operate.

Undoubtedly the members of the Kimber committee and Mr. Justice Kelly were influenced to a great degree by the way in which the securities and exchange commission in the United States is established. It is established as a separate commission, which has no responsibility in the promulgation of its regulations, except to itself, and is responsible only to congressional committees should they choose to call that commission before them for discussion and examination of their affairs. You know, Mr. Speaker, as well as I do, that the kind of inquisitorial investigation which a committee of Congress undertakes is a far cry from the way in which our standing committee on government commissions operates.

It would therefore be at the present time impossible for this government to so detach the Ontario securities commission, because there would not be an effective body to which that commission could be called and questioned about its affairs. The standing committee on government commissions of this House is the logical body which would perform that function. It is not allocated either the time or the staff or the facilities which would enable it to carry out that kind of function. Therefore this party must accept for the Ontario securities commission the traditional setup of the commission and, to that extent, we are forced, by the way in which the committees of this House operate, to go along with the way in which the government has established or continued the establishment of the Ontario securities commission.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope in time that there would be some move—if I may generalize, I would hope in time that there would be some move to give a proper status to the standing committee on government commis-

sions, so that it could in fact carry out the kind of questioning and investigation and discussion with the members of the various commissions which have been established by this Legislature; and that we would not be in the difficult position, one day a week for one hour, of attempting to ask questions in many fields over which very few of us have any real expert knowledge.

Mr. Speaker, having said that about the Ontario securities commission, I would like to return now to the question of its relationship with the Toronto stock exchange. I think, Mr. Speaker, that we are in grave danger, with these various studies and reports which have been made and are now being undertaken, to suggest that every time a public company goes into default in some way, or a private company goes into default, we can launch an investigation into that particular company. Mr. Speaker, it is quite obvious that, with the number of bankruptcies which have occurred and have not been properly investigated—with the time and energy and expense to which the government was put in connection with the Windfall inquiry, the time and expense to which the government was put in dealing with the matters reported on by the Kimber commission, and the fantastic length of time and expense to which the government is going to be put looking into Atlantic Acceptance and the many other companies involved with the debacle of that company, and the time and expense involved in the peripheral operation of looking into British Mortgage and Trust Company, when it should itself have been a matter of a separate public inquiry—would perhaps bring home to this government once and for all that there is something seriously wrong with the Toronto stock exchange, on which each and every one of those securities were listed. In each and every case people in the province of Ontario have invested their moneys under the false assumption that, in some way or other, the Toronto stock exchange was there for the protection of the investors in those companies.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot any longer fool around with the question of what to do with the Toronto stock exchange. There will always be, in this society, people who, under the guise of corporate activity, are going to engage in fraudulent practices. And if we expect this government, each and every time, to conduct an investigation at public expense, we will never be able to deal adequately with the problems which will arise in the business community.

The only way in which this can be done is to fix the responsibility on that institution

in our society where those shares are traded day in and day out. I am prepared, our party is prepared, to go along with the proposition that the Toronto stock exchange should have that responsibility. What we have been concerned with is the complete unconcern about the default in the standards under which the Toronto stock exchange conducts its business. It does not assume the kind of responsibility which a national securities exchange must assume, in the province of Ontario and in Canada.

The distinctions, and they are only distinctions for the purpose of illustration, are perfectly clear between the primary distribution of securities and the secondary distribution of securities. It would appear that the government, by and large, with these proposed amendments, is going to be able to cope to a large degree with the primary distribution of securities to the public. But where the government has simply drawn a blind, is in its inability to recognize that the secondary exchange, the securities exchange on which persons transfer ownership of their investments from one to another, is a continuing day-in-and-day-out auction market, which requires supervision by the government and regulation by the government.

That does not mean that we are asking at this time for the government to take over the operations of the Toronto stock exchange, but it is quite obvious that the internal arrangements of the Toronto stock exchange, its organization, its management, its government, the relationship of the exchange to its own members, the relationship of the exchange to its employees, the relationship of the exchange to the people who have invested money in securities which are traded on the stock exchange, is a matter which is, to say the least, harking back to the 1920s or to an earlier date. And it is now essential that this bill be amended. I hope that the hon. Attorney General will see fit to bring in amendments to provide the Ontario securities commission with the ability and the power, and the legislative background, to enable it to supervise and, where necessary, regulate the Toronto stock exchange and its activities.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** What about section 139?

**Mr. Renwick:** I will come to that. If the government will accept the proposition, and I know they will fight against it, but if they will accept the proposition that nothing can be worse for the financial reputation of this country than to have had a series—and I

name only a few of them—of defaults by companies that are traded on the senior stock exchange in Canada, such as Windfall, Atlantic Acceptance, British Mortgage and Trust, Racan Photo-Copyer, and I am certain there are many others that could be named by the hon. members of this House, the government must accept the proposition that there has been a default and a failure, amounting to an almost complete failure, by the Toronto stock exchange to assume that kind of responsibility.

I know, and I am quite certain, that somebody will make the point in the course of this debate that the Toronto stock exchange has moved a long way in the last little while and that there has been a great flurry of excitement about announcing everyday piecemeal improvements in its affairs. Well, I say, Mr. Speaker, that if the Toronto stock exchange sets its house completely in order—and there is no indication so far that any public body really knows whether it is wholeheartedly engaged in that activity or not—but if it sets its house completely in order, there will still be the need for the Ontario securities commission to exercise a supervisory function over the Toronto stock exchange and to have the power to make regulations.

The hon. Attorney General has referred to section 139 of The Securities Act and, in that Act—and I do not want to depart too far from the principle of the bill about which we are debating tonight—but there is now a provision that if the commission recognizes the stock exchange in writing, the exchange can carry on business in the province of Ontario. It is quite obvious that that, so far as the Toronto stock exchange is concerned, is a meaningless provision because the government is not going to refuse to recognize in writing the right of the stock exchange to carry on business. They could not dream of disrupting the financial market in Canada to that extent. But then it goes on—and this is the only new section in the Act relating to the exchange that makes provision which says:

The company may, where it appears to be in the public interest, make any direction, order, determination or ruling—

and then it lists a number of things about which it may make directions, orders, determinations or rulings.

Mr. Speaker, again one only has to recognize that the accepted way under which supervision and regulation of policy is carried out is by way of regulation. This is the

accepted and traditional way under which the government's policy is implemented by way of statute and, regardless of the words which are used, they have no real significance so far as the supervisory scheme has any meaning under our system—if you use the words “direction,” “order,” “determination,” or “ruling.”

It indicates simply to me that the government has no intention whatsoever of exercising a supervisory function in connection with the Toronto stock exchange or of even having, should the question arise, under any general language contained in the regulations section, the power to even pass regulations about it. What it has apparently determined to do is to reserve to itself only the right to deal, by way of order or direction or ruling, with some isolated violations if, as and when they occur, and when they come to the attention of the securities commission. I say that this is a poor, and indeed a relatively useless addition to the securities law of this province, because the hon. Attorney General knows that in substance, without even having had it in the other Securities Act—where in that Act, if my memory serves me correctly, they had to have the consent in writing, instead of being recognized in writing, to conduct their business—that he could have, in fact, told the exchange to desist.

But that is an entirely different proposition to what we in this party are insisting upon in this bill; that is, that there be specific provision for the regulation by the Ontario securities commission of the Toronto stock exchange, that the supervision of the exchange is an essential ingredient to the enhancement of the status of the Toronto stock exchange—an institution of national public importance—and ask the hon. Attorney General if he would consider adopting that kind of an approach and the policy of this government to the Toronto stock exchange.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that I need to elaborate to a much greater extent about this relationship between the Ontario securities commission and the Toronto stock exchange, but I want to make a few other points and to comment about why I feel this strongly about this particular provision of the bill.

First of all, I think that it should be open to other people in the community. If they want to associate themselves, form a stock exchange, and carry on the business of a stock exchange, they should be able to do so—anywhere in the province of Ontario. They should be able to get together and say

they're going into the business of running a stock exchange.

We think that such persons should be entitled to look to the statute and find out the conditions under which they can carry on that kind of a business. We therefore require, Mr. Speaker, that the statute, section 139, be amended to require the kind of conditions under which an application will be accepted from other people for the right to carry on the business of a stock exchange.

Now I would think that these would include such matters as their constitution, their framework, their general rules and by-laws, how they are going to govern their business, their financial responsibility and many, many other pieces of information which could be specified in this statute. But at least it should be the privilege of people in the province of Ontario to make application to operate a stock exchange, and it should not be on the basis of the exercise of a paternal decision of this government—requiring that they be recognized in writing with no rules or regulations which would enable a person to say: Well, all right, if we do so and so, and so and so, we can conduct the stock exchange business in the province of Ontario.

I would not be surprised, Mr. Speaker, in the development of Ontario, that there would be a good place for a second securities exchange. It may very well be, and I think Mr. Justice Kelly suggested, that possibly in the speculative mining field there was some merit in separating out mining issues from industrial issues. It may also be that the financial community is losing a very good opportunity of having a stock exchange which would deal in the shares and the securities of much smaller companies.

Mr. Speaker, you are aware, as others are, that the tendency on a large exchange, such as the Toronto stock exchange, is for only the large companies to become listed on that exchange and very few people are in a position to invest their money in the companies whose shares are listed on the Toronto stock exchange, if you rule out for a moment the penny mining market.

I am sure that other hon. members saw in the paper this evening the study that was done by the economists of Babson's Canadian report, which points out that three-quarters of Canadian families have an annual net income of less than \$7,000; and if they do have an income of \$7,000, they would have \$70 a year available for investment. If it was a family of four, with a net income after taxes of \$12,500—which I

assume is about two or three per cent of the family population in Canada—you would then have \$200 a year available for investment purposes.

So it may be, Mr. Speaker, that there is very real merit in there being a securities exchange for smaller companies, so that smaller companies would have the benefit of people who would be prepared to invest in their shares and securities under some rules and regulations, which would of course protect them. But I come back to the point which I am trying to make, and simply state that I think this statute should set out very definite rules as to how other people in the province of Ontario could, if they wished, apply to become recognized as an exchange dealing in shares and securities.

Now in the same field, and I am very reluctant to suggest that the government has a hands-off policy to the broker-dealers association or a hands-off policy to the Ontario section of the investment dealers association or a hands-off policy to the Toronto stock exchange, but one is driven to that conclusion by the legislation which the hon. Attorney General has introduced. The reason is that you will find in this statute a provision—the first provision that has ever appeared in a statute in Ontario on financial disclosure—which says that companies which have issued shares by way of primary distribution to the public and filed a prospectus or companies whose shares are listed on the Toronto stock exchange must file annual financial statements with the Ontario securities commission.

Now, the Ontario securities commission—there are two comments I want to make on this—has seen fit to say it is only companies which have issued shares by way of primary distribution that have any requirement, any continuing obligation, to file annual financial statements. Any companies—and if there are any—who have financed their operations otherwise than through the Toronto stock exchange or through the Ontario securities commission to raise equity capital—to the extent that there are bonds or debentures outstanding—then there is no continuing requirement, as I read the statute, for those companies to continue to file annual financial statements or other statements.

Now, I think this is related to the fact that the Toronto stock exchange is an exchange on which shares are traded and that there is no such auction exchange for bonds or debentures. Bonds and debentures are traded; if you own a bond and want to sell it, you trade it through an investment dealer who is

a member of the investment dealers association. So that even in the area in which the Ontario securities commission could be required to get annual financial statements for companies about their bonds and securities which have been the matters of primary distribution to the public, it would appear from the way the statute is drafted that the government sees fit not to intrude at all on the field in the securities market reserved for the investment dealers association.

It would also appear, Mr. Speaker, so far as the broker-dealers association is concerned, that the government is just not interested in any legislation which would either segregate now, or lead to the segregation of, the functions of a broker and a dealer. It would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that those functions should be segregated, and certainly Mr. Justice Kelly said so in no uncertain terms.

I think it is important at this point to quote, for the record, what Mr. Justice Kelly did say about this segregation of function of broker and dealer. It has been referred to this evening by the hon. member for Forest Hill and was also referred to by the hon. member for Downsview. I do not share the view that we should now procrastinate about it—I think it absolutely essential that the two functions be segregated in the securities market. If they are still to overlap, there should be clear and unmistakable rules under which any possible conflict of interest would be well known to anyone who dealt with a person thinking that he was his agent when, in fact, the agent could deal as a principal.

There has been reference to the rule, which is in effect on the New York stock exchange, which provides that trading on the floor of the exchange by a member is not categorically prohibited. But if there is such trading, the firm of which the trader is a member must forego engaging in any commission business during the day on which the trading takes place. That would appear to me to be a relatively simple rule to be put into effect on the Toronto stock exchange now.

He goes on to say that:

The disqualification from commission business which the member trading imposes on his firm by his election to trade is so effective that the volume of trading by members on the floor for their own or their firm's account has been reduced to a completely insignificant amount.

And he goes on to make reference to the fact that there is no such body as the securities and exchange commission in Ontario charged

with the responsibility of supervising and regulating the affairs of securities exchanges. He says it would seem, therefore, that here in Ontario where no provisions for external control of the exchange exist, the complete segregation of function of dealer and broker is logical and, as was said by the securities exchange commission, a consummation devoutly to be desired.

It may be, Mr. Speaker, that it will be necessary for some rules to be elaborated as to how this segregation is to take place as a practical matter. But I think that this government should at this time state that it proposes, as a matter of government policy, to make certain that in a very short period of time the function of the broker and the function of the dealer be segregated; because I think that no one in this House would dispute the proposition set out in the studies made by the securities exchange commission in the United States, to which Mr. Justice Kelly refers, that the combination of the broker and dealer functions in the same individual or firm involves a conflict of interest which is provocative of abuse of the fiduciary relationship inherent in the brokerage function.

He goes on to say that the survey in the United States made by the securities exchange commission manifests the prevalence upon the exchange of a type of dealer activity which exerts an undue influence on prices, incites public speculation, leads to disorderly markets and interferes with the effective fulfilment of the brokerage function. With those statements, I would assume that either the hon. Attorney General will agree with the necessity of segregating the functions of the broker and dealer or he will make some rationalization as to why such a confusion of functions should be continued in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, again on this question of the relationship between the Ontario securities commission and the Toronto stock exchange, one can look at it in a number of ways. I would simply make the distinction that none of them are equally synonymous with the other distinctions, but I think we can say—and I think it is fair to say—that the primary market is going to be relatively well looked after by this legislation and that, in due course, any necessary amendments can be made. That it is a substantial step forward.

The secondary market is, for practical purposes, going to continue to be unregulated and subject to all the hazards which have beset the secondary market over the last few years. I think it is fair and appropriate to

say that the bulk of the recommendations of the Kimber report have been implemented. I think it is equally appropriate to say that, in substance, none of the recommendations of Mr. Justice Kelly, as a result of Windfall—and that is the only report which has ever been made on the Toronto stock exchange operations isolated from the other securities markets—is about to be implemented.

I think, in substance, Mr. Speaker, that so far as shares are distinguishable from bonds and other securities, people investing in shares by way of primary distribution are going to be protected. On the Toronto stock exchange they are going to be subject to the same hazards that have been reflected in Atlantic Acceptance and British Mortgage and Trust and Racan Photo-Copyer, and in Windfall. I think it is fair to say that, apart from primary distribution, the government is not prepared to regulate or supervise in any way the securities market so far as it relates to bonds or debentures or other forms of securities.

I think, Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate roughly to say that the provisions of The Securities Act of 1933 of the United States have been, by and large, adopted and are in the process of being adopted in this House. I think, Mr. Speaker, it is also appropriate to say that the other half of the securities legislation in the United States—namely, The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which is the statute which provides for the supervision and regulation of national securities exchanges—has not been implemented. It appears that it is not the government's policy to implement that type of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, having said that, we insist in this party that the responsibility be entirely on the Toronto stock exchange, subject to an effective supervisory and regulatory function of the Ontario securities commission. And that, as a sidelight, this commission should not now saddle itself with the obligation to receive for filing, or for any other purpose, annual financial statements of companies whose shares are listed on the Toronto stock exchange; but that those annual statements must go to the Toronto stock exchange and this securities commission must see to it that the Toronto stock exchange examines those statements, that the Toronto stock exchange accepts the responsibility for the kind of accurate financial disclosure which is required, because it is the responsibility for that institution to operate the exchange on which those securities are being traded, day in and day out. I think it will only lead to the confusion of responsibility, which led to

the results in Windfall, if you now overlap the areas of responsibility.

We want the Ontario securities commission, so far as the Toronto stock exchange is concerned, to have effective legislative power to supervise and regulate that exchange in no uncertain language, and not in the language which is contained in the amendment to subsection 2 of section 139.

We therefore require, Mr. Speaker, that there be a report—and this is the last report that we will be requiring this evening on the securities market—a report on the organization and management of the Toronto stock exchange and the regulation of the conduct of its members by that exchange.

Mr. Speaker, I need say nothing more than that the record of the Windfall inquiry raises serious and important questions about the adequacy for the protection of investors of the rules, policies, practices and procedures of the exchange and concerning the regulation and conduct of its members and their employees. It is obvious that the scheme of self-regulation has not worked in the public interest. It is obvious to us, Mr. Speaker, that the Ontario securities commission must have supervisory powers; that it is not a question of simply dealing with isolated violations.

There has to be, sir, a recognition by this government, in order that it will take unto itself the supervisory and regulatory powers that we require, a recognition that there has been a general deficiency of standards and a fundamental failure of controls in the operations of the Toronto stock exchange.

Mr. Speaker, that, in substance, is our comment on the principle of the bills which the hon. Attorney General and the hon. Provincial Secretary have introduced. We support them to the extent that they have implemented the three or four areas to which I have drawn attention in the early parts of our remarks. But we require definitive statements in the debate in this House on this principle about the other areas which are of such serious concern, not only to this party but, I am certain, to the financial community, to the thinking people in this country, and to those people who invest in shares and securities. We cannot wait any longer for the implementation of the various surveys and studies to which I have referred, and to an implementation of an adequate supervisory and regulatory function by the Ontario securities commission over the Toronto stock exchange.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): Your Honour, at 10.15 of the clock on March 29, it is difficult to compete for an audience with that herculean, titanic struggle that is going on between the pugilists at Maple Leaf gardens. I am delighted to see that my friend, the hon. member for Kingston and the islands (Mr. Apps) only attends that institution for hockey games. He does not mar his excellent athletic record by viewing other contests in it. Also, it is understood that there are certain attractions in announcements from Ottawa, the capital, tonight, from where no good news is emanating, I am told, at this moment.

The hon. member for Forest Hill made a remarkably fine contribution to the discussion of this bill. He chastised us for indulging in epigrammatic form of debate by "repeating and regurgitating"—I think his phrase was—that we said "too little and too late" about this bill. He speaks with all the earmarks of the gentleman that he is and he, perhaps, will not think it impertinent of me to say to him that, in fulfilling our role in the Opposition here—or attempting with our limited resources of intellect and research to fulfil it—after one perennially makes certain representations year after year about the state of affairs that finally find their fruition in legislation, perhaps we may be forgiven for harking back to our feeble efforts of yesteryear. There is a certain measure of self-satisfaction that, in a limited form, the recognition has been given to things we demanded.

I went back, after I heard my hon. friend, to see some of the remarks that I had made in connection with the field of securities regulations. The first was six years and three weeks ago tonight, when I first intervened as a very new member of the Legislature. I drew attention to the fact that, at that time, the activities on Bay street, more than any other sector of the community, gave our country a bad name in foreign lands. I recall at that time that, having said that, the *Toronto Daily Star* the next day had an editorial—it was the lead editorial—agreeing with the assertion that I made about the necessity of regulating the securities market in order to prevent nefarious individuals from mulcting people, albeit the custom of somewhat impressionable people in the United States for many decades.

Then I looked again, and in 1961 on February 21—I got to it a little earlier than the year before. Again, during the estimates of the Attorney General and the vote dealing with the securities commission,

I drew attention at that time to the activities in the field of primary distribution. I remember saying to the House, my hon. friend from Forest Hill will perhaps forgive me, that as a young man in Cobalt—when I was a young boy the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) was then practising law in that town, the place that saw the very genesis of the mining industry—as a young man in Cobalt I had seen the promoters from Bay street come into town. And you could always tell a man from Toronto who was a stock promoter because he wore a beautifully new canvas coat and he had a very expensive pair of high-laced leather boots. I always got the impression that they drank better whisky than my father did—and, once again, it was in the course of dealings that have come to be known by the catch phrase one hears—and I suppose it was invented on Bay street itself—“mining the public,” instead of the ground.

Though the name of the report be Windfall—that is only a chance and fortuitous factor that it was called Windfall—it might have had any one of a dozen other names than that. It just happens that the circumstances, and the Texas Gulf discovery, and the events that followed it, created such a furor and such a pang of anguish in this province among those who gambled for gold in the gigantic crap game on Bay street. But too many of them got bitten, and the government was forced to appoint a person of judicial stature to look into it. The name might have been Beaulieu—it could have been Beaulieu—that is one of the first ones I remember that occurred. I was going to university at the time and Beaulieu, which was in the Yellowknife area—the stock went from pennies up to \$2.30, I believe it was, and then suddenly it plummeted back, and the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman) indicates by beating his chest that they got him on it—it plummeted back to 30 cents again. I will never forget the president of that company getting off the airplane at Toronto airport, and the newspaper men rushed up and said, “Do you know the stock fell out of bed?” He said, “What is the price?” “Oh, it is 32 cents.” He said, “You could have knocked me over with a feather when I heard that—\$2 in a day.”

Then it was discovered that they had the diamond drill into the ground, and they had the piece of ore at some horizon, and it measured about four feet by six feet and they had the drill going into that little block of ore from about 16 different directions.

Well, it is typical. It could have been

Lake Dufault as well as Windfall. I recall Lake Dufault, and its halcyonic gyrations which led one of my constituents, having lost a good many thousands of dollars, to take himself to his basement and do away with his life, because he could not face the morrow and the financial disaster that it meant.

I looked again in 1961, in the fall session—and I got at the thing earlier then. I got at it on December 14, and once again we dealt with the same problem. At that time I called attention to the practices that had been adopted for 30 years by the United States securities exchange commission, and only asked this government to adopt, through the mechanism of the Ontario securities commission, some of the same practices that now see their fruition in this statute. The hon. Provincial Secretary came into the House in a great state of euphoria that day and he said, “The bill we now introduce is first in the universe; there is no word from Venus that they have a better one.”

**Mr. Singer:** Upper Zambezi, though it is not quite up to our standards.

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, well he has got closer to home today; but I got the impression that it was the best in the whole of the heavenly firmament. I do not know whether the *Hansard* reporter caught it, but I said that many of the protections of the public have been law of the United States for 32 years and how did that come about? I do not think I tell anything out of school, but Franklin D. Roosevelt, having given Joe Kennedy the monopoly of all Scotch whisky in the United States a couple of years before—and he filled warehouses full of the stuff knowing that prohibition was going to be repealed and he was financially secure—invited him to be the first chairman of the securities exchange commission.

A man very adept at the machinations of the stock market, he had used every device that was permissible, and when the came in—knowing the tricks of the trade—he brought in a set of regulations that prevented other people from getting rich the same way.

Well, Mr. Kimber does not come to the securities commission with that kind of prestige, and that kind of talent. At least, I have not heard of it. He brings honour and integrity and a mind that is above average in alertness and agility.

Just while I am on the subject, let me say again that when we became aware that it was the intention of the predecessor of

the hon. Attorney General to appoint Campbell as the director, I came in here and discussed it with my leader in his office. Having talked to him, I walked out of the office and down the hall, and asked to see the Attorney General, the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Cass). I got ushered into his presence and said to him point-blank: I ask you, Mr. Cass, not to appoint Campbell.

Well, you cannot go any further than that. He did not receive it very kindly, but then the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas is a man of chameleon-like personality, given to moods, and he was not receptive to that suggestion. I suggested to him at that time that William Wismer be appointed. Now maybe that was boldness on my part, but I had enough knowledge and had conducted enough research into Campbell to know that he was not a fit person to occupy that position. And I assert in this House that I went to him out of a spirit of duty to the public interest, and for no other purpose—mainly because I had many representations made to me that the ear of the Attorney General should be informed that Campbell was not the person to be appointed.

Well, the suggestion I made was not accepted and Campbell was appointed, and I leave history to assess his record of performance. I am not going to comment on it. Mr. Justice Kelly has made adequate comment.

So we come along, and I say to my hon. friend from Forest Hill five years later, many protections are now offered to the public in this legislation. Well, I want to say this about the public. So far as I am aware of the part of the community that wants to gamble on the stock exchange, there is a definite and distinct impression among them that the government agency is there for their protection. They feel that the Ontario securities commission is working for them in order to find and seek out the persons who seek to mulct them of their savings, and that before anything dramatic can occur on the market the securities commission will be on the alert to prevent the harm.

Now we live in an era of the paternalistic state and such a feeling among the investing public is not at all unnatural. For there is no shadow of a doubt that the organization operated on Bay street is, in the words of the person who so characterized it at the time of the Texas Gulf Sulphur find, nothing more than a gigantic crap game—

and it must be. It has to be that for reason of the geology of this country. The incidence of valuable minerals, be they base or precious, in our geology of the Laurentian shield is sporadic and unpredictable. You might get a drill hole which has encouraging results and assays, and it might be the only occurrence of mineral in that section of the earth's surface. It is a gamble whether there is an ore body or not, Mr. Speaker.

Now to give a couple of illustrations in connection with that. Lake Dufault is a good one, where that mine—that ground, as they call it on the street—had been drilled time and time again by many companies. It had been drilled like a sieve without any results of any encouragement and, finally—after several years of intensive exploration—I say to my hon. friend from Forest Hill, in the vernacular of idiomatic English on the street, Lake Dufault is what they call “elephant country.” If you want to find elephants, you have to go to a country inhabited by elephants. That seems like a solid proposition—

**Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West):** Eminently sensible.

**Mr. Sopha:** —that ought to commend itself to the hon. member for Prince Edward-Lennox (Mr. Whitney). He would see the validity of that proposition, and part of the gambling process involves the fact that the particular property is located in an area that has favourable geology. So the Toronto stock exchange is nothing more—

**Mr. N. Whitney (Prince Edward-Lennox):** Geology, why should you not appreciate it?

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, geology. The Toronto stock exchange is nothing more than the reflection of the geology of the Laurentian shield and one can see a striking illustration of that geology and my friend, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner)—

**Mr. Whitney:** I wish they had discovered more.

**Mr. Sopha:** If the hon. member will forgive me, I want to make this point. My friend, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs will understand what I mean. It was quite a remarkable thing that Texas Gulf Sulphur comes along and makes the amazing find that they did make, hundreds of millions of tons of ore, and yet to this day—

**Mr. Whitney:** Because it was there.

Mr. Sopha: Now I am sorry I interrupted the reveries of the hon. member, and I will not do it again—to this day there has not been another company that has struck pay dirt in that specific area. In other words, all of the people who were investing in the properties that were staked in that great frenzy of staking after the Texas Gulf Sulphur find, were investing—to use another term from the street—in what is known as “moose pasture.”

Well, having made that point, insofar as the Toronto stock exchange goes—and the hon. Attorney General does not need to say, as he said in his opening statement, and he dare not get up on second reading and tax our credulity over here by saying that section 139 of this bill that has been dealt with so adequately by the hon. member for Riverdale—that it in any way interrupts or interferes with or disturbs the serenity of that private club that operates the Toronto stock exchange. It does not. In the field of commissions, I see where Chief Justice Porter, in his report referred to, and he used very careful language—one can understand why the chief justice would use the restrained language that he did use—but in this phrase in the early part of his report, you just hearken to it:

Stock exchanges themselves could help to encourage listed stocks. First, some amendment might be made to the commission structure to make it more logical than the present one, which is evolved in a somewhat haphazard way, keeping commissions at a low level and in providing a greater reduction in the commission costs of large transactions.

Now that is very restrained language but what he is really saying there, I suggest, without torturing his verbiage, is that they charge too much for the trading of stock.

I put it another way. I will use language that the learned chief justice would not use. In some ways, I say to the hon. Attorney General through you, Mr. Speaker, what they do in the field of commissions within the four walls of that exchange building amounts to a licence to steal. Why should they have the right, being members of the exclusive organization, to trade their shares, the shares they own themselves, at one-fifth of commission rates? Why should we, the public, give the insiders on that exchange the privilege of paying only one-fifth of commission? Why should they not take the chances with the guy from Duntroon, the fellow from Chesterville, South Porcupine or Dryden, and pay the same?

But trading at one-fifth, as my mathematics tell me, if a floor trader from one of the member houses trades 50,000 shares of a stock at one-fifth commission, it only has to move a cent for him to make \$450, which is pretty good. He can afford a margin of error. To me it is nothing short of a licence to steal. I never fail to be impressed by the great signs of affluence exhibited by members of the brokerage community, which is reflective of the privileged position which they have.

I was the one member of the House who had the temerity, and I had to summon up considerable courage to do it, to go down before the Kimber committee, because apart from the genial chairman of the committee, the rest of them were a pretty august-looking body of pretty important and influential people. Indeed they were. And I recall—I went there for the purpose of talking to that committee about mutual funds, which is another nice example of giving a group a privileged position to operate and make a nice slice of change, but I will not go into that tonight.

But the presence of my alumnus, the chief economist of the province, who was on that committee, meant that he acted as something of a catalyst and got me out of the field of mutual funds into the field of trading in securities in general by asking me some provocative questions. And I noted this—and I was somewhat flattered by the fact that the Toronto stock exchange, which had presented its brief ahead of me, had left behind an executive vice-president. They left him behind to see what I was going to say. They at least wanted to keep a tab on me, to make some note of the comments that I made.

I made this point to the Kimber committee, and I reiterate it here, and I tell it to the hon. Attorney General through you, Mr. Speaker: The only justification the Toronto stock exchange can possibly have for its existence in this democracy—I underline that—the only justification it can have is the degree to which it promotes the economic development of this country, that it develops our natural resources, strengthens our industry and provides jobs and the amenities of life for our people. We in a democracy could have no possible reason for affording to any group, no matter what their background, no matter what possible characteristics they could have, any form of a licence to give them a privileged position to make money through machinations in the securities market.

The place of the Toronto stock exchange in our economy must certainly be, rationally, in the raising of money for the development

of our natural resources And I told the Kimber committee that; that that is the way I saw it. I said, "I am not interested in any way in doing anything for the Toronto stock exchange to make brokers on Bay street rich. That simply is not in my firmament."

So I say to my friend, the hon. member for Forest Hill, that I come down to this point in examining the statute that is before the House. I see a reluctance on the part of the executive council and the hon. Attorney General to in any way interfere with the Toronto stock exchange. And that is the amazing difference in the jurisdictional powers of the Ontario securities commission and the securities exchange commission of the United States, when one marks, as one must, that on the New York stock exchange, the world's most prestigious and wealthiest, there is no primary distribution at all.

In order for a stock to get listed on the New York exchange it must have had at least \$1 million profit in the last fiscal year or else it will not get listed. The companies listed on the New York exchange have no need of primary distribution. Any funds they need to raise, they can raise through classical channels; they do not have to sell stock on an exchange. And, of course, as far as the American exchange is concerned, which does engage in primary distribution, the control of those exchanges by the securities and exchange commission, is a much more tenacious, intimate and effective one than anything envisaged in this statute.

I see nothing wrong really—and I stand to be corrected. If there is something wrong, someone get up and tell me that I am wrong. But I see nothing wrong with the hon. Attorney General, as the agent of this Legislature, using power vested in him, and which he exercises through the securities commission, going into the Toronto stock exchange and saying, "Gentlemen, the day on which you trade for one-fifth commission is past. At the opening of business tomorrow, you will pay the same commission as anybody else that trades on this exchange."

Now, what philosophical right could that possibly violate? In what manner could anyone in the member houses in the stock exchange possibly complain about being put on an even keel with everybody else? They only get away with it for the exercise of privileges like this because they control the joint; they are in control of the action, to use another idiom.

It is a game; that is what I say. And the things that I promote are based upon my fundamental philosophical belief that that in-

stitution must only exercise its privileges in the light of what it is doing in our economy. Viewed in that light, we on this side of the House—these two Opposition parties—would heartily support any intrusion by the securities commission which would bring about the maximization of the protection of the investor.

One of the things about primary distribution that has not been said—and I tell my friend, the hon. member for Forest Hill, that in 1962—I do not have the reference—during the debate that year, I held up the page of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* that gives the stock quotations every night. I held it up for the House to see, and I showed how, on that page, the editors of the paper—if you can visualize it as everyone knows who looks at it—separate industrial from mining; but that is for the convenience of newspaper readers. There is no such separation on the ticker tape. You will see, if you watch it, Bell Telephone Company go through, followed by West Malartic, which might be followed by Labatt Breweries which, in turn, might be followed by Probe Mines. The point I make, of course, is that the almost worthless securities, the penny markets that have no financial strength to them at all, are trading behind the industrial giants and rubbing off some of the prestige of the established stocks.

I went so far as to advocate during that year that perhaps the thing to do would be to make them operate on separate floors in the building. The blue chip stocks on the one floor and the penny hopefuls—or penny dreadfuls, whichever way you look at it—operate on another, so the investing public would not be under any disillusion whatsoever, Mr. Speaker, that a stock that had no financial strength, by reason of existing, had any intrinsic value to it.

Well, the government has not gone that far. The hon. member for Forest Hill chastises my friend the hon. member for Downsview and myself for continuing to reiterate these things, but I say them in this spirit. When he speaks about "statutory inhibition" and he says that "we would like to sit down to write a statute that would be good for 20 years," of course, every draftsman and every legislator would like to achieve that degree of utopian excellence, but it is not possible.

**Mr. Dunlop:** That is what I was pointing out.

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes. I am reminded of the statement of Lincoln Steffens, who was a considerable authority on thievery—organized

or otherwise. He said that we can never, through the use of legislative power, expect to make men good, or to make them moral. And that is true; we would not want to. We are not theologians; we are politicians and legislators. But what we can do is to put enough deterrents in the way of those who would stray from the straight and narrow to take away the temptation. Maybe we cannot make men good, but we can take away temptation from them to do wrong, and that is the type of inhibitory legislation that securities legislation is.

I have often found it remarkable—I do not have a nice moral sense; I am sure that I am not gifted with the nice moral sense that other people have. There is something lacking somewhere in my entelechy that I am so obtuse and so enmeshed in obfuscation that I cannot see things the way other people see them. Let me illustrate. I have defended people accused of theft and I have seen those people go to jail and I remember one case—and I will not be lengthy in this illustration. Here was a fellow who stole some copper wire from one of our large national railways and I said to the magistrate—it was a first offence, and I said, “Will you give him a suspended sentence because he is engaged to this girl and she is pregnant and if you leave him out of jail he will marry her and that will bring about a welcome situation.” But the magistrate said, “No, he stole this copper wire from this railway, which is publicly owned, and he has to go to jail.” And he sent him to jail for three months. Well, I cannot complain about that, but my entelechy misses the point that others can go out and concoct the most nefarious and slick and sophisticated schemes to mulct the public, as in the Windfall thing, or in selling pencils to the government—to illustrate one to date; they steal from the public purse but they do not go to jail. Now, to me, in the development of my moral sense, the person who would combine to steal the public money—be it by selling pencils or otherwise—is far more immoral and far more dangerous to the public weal than the individual I spoke of who stole the bit of copper wire from a railway; far more dangerous. But maybe it is that my moral sense is more sophisticated.

There are things that have gone on in Bay street over the decades that invite the most pronounced form of public censure and from which the public, on the other hand, is entitled to a much more pervasive and immense form of protection than it has heretofore got. That is what the hon. members

for Downsview and Riverdale are talking about, when they are inviting a much greater control of the activities of the Toronto stock exchange than this bill envisages—and yet the government shies back.

I say to the hon. member for Forest Hill, as in so many illustrations and in so many examples, that we only get legislation to correct vices and abuses after a crisis. The Windfall matter was a crisis. It brought the thing into the glare of the public spotlight. Our feeble protestations on this side of the House—as I have referred to them—but I am like my good friend, the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, Mr. Speaker, and I am not going to lean on him, other people are leaning on him lately, but I am not going to lean on him. I am not going to read chapter and verse of what I said back into the record. It is there; the record will be perpetual, at least as long as I live.

But I want the hon. member for Forest Hill to understand that legislation comes about, it seems, in the modern era not because the Opposition says the legislation is required, but because there is such a form of upset in the outside world that the necessity and the demand that the Legislature act becomes irresistible; and the government is moved to fill the gaps that have been disclosed. The gaps were apparent as long as this government has been in power. The gaps were known to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests when he was my first Attorney General. They were drawn to the attention of the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas when he was my second Attorney General. And now my third one—who is such a nice fellow and I hope he stays around a little longer than his two predecessors—

**An hon. member:** Not too much longer.

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, not too much longer. They are drawn to his attention, as we seek to draw them.

I want to make one more point, then I will call it sufficient. The select committee on corporation law was invited to go down to the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar association, held in this city last fall, as the guests of the commercial law section of that organization. Having been given a delightful lunch, the select committee proceeded to a meeting, a panel discussion, on the subject, “Is a national securities code called for?” That is not the exact term, but that imports the sense of what it was.

The result of the accumulation of thinking—and these were leading lawyers from

all across the country; there was one, I recall, from British Columbia, as well as eminent members of the Ontario Bar, and there was a member of that very eminent firm in Quebec, well it was Geoffrion himself, of that firm, I forgot the other name, it has just two names in it: Geoffrion and Prud'homme.

**Mr. Singer:** I think the other way around.

**Mr. Sopha:** Prud'homme and Geoffrion. Well, Mr. Geoffrion was there, and they discussed this matter. And the irresistible conclusion, the logical conclusion that the panel came to, with one or two dissents, is that the only intelligent way of regulating the securities market is by a national body. Well, the Americans, with 50 different jurisdictions now, had discovered that a generation ago.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** A different constitution.

**Mr. Sopha:** Oh, a different constitution. I am not going to get into the constitutional difficulties, but I hope that I live to see the day, that the Lord will spare me, where I will see the provinces, a group of the provinces in this country, willingly abdicate the field of jurisdiction, and say to the federal government, in the interests of the national development of this country and the regulation of important sectors of our national life, we willingly get out of this field and give it over to you.

Now this could be done in the interests of orderly regulation of securities. I do not do that kind of work and I suppose I never shall, but it must be a titanic task for a firm of lawyers, as well as investment counsellors and chartered accountants, to set out to abide by the regulations of ten different securities jurisdictions and to float an issue of securities that will meet the requirement of every one all across the country. Common sense, I think, would demand that we take some steps in that direction so that Canadians from Nova Scotia right through to the Queen Charlotte islands will know that they are regulated—one and the same—equally by one jurisdiction. That, of course, can only be the federal jurisdiction.

Now that is all that I wish to say, save that I want to leave a word of prayer with the hon. Attorney General; to tell him in parting from him in this debate that we on this side of the House are never going to be content with any form of securities legislation which does not bring about intensively and effectually the control of the Toronto stock exchange—Canada's largest and most important pervasive exchange; which, unfor-

tunately, is capable of doing a great deal of damage to many small people. Many of those small people are impelled, I submit, by motivations of avarice; motivations which are human impulses to try to make a dollar through the investment of their money.

But the investment of their money under the present rules of the crap game is made in the dark. They do not get a fair shake. To use an analogy, if they went to the dice and gaming tables of Las Vegas, Nevada, and put their money down against the house, they would have a better shake than they get under the present regulation of the Toronto stock exchange. They do not know; they have not got enough knowledge about the security in which they are investing.

They are the victims of rumour, of speculation, of enthusiasm. On this planet, I say to my friend from Forest Hill, the Lord never created an example of a more enthusiastic person than a mining promoter who thinks he has some ore in the ground. His enthusiasm bubbles over like a great bath of Eno's fruit salts, and the rumour travels. Not even the speed of light equals the speed with which rumour can go from one brokerage office to another about some find.

And the little people that are trying perhaps to get a little more of this world's goods are caught up in that frenzy of enthusiasm. I have had them come to me and tell me about how they had lost money, how they had faith in this property, or this individual, and indeed how they expected the securities commission to be their protector, which it is not.

Now, for example, I am one of those that is not afraid of government regulation. I sometimes think that those who prate the philosophy of freedom of enterprise and initiative really mean that they would like the government to take sufficient steps to get rid of their competition; because in the field of private enterprise, competition is not a very welcome thing. I am not against a little regulation of these people operating in this sector. It is to the public good.

I have been watching the operation of that exchange for 19 years now, and still I am in a state of ignorance about it, but I find a fascination about watching and following the ups and downs of these stocks. I would be the first to support in this House any law that would prevent the Knight interests, as they did recently, to rape the treasury of North Coldstream copper mines, in the riding of my hon. friend from Rainy River (Mr. Noden)—a nice little mine there that had pro-

vided employment over several years. I do not know how many, but probably 10 or 12, and they had built up a nice little kitty of \$3 million in the treasury.

Along come the Knight people, who own the majority of the stock. For the very good purpose of paying succession duties—the only cheerful thing about it was that the government was going to get most of the money—they came along and sold North Coldstream \$7 million worth of shares of Consolidated Mogul; lifting the \$3 million out of the treasury, so that whereas the shareholders—the people's 36 per cent interest—had expected a dividend on their stock, they got nothing. They will get something if Consolidated Mogul pans out into a mine, but the money will not be invested in Canada because it is Irish. That mine, if there is a mine, is in Ireland, in the land of the sham-rock.

Well, I do not think that is right and I would support a securities commission that would have pervasive enough power to step in and say: We do not think this is a good enough deal for the shareholders. We do not think this deal is right. You are taking \$3 million and you are substituting a gamble for it, a risk. That is the present state of the law and nothing can be done to prevent that type of thing.

Perhaps I go too far, but I am so revolted by the prospect, the continuing prospect, of seeing a group that amounts to nothing more than a private club—that is all they are—having the corner on the action in the way that they do. As the hon. member for Downsview said so accurately and so truthfully, and there is not a person in this city or province can gainsay a word he said, they make their own rules and then they are the judge and jury about them. That is antithetic to our notions of justice, that a person should be both lawgiver and judge.

**Mr. Singer:** Lawmaker!

**Mr. Sopha:** Lawgiver, like Solon, yes, lawgiver and judge. That is antithetic to our notions of justice, that is what they are. I know in my heart. It is mooted up and down the street that for years they kept Jews out, they do not like Jews yet. I hope they are not too offended if they hear that I said that. Sure, they would let a couple of Jews in for windowdressing, that is all it is.

I read the Posluns decision and here was a Jew fighting city hall. I should not have used that expression; it was not city hall,

he was fighting the Toronto stock exchange. As a lawyer, I could not help but be impressed with the merit of Posluns' claim for damages for what had been done to him. I was not at all satisfied—and I hope the learned judges of the court of appeal will forgive me in this free country—

**Mr. Singer:** It is no longer *sub judice*.

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, it is decided; to say that I would not have come to the same result in the decision, I did not have the feeling of the good taste in the mouth that you get from reading a well-reasoned judicial decision. I did not feel that Posluns got a fair shake or a fair roll of the dice on the whole thing. Mind you, he was up against a powerful group of people in the whole thing. And it must have cost the man thousands of dollars, as well as untold anguish which cannot be measured in monetary terms, because he took them on in the courts.

And when I refer to the fact that he was a Jew, I am not adding anything to his case because his lawyer pleaded it, it was part of the pleadings, that they discriminated against him because he was Jewish. That plea was rejected by the court. So I am not adding anything to it at all. It is a terrible thing, is it not, in this free country that prides itself on its broadmindedness and its devotion to the principles of democracy that a citizen would come along and even say that about an organization like the Toronto stock exchange. That is a terrible indictment of an important sector of our economy.

Well, when all is said and done, I hold no brief for them. I hold no brief for them. I have never seen that they have done anything very wonderful in the development of this country. And my knowledge of some of the operators who were harried to bits, to distraction, by the securities commission in yesteryear—not so much recently, but I think of Bud Knight and Brian Newkirk. There was a great one. Brian Newkirk created a lot of jobs in this country before he went to his reward a few months ago at the advanced age of 77. Well, he was not part of that group; he operated outside of them. Sure, he was a speculator and a promoter, he made fortunes and he lost them. Louis Kenesi is another one. Sam Siglund is another one who has created a lot of jobs. They took their chances.

But you have the one group that operates in the over-the-counter securities; the other group looks down on them to some extent.

The group in the Toronto stock exchange are sophisticated; they have arrived; they are part of the organization; they have the seats; they trade at 90,000 or 100,000, or it might be even more than that now. They have the corner on the market; a nice little organization for making money, much sought after, very jealously guarded.

The hon. Attorney General on section 139, which is the most quarrelsome section in this bill, is saying that he is not going to interfere with it. I wonder why. Mr. Justice Kelly, in his report, painted the great damage that can be done by primary distribution, if not controlled. A terrible, gross amount of damage that was done, as Viola and George took \$1.3 million, was it, out of the deal. \$1.3 million of profit they got out of it, sir.

Well, it is in the Kelly report.

Why does the hon. Attorney General then come and expect us to be gullible enough to accept it? How incredulous does he think we are, to say this needs further study? It does not need further study. We have enough facts now to take some very effective steps to control primary distribution on that exchange. We have invited them to take the first one. The first thing we say—we do not profess to be experts—is “separate the blue chips from the penny dreadfuls.” That is a step in the right direction so that the public can see what they are investing in. It is not asking too much. Mr. Kimber, given the instructions, can implement that by Monday morning. He could have that in operation; all it would take would be a telephone call over to the exchange.

Another that is inviting for me to refer to is this business of short selling. Well, I know—as a matter of fact, I was going to say “I speculate” but I will change that to “I know.” I know that the short sales are not declared adequately. There is plenty of short selling going on where the broker is not notified by the person that the sale is short; the person does not have the stock.

I just had a lawsuit. Oh goodness, the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) is not here, I am glad; I must not talk about my lawsuits when he is here. But that was part of the facts, that the broker was not notified that the sale was short.

I would like to see a regulation enforced by the securities commission that, at any time of the day, the agents of the securities commission could go into any brokerage house on Bay street or elsewhere and say: “We want to look at your books. Here is an

order for the sale of 50,000 shares of Lost Echo Gold Mines, now we want you to produce proof that the person has the stock to meet the requirements of the order”; picking out heavy traders.

It is in the heavy traders where people get hurt; it is not the stock that is trading two or three thousand shares a day. It is the stock like D'Eldona, that is trading a million shares a day, where people get hurt, because the gyrations in the stock are very extreme—changing prices very markedly in the course of one day. I see nothing wrong in such circumstances—if the price of that stock is being driven down by short selling which is not declared—for the securities commission to be able to walk into any brokerage house and say: “Come up with the stock. Show us what steps you have taken to ensure that your customer had these shares before he gave you the order to sell.”

Such devices as that, and I picked out one, would have a remarkable inhibitory effect on prices. Now, there are so many. The floor trader, the position known as floor trader, has never developed to the degree of sophistication in the Toronto stock exchange that it has in the New York stock exchange. The floor trader is the person who has the responsibility to stabilize, as much as possible, the price of a stock.

We have, more frequently, the phenomena on our stock exchange of the floor chiseller, the fellow that is trading at one-fifth commission—which leads me to remark that the abundance of conflict of interest in our securities market just defies description. The conflict of interest that goes on, where brokers are at the one time principals and agents, just defies description. Under the law they are required to carry out, to the best of their skill and ability, using prudence and provident methods, the instructions of their customer. It is the customer that is paying the freight, sir.

In many cases those brokers themselves are involved in that stock as principals, which they have not disclosed—a violation of one of the fundamental rules of agencies.

This is the type of thing about which we complain, but I say to the hon. member for Forest Hill—he chastises my friend, the hon. member for Downsview and myself—he says we regurgitate the same things—

**Mr. Dunlop:** I did not use that word!

**Mr. Sopha:** —too little too late.

**Mr. Singer:** That is what the hon. member meant.

**Mr. Sopha:** When may we expect the age of enlightenment to come, when that fearlessly and forthrightly appropriate department of this government and its agency, the Ontario securities commission, will move in to this realm with a view to maximizing the protection of the public interest? How many more people have to get hurt? How many more of the little men have to lose their savings, that amount of money they have put aside for the acquisition of some things that perhaps they have wanted for a good many years? Because they are human they put it into the market because a fever has overtaken them—and what is a fever? A fever is a ten-million-share day, that is what it is. It is a ten-million-share day, when the market is trading ten million shares; that is a fever. And there is almost a mass hypnotism about it, of new investors being brought into the market. Down on the street that is called “fresh money”; and they are delighted to see fresh money coming into the market.

Throughout the Windfall thing I chuckled to myself that they mustered a tremendous magnanimity. At one part they had got so fat on the commissions—Mr. Justice Kelly sets out, does he not, the amount of commissions that were earned—that they mustered a great degree of moral rectitude, and there is nothing quite like the rectitude of a broker in the stock exchange; it is something to behold. It befits him to be a warden’s rector—or a rector’s warden, whatever it is called. They said, “We are urging our people not to buy any more.” Tremendous sacrifice that they made, having put aside many millions of dollars through the fever that had struck as a result of that remarkable find.

All this has been going on and they are people of great power—immense power and immense influence. It seems to me, when the hon. Attorney General backs away, having had the advantage of a report of a former Attorney General—a very able man who has now gone to the highest law office in this province—having had his recommendations for a number of years of what he should do.

The report of Mr. Justice Kelly—the hon. Attorney General, like John Foster Dulles, goes up to the brink when he could take the step across the cavern and be right in among the enemy and grapple with him at close quarters with the support of all of us in this House. We are a pretty prestigious group when all of us get together here, on all sides. When we have a spirit of unanimity there is nobody in the province can take us on—nobody. Because, when we are unanimous about taking a social step, nobody in the province has more power than we have. Show us

somebody who has more power and we will knock his head off, all of us together, because we are the boss! This Legislature is the boss, even with that contribution that the hon. member for Prince Edward-Lennox can make, even with him as one of us, unanimously.

The hon. Attorney General went up to the brink and he backed off. He backed away and, in effect, he said to the Toronto stock exchange, “We will leave you alone; we will leave you alone. Go on, operate your private club and charge your \$100,000 for membership that you do.” That is more exclusive than us. A fellow can get elected in here by spending \$8,000 or \$10,000. You cannot get elected to the Toronto stock exchange without coughing up \$100,000; that is more exclusive than us.

**Mr. Whitney:** It could be treated as an investment.

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, it is an investment. It pays profit. It pays profit. Has anybody read the remarkable case of the trials and tribulations and travails of Joseph Sedgwick, and his involvement in a seat in the stock exchange?

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Sopha:** It was a national revenue case, and an amazing growth in the value of that seat in the stock exchange, that led to the case which went to the exchequer court and then to the supreme court of Canada. It is only illustrative of the vast amount of money that is to be made there, the privilege that membership gives. We say—and this will be our creed. I say to the hon. member for Forest Hill, and if we have to say it over and over again for the next 10 or 15 years, we will say it—no organization operates beyond the law. Like the rest of us in this democratic community, it must be subject to orderly social regulations to ensure that its ends are directed to the appropriate ends of society, the public good, the public welfare. That is the only justification for any concentration of power in our community and there is no Alsace—no Alsatia in Ontario—where the Queen’s writ does not run. That went with the papal states and we do not have that in Ontario; that applies to the Toronto stock exchange.

**Mr. Dunlop:** I am glad that you mentioned her name.

**Mr. Sopha:** Oh, yes, I have a great respect for her, great respect for her, as the Queen of England—

**Mr. Dunlop:** And Scotland.

**Mr. Sopha:** Yes, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** That is another liability—Scotland.

**Mr. Whitney:** Restraint is good.

**Mr. Sopha:** I have made my point and that is the principle we stand on, on second reading. We will have an opportunity when the bill goes to committee to examine it, as a member used to say, “claw by claw,” and maybe get some expert advice from those who will have to enforce it. But until that time comes, we will wait with great anticipation to hear the intervention of the hon. Attorney General, to see whether all the circumlocution from this side of the House has had any effect on him whatsoever

to impel him to improve what is generally a quite good statute.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Mr. Speaker, it being 11.20 of the clock, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, tomorrow I would like to continue with this debate and other second readings on the order paper, together with the committee of the whole House. And if we still have not reached six o'clock when the order paper is tidy, we will be back on the estimates of The Department of Labour.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts** moves adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.20 o'clock, p.m.

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#### ERRATA (March 29, 1966)

<i>Page</i>	<i>Column</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Correction</i>
2023	2	19	Change to read: I would like to quote from a speech by Dr. Aviva Wiseman
2023	2	32	started by the Slough clinic, only 25 per cent of those attending would use what Dr. Wiseman calls the pill.





# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Wednesday, March 30, 1966

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are pleased to welcome as guests to the Legislature today, students from the following schools: In the east gallery, Niagara district secondary school, Niagara-on-the-Lake; and in the west gallery, Earl Haig collegiate institute, Willowdale, and Rosedale public school, Toronto.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

## THE LOAN AND TRUST CORPORATIONS ACT

Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporations Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General):** Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a brief moment of the House's time to say something about this, which I regard as a very important piece of legislation. The proposals contained in the bill represent improvements upon some of the existing principles in the present Act, together with certain new provisions designed to improve the Act and provide more effective procedures in the loan and the trust company field.

The hon. members are aware that a Royal commission is presently reviewing the circumstances relating to Atlantic Acceptance Corporation and, included in that, the British Mortgage and Trust Company. The commissioner, the hon. Mr. Justice S. H. S. Hughes, had been requested to make recommendations for improvements in existing legislation.

The bill I have introduced sets forth amendments which I feel are appropriate and desirable at this time, and which should

not await the report of the Royal commission. We are not, however, attempting to anticipate the recommendations that may ultimately be forthcoming, since these will be dependent upon the investigation and submissions relating to that inquiry.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** The hon. Attorney General is not offending the *sub judice* laws?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I hardly think so.

The capital requirements for the future incorporation and registration of loan or trust companies have been raised to \$500,000. Complementary amendments are proposed with respect to capital requirements necessary for borrowing purposes. New insider trading and proxy requirements of The Corporations Amendment Act will, by reference, be made applicable to loan and trust companies. The liquidity requirements of these companies will be increased by making them more stringent and by making them applicable to all obligations payable in less than 100 days.

The registrar under a new section will be authorized to make inquiries of the companies and their officers on matters relating to the ability of the company to meet its obligations. He may publish these inquiries and the answers in his annual report so that such information may be made public if he deems it advisable.

The provisions for investment by the registered companies have been revised. Eligible investments are redefined more precisely. The security necessary for collateral loans is improved and the maximum investment in one company or its associated companies is restricted more closely. Other amendments in the same area of responsibility deal with restrictions on loans to directors and prohibitions against their having any interest in the placing of investments.

The last principle I would draw to the attention of the hon. members is that greater public disclosure of liquidity will be assured with revised provisions for quarterly returns, showing deposits and the reserves as required by the statute.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken the time of the House to go into some detail on these matters, since I believe the proposals will be of particular interest to many of the hon. members.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Attorney General would permit a question? Is there any clarification of the investment ability in land? This is one item that caused great difficulty, and a quick glance through the Act did not seem to indicate it.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I prefer to answer the question in some detail later, if the hon. member will permit.

**Mr. Singer:** Would the hon. Attorney General care to say anything about staff for this particular branch of the department?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Not at this time, Mr. Speaker. Not at first reading.

**Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I should like to inform the House that we shall have the pleasure of welcoming the honourable Senator Edward J. Spano, a member of the Senate of the state of New York, who will visit the province of Ontario on Monday, April 4.

Senator Spano is a member of the joint legislative committee on motor vehicles and traffic safety for the state of New York. This body has recently initiated a feasibility study of a programme, "to design, fabricate in prototype quantities, develop and test a prototype car embodying all feasible safety devices and features, and practical for limited mass production."

Notwithstanding his extremely busy schedule, Senator Spano has graciously accepted my invitation to meet with the members of the standing committee on highways and tourism in committee room 1 on Monday evening, April 4, at 6.15 p.m., when a buffet supper will be served.

On behalf of Mr. Ben Hodgson and the members of his committee responsible for making the arrangements, I extend a cordial invitation to all hon. members of the House, and members of the press gallery, to attend the meeting.

Senator Spano will be speaking on the progress being made in connection with the safety car project in the state of New York.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

**Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary):** Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the

House the annual report of the office of the registrar general, Department of the Provincial Secretary and Citizenship, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1965.

**Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury):** Mr. Speaker, I have three questions for the hon. Attorney General, all dealing with the same matter:

1. During the investigation into the homicide for which Steven Truscott was convicted, was Dr. Ward Smith of the Attorney General's department—who is an authority in the field of human digestive processes—asked to give an opinion as to the time of death of Lynne Harper? If Dr. Ward Smith was not asked to give such an opinion, will the hon. Attorney General inform the House why he was not so asked?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, I shall have to crave the indulgence of the hon. member and take the questions, which I have received, as notice today; and I think he is owed a word of explanation, which I would like to give now. I spent a great part of the morning in a conference with members of the emergency measures organization from all across the province, which was arranged some time ago, and the last two hours, from 11 to 1, with the Ontario federation of labour; so that the questions did not come to me in time to make the proper answer today. I will take them as notice and see that they are answered tomorrow.

**Mr. Sopha:** Question No. 2 is: In her book about the trial of Steven Truscott, Isabel LeBourdais, criticized the activities of certain doctors in questioning Steven Truscott at length about his alleged commission of the crime. Would the hon. Attorney General inform the House whether this is a normal practice followed by his department in the investigation of crime? If not, has the practice been discontinued? Would the hon. Attorney General care to comment on the propriety of medical people attempting to ascertain circumstances surrounding the homicide, quite apart from purely medical information?

3. Following the trial of Steven Truscott, and following the trial of Anthony Wayne Jensen, were any changes made by the Ontario provincial police in the method of interviewing juveniles in respect of attempts to elicit a confession from such juveniles of their part in serious crimes?

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Speaker, my question is to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), in three parts.

1. Has the Ontario hospital services commission authorized expenditure for the construction of central laundries?

2. If so, does this decision apply only to the Toronto and Hamilton areas, or all across the province?

3. And if so, what savings in costs are possible? Perhaps I should say "are estimated as possible?"

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):** Mr. Speaker, the central laundries to which, I believe, reference is made, do not qualify for any expenditure of government funds for capital construction. Therefore, the approval or recognition by the Ontario hospital services commission is not required. At present, Toronto and North Bay are the only areas involved in this type of project and, since no capital grants are applicable in this case, I do not think there is any answer to the third question.

**Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Attorney General.

Would the hon. Attorney General:

1. Advise the House of The Expropriation Procedures Act; if it will be amended; and if so, will it provide immediately a full amount of compensation as soon as expropriation is decided?

2. Advise why expropriation is necessary?

3. Provide penalties to expropriation authorities for failure to give notice of condemnation?

4. Provide opportunities to challenge expropriation decisions?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, I am able to afford the hon. member for Grey North some better consideration than the hon. member for Sudbury. I trust the latter will not take umbrage. I have an answer for the hon. member for Grey North.

With respect to the inquiries as to the proposed amendments to The Expropriation Procedures Act, I can inform the hon. member that legislation containing amendments is under consideration, has been for some time, and the drafting of the legislation is well along the way. I do not propose, however, to reveal to the House—in answer to these specific inquiries—what is in that legislation. It will be presented shortly in the usual way. But I think then that the information which the hon. member requests will become apparent in the legislation.

With respect to the one item as to whether such legislation would provide penalties—

and I think perhaps on the first part of the question, whether such legislation would provide immediately a full amount of compensation as soon as expropriation is decided—I should like to draw to the attention of the hon. member that under the present statute, The Expropriation Procedures Act which was enacted as a direct result of the recommendations of the select committee, 50 per cent of the offer of compensation must be paid to the owner before possession is given or taken. Similarly, notice of the expropriation of the lands affected must be served on all owners. Failure to do so will penalize the expropriating authority in the manner prescribed in the Act, by giving certain additional benefits to the owner.

So that, at least on part of the questions asked, the answers are contained in the present statute.

**Mr. Sargent:** Will the hon. Attorney General accept a supplementary question?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Yes.

**Mr. Sargent:** In the eviction about a month ago in Toronto, in North York I think it was, people were evicted and the price was set. To this date they have not received one cent of compensation, even at the price set. Would the hon. Attorney General look into this and see that something is done about the payment of this money?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Well, Mr. Speaker, this, of course, it becomes quite apparent, is in the Metropolitan Toronto area and I would be glad to make myself informed. I do not know what date the expropriation took place, but I would be glad to make myself fully informed in the matter.

**Mr. Sargent:** I thank the hon. Minister.

I have a question for the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett), notice of which has been given. Is the hon. Minister aware that a Royal commission in British Columbia has recommended the complete divorcement of the jobber and retailer in marketing of gasoline products, and an end to consignment selling? If so, would the hon. Minister say whether a Royal commission will be announced in this House to investigate the restrictive trade price in the sale of gasoline in Ontario?

**Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy and Resources Management):** Mr. Speaker, I am aware through press reports of

the Royal commission's recommendation in British Columbia.

The province of Ontario is not planning the announcement of a Royal commission to investigate trade prices in the sale of gasoline in Ontario.

**Mr. Sargent:** To the same hon. Minister another question, notice of which has been given.

**Mr. Speaker,** in view of the interruption of power supplies—this is not in the question—but due to the malfunction of the Ontario hydro in certain parts of the north-eastern United States and Canada in October, 1965, would the hon. Minister inform the House of the steps the hydro-electric power commission of Ontario is taking to prevent a recurrence?

**Mr. Singer:** The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) is an authority on that.

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** Mr. Speaker, no interruption of power supplies that we are aware of occurred in the area mentioned in October, 1965.

In the late afternoon of November 9, 1965, power interruptions occurred in parts of Ontario and in the northeastern United States.

Since that time several important steps have been taken by the hydro-electric power commission of Ontario. These include:

1. Co-operation with United States and Canadian authorities in detailed investigations.

2. Comprehensive computer studies to determine if such widespread interruptions could happen again under various contingencies.

3. Co-operation with interconnected utility systems in the CANUSE group in formation and implementation of the northeast power co-ordinating council to promote maximum reliability and efficiency of electric service. Indeed, without assurance of this sort the advantages to Ontario's system would be minimized.

4. Careful recheck of all protective systems and instrumentation in the utilities concerned to ensure maximum effectiveness at present and to divert research and development work for future improvements to such systems.

5. A survey to determine if additional equipment is necessary to provide additional security of service.

6. A special telephone system has been set up between hydro's Richview control centre,

the head office information centre, police, the emergency measures organization, radio and press media so that information may be quickly sent to key points to inform the public during an emergency.

I think hon. members will agree that these measures—and other action which will undoubtedly be considered as studies now under way are completed—indicate that Ontario hydro is taking energetic action to avert similar interruptions.

The federal power commission, which is conducting the investigation in the United States at the request of President Johnson, issued an interim report last December 6. That investigation is still in progress and much work has still to be done before a final report is issued. By invitation, Ontario hydro is represented on an advisory committee to the federal power commission in that investigation.

Hydro has also co-operated with the national energy board in Ottawa, which sent representatives to the meeting in Washington. Their representatives have visited Ontario Hydro to obtain additional information for a report to the federal Cabinet.

One of the major steps taken towards providing even higher standards of service throughout the CANUSE area was taken January 19. The interconnected systems formed an advisory group called the northeast power co-ordinating council, which includes Ontario hydro and 21 utilities in the northeastern United States. The council will enable us to extend the co-ordination and co-operation that has existed between hydro and the interconnected utilities for many years.

The new council will promote closer liaison between member utility systems and provide improved channels for exchange of information vital to security of intersystem operations. Hydro is represented on the executive committee by its chief engineer, Mr. Harold Smith.

The council's main function will be to provide a means for central reporting and continuing review of system design and operating procedures. The utilities have set up two standing committees, a system design co-ordinating committee and an operating procedure co-ordinating committee. These committees will recommend criteria for elements of design and standards of operating procedures as they affect the operation of the interconnected system. Interconnections are made primarily to allow mutual assistance in times of emergency. They also help to reduce operating costs.

In the early years, most power systems

operated independently and provided electricity only for the immediate region around a generating plant. But power requirements are doubling every decade and individual systems have been linked together to provide maximum service security and efficiency. One system helps out another when there is trouble and systems buy electricity from each other when economically advantageous.

During the major interruptions November 9, assistance from Detroit Edison and Hydro Quebec helped Ontario hydro to keep power flowing to southwestern and eastern areas of the province. Operations officials say this emergency aid also helped Ontario hydro to restore service more quickly. Ontario hydro has received and given help through its interconnections with adjacent utilities on many occasions, for more than 30 years, for a wide variety of emergencies.

For example, when ice jams have restricted the output of power stations on the Niagara river.

As hydro chairman, Mr. Ross Strike, has pointed out, such interconnections have provided tremendous mutual benefits to the interconnected systems from the standpoint of security of power service and economy of operation. In discussing the value of interconnections, the FPC report states:

Power pools have been instrumental in increasing the reliability of electric service. Equipment failures occur from time to time on power systems throughout the nation without causing any interruption in service. For example, a large generating plant in Indiana failed on November 1, 1965, with no interruption of service. Usually, all that a customer will see is the flicker of his lights, because in the great majority of cases when a generating unit or transmission facility fails the service is continued instantaneously by other facilities on the affected system and through the mutual help provided by strong interconnections.

The same power network that blacked out on November 9 has supplied uninterrupted service on numerous occasions when there were major disturbances. For example, the instantaneous transfer of power from Canada has replaced power lost through the breakdown of a generating unit in New York city, and New York city in turn has prevented outages upstate. Even today, New York city, which temporarily lost 1,500,000 kilowatts of generating capacity as a result of the disturbance of November 9, is being protected from a power shortage by the grid which collapsed that night.

A relay is a trouble-sensing device which activates a circuit-breaker and isolates a fault.

There are hundreds of thousands of relays in hydro's complex system. In a large station like Sir Adam Beck, Niagara No. 2 generating station, there are several hundreds. The annual job of calibrating system relays is done by more than 200 protection and control people in hydro. The number employed in this work has increased remarkably in the past five years because of the growing degree of system automation.

The number of relays illustrates the complexity of a modern power system and the scope of the human task in finding possible trouble spots in relaying equipment. Thus, setting of relays requires a great deal of judgment based on long experience.

We believe that a recurrence of the November 9 power interruption is highly unlikely. I would like to quote a sentence from page 43 of the FPC report which gives the view of the panel experts on this point:

While we are unable to say that another blackout of similar magnitude is impossible, we regard the possibility of a recurrence as remote.

The interruptions on November 9 show that interconnections have their bad moments. But the actions taken by Ontario hydro and the interconnected utilities since that time indicate their determination to avert a similar occurrence and improve already high standards of service on which so many people rely.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, I have another question. I am afraid to ask it. I have another question of the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management. Is Ontario considering research into the possibility of deriving gasoline from coal?

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** Mr. Speaker, the province of Ontario is not conducting research on this possibility, since the province has no coal deposits within its borders.

**Mr. R. Smith (Nipissing):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Health, notice of which has been given.

Will the hon. Minister inform the House if he has given any consideration to the inclusion of the cost of prescribed drugs under the OMSIP plan; and also if he has had any discussions with the Ontario pharmacists association in this regard?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, Mr. Speaker, consideration was given to including all health

services under the Ontario medical services insurance plan; but the final decision was as embodied in the Act passed by this Legislature. I have not had any formal discussions with the Ontario pharmacists association.

**Mr. Smith:** I have a second question for the hon. Minister of Health. Will the hon. Minister inform this House what steps, if any, have been taken towards the building of a hospital school for retarded children in northern Ontario, and has a site for the school been selected?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Speaker, as announced in this House the last session of the Legislature, it is proposed to establish a unit for the mentally retarded at the present Ontario hospital in North Bay, as soon as the hospital now under construction in the Porcupine area is completed and opened, which I hope will be sometime during the ensuing fiscal year.

When that time comes, we will be prepared to open the unit at North Bay and to prepare for the alterations and changes that will be necessary to meet this new function—approval has been given to The Department of Public Works to plan for those alterations. I believe those plans are presently under active preparation.

The answer to the second part of the question is therefore evident. It will be North Bay.

**Mr. Sopha:** That is not good enough!

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Nothing is ever good enough for you, anyway.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

The Legislature welcomes a group of students and their teachers, from the Uxbridge district of the great riding of Ontario, in the Speaker's gallery.

Before the orders of the day, the Speaker has a statement to make.

Yesterday, I was asked to give the House a definitive statement of the *sub judice* rule as it applies in this House, with particular reference to a recent ruling by the Chairman of the committee of the whole House.

At the outset, I remind the House that by rule 1 (b)—that is, our own rules—the rules and precedents of this Legislature are binding on us and that we go elsewhere for guidance only when a point is not covered by our own rules and precedents.

However, in this instance I find no great variance in the rules and decisions followed in this House and in the Houses of Commons

in Canada and the United Kingdom. Briefly, I find the situation to be this: A criminal action is *sub judice* from charge to final disposition by the courts, and no reference to the case may be made by way of motion, question—including a supplementary question—or in debate.

A civil action is subject to the rule in the same way from the time it is set down for trial until disposed of; and in the case of appeal, from the time of notice of appeal to disposition thereof, subject, however, to this most important proviso which I cannot stress too strongly; that absolute discretion must be left with the Speaker to intervene at any time to stop any debate, even if the action has not been set down if, in his opinion, there is a real danger of prejudice. Nor can he permit any discussion of his ruling if he so intervenes.

Relevant to this, I call to the attention of the House that a bad practice has grown up of debating the Speaker's or Chairman's rulings under the guise of points of order. In all jurisdictions which have come to my notice, it is absolutely clear that there can be no discussion, question or motion relating to matters referred to Royal commissions, or referred by the House itself to tribunals or to select committees of the House, until the report is made.

In this connection I should point out that whether or not the statement or question would be in contempt of court if said outside the House, is entirely irrelevant. This is a question of law which the Speaker cannot be expected to be able to decide, nor has he any need to so decide.

I come now to the type of body with which the Chairman was concerned in his ruling and to which I referred earlier. In the case of these lesser bodies, it has always been left entirely in the discretion of the chair. The rule has been consistently held to apply to such lesser bodies, but only if the chair feels there is a real danger of prejudice. The precedents indicate that the chairs consistently exercise this discretion in a very generous way, so as not to unduly curtail debate. In my opinion, this is how the discretion should be exercised in order to give flexibility. Nevertheless, the discretion should remain where it is, with the chair.

Applying this to a specific case, the chairman was entirely within his rights to exercise his discretion in the way he did. However, I have suggested to him that, in the interests of free discussion, he might moderate his ruling to allow the discussion of salaries to be pursued during the consideration of the estimates of the various departments of gov-

ernment, as long as no civil servant, or group of civil servants, is prejudiced with respect to the arbitration of their salaries.

Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The 11th order: resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill No. 66, The Securities Act, 1966.

### THE SECURITIES ACT, 1966 (continued)

**Hon. J. Yaremko** (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, at the time of the introduction of Bill No. 65, I had made a rather comprehensive statement in respect of the amendments to The Corporations Act. So this afternoon I will make reference only to certain items referred to by hon. members speaking in the debate heretofore. I shall also contain myself to those portions of the discussion common to The Corporations Act and to The Securities Act. My colleague, the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart), will probably emphasize those portions which relate to those extra matters coming within the scope of the new Securities Act.

At the outset, I should like to say a word of commendation to the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop) for his excellent grasp, not only of the general principles, but of the details and specifics of the legislation being considered. I always enjoy listening to him, and his method of speaking, I think, is in keeping with the highest traditions of a debate within this Legislature, whether it be on a bill or on a motion, relating itself to the specific content of the matter under consideration with only that embellishment necessary from time to time to add a soupçon of herbs to make the flavour more palatable.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** He made reference to the fact that the Opposition continuously used a certain refrain—which I will not dignify by repeating. But if it is within the ambit of the Opposition to have their refrain, I might be forgiven by them if I indulge in my particular refrain. That is, to put things in a proper perspective and to say that this legislation, in the secret hearts of those opposite, must be accepted as—I use the phrase, “the best in the world.” That, of course, is subject to the fact that I have not travelled around the whole world as yet, although I have visited to some degree.

One thing I should like to say is that I have never indulged in quoting myself as a

source of backing up what I have to say. This is an indulgence that I notice the hon. members opposite have—they walk in with six or seven previous volumes of *Hansard* from which to quote themselves.

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** No, I quote from others.

I concluded the introduction on first reading by quoting from the *Financial Times*, and among my concluding remarks I read the following headlines from the *Financial Times* of the week commencing March 14: “Ontario setting the pace for provincial legislation”; and “Ontario setting the pace.”

I also said:

This is true in many fields, and is true in corporate legislation.

I have followed the press that has appeared since that time and I read from one editorial in the same newspaper:

On the whole, we congratulate Premier Roberts’ government. It has gone ahead—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Again, from the *Financial Post*, Mr. Speaker:

Ontario’s new stock laws may spur—

listen to what a lovely word that is—spur:

—national change and its proposed new legislation could be the model.

Now this is not something new for this government nor in reference to this particular legislation, because there is no doubt that The Ontario Corporations Act, as adopted here in 1954, has been the model for other jurisdictions since. It was only until 1964 that the federal jurisdiction reconsidered The Canada Corporations Act and made some improvements. The Manitoba Act, introduced last year, was really an adoption, holus-bolus practically, of what this Legislature saw fit to do some ten years ago. And there is no doubt in my mind that future actions—which we will indeed encourage—of other jurisdictions will be to come up to our statutes, if not adopted a basis to build on from there.

The hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) quite rightly pointed out the fact that some of this legislation was in other jurisdiction, namely, the SEC, heretofore. But this is the interesting basis upon which hon. members of the Opposition have to compare, and this can be repeated. We are a province of seven million people; we are compared with

a nation of 200 million! This is the ratio. And the most interesting thing for hon. members of this House to know is how often we, as a province, measure very favourably with nations of 20, 50 and, in this case, 200 million. I think that is a pretty fair job when those are the standards which we reach to.

In conjunction with the statements made by the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer) in respect to some specific matters; he dwelt on certain disclosure provisions which might have been added to the present statutes.

I point out to hon. members of the House, as they consider these particular sections, that the institute of chartered accountants did present a brief to the Attorney General's committee in February of 1964. And as I review what was presented, their report adopted completely what was recommended to the committee at that time and the present legislation puts in effect all of the recommendations of the report.

It is true that in July, 1964, the bulletin the hon. member made reference to was issued by the institute. I point out the fact that a member of the committee, when he was appointed initially, was secretary to that institute, and at the time of the subsequent bulletin was, I believe, a vice-president of the institute. I think the recommendations they made were within the field of the terms of reference we are dealing with at the present time.

As hon. members are aware, and the hon. member for Downsview is definitely aware, there is a select committee of the Legislature sitting which will be considering corporations law. It will be considering the whole ambit of the corporate field, which will include this type of thing. In fact, the institute has been invited by the committee to make a presentation, and I have no doubt that they will be making their presentation and their recommendations will be taken into consideration as they were in 1954, when they made very full recommendations in this regard.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** I just thought if it was worth doing, it was worth doing properly.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Well, I have no doubt Mr. Speaker, that what we are doing is the proper thing.

Now, turning to these aspects which were touched upon by the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Renwick), he referred to amend-

ments in reference to section 3(2) of The Corporations Act, and I tell him that this amendment has nothing to do with the Wetham case. I would like at this time to give a little detail about this particular reference, in order that the hon. members, and those outside interested, be apprised of what we are doing.

Back in 1924, Mr. Justice Riddell held that a company incorporated under the then section 4 of The Companies Act—which is now subsection (1) of section 3 of The Corporations Act—did not have the power to lend money on mortgage of real estate, as this would have been in violation both of section 4 of the Act and of the then section 128—now section 133—of The Loan and Trust Corporations Act.

In 1926, The Ontario Companies Act was amended by the addition of what is commonly known as section 3(2). This new subsection permitted the incorporation under The Companies Act, without a violation of The Loan and Trust Corporations Act, of a private company with power to lend and invest money on mortgage of real estate or otherwise, provided that the letters patent of such company limited the number of its shareholders to five.

Mr. Justice Grant's decision was really an affirmation of the earlier principle of Mr. Justice Riddell; namely, that unless a company is incorporated strictly in compliance with the provisions of subsection (2) of section 3—which among other things requires that the letters patent limit the number of shareholders to five—a private company incorporated under the general provisions of The Corporations Act is prohibited from lending money on the security of real estate. I understand that the decision is being appealed and that the appeal is going to be set down for hearing later on, perhaps this week or next week.

We could not, the Legislature could not, I think at this time, do anything which would affect the decision of Mr. Justice Grant, because it is interesting, Mr. Speaker, to note that being under appeal the matter is still *sub judice*; and secondly, because we in the department are of the opinion it established no new principle and we are not affecting that principle.

What we are doing in this section—if you read the section closely—is to show that if you read the definition of a private company which has the limitation of shareholders to 50—but then the clause goes on to state that two or more persons holding one or

more shares jointly are counted as a single shareholder. And since 1926, when the department issued letters patent, they included after the limitation of the word "five" this extension of two or more shareholders. What we are affirming now is that intent. That it be the same; so all we are doing is clarifying those special provisions.

Now, the hon. members will also be aware of the fact that under The Interpretation Act it is held that amendment shall be deemed not to be or to involve a declaration that the law under the Act was, or was considered by the Legislature to have been, different from the law as it had become under the Act as it is now amended. We are just making this clarification to remove the doubt in any minds, whether they be lay or legal.

The hon. member touched on the problems of the constitutionality of the various statutes and gave his opinion in respect of the fact that extensions could have been made, and I am not in complete disagreement with what he had to state.

In reference to extraprovincial companies, I think there would be no doubt that The Corporations Act or The Securities Act, within its ambit, in order to cover the broadest field, might have been amended to include these. However, when one recognizes the fact that the underlying basic principles of the new Act, and the amendments to The Corporations Act, are based on the needs of the investing public, whether they be the present shareholders or shareholders to be, we are covering that ground at the present time.

I do not agree with him in respect of the federally incorporated companies. When we move into that field, we have to be very careful indeed. The committee of the Attorney General did call upon Professor Laskin, as he was then—Mr. Justice Laskin as he is now—for a recognized authority in the field; to be guided by him as to the distance which the recommendations of the committee should go. And it follows that the distance which this Legislature should go, in respect of getting into a situation where the legislation—which we think is good and proper—would not be voided by virtue of the fact that it might be contested on a constitutional basis.

And then when one considers that the hope is that other jurisdictions will follow the lead that Ontario has given and bring into being legislation on a comparative basis, just as we hope the legislation that Ontario

is bringing forward might be acceptable on an international basis by the SEC, as having met with some of their requirements, so that they will perhaps not move in the direction they had started.

We would not, perhaps, want to take that same step in respect of other jurisdictions within Canada, especially at a time when the jurisdictions will be meeting. In this respect, the Attorney General's department will no doubt take a lead in order to have this uniformity of legislation across the country. It is significant that the hon. Attorney General will probably make reference to a very important section within The Securities Act relating to the powers of the commission, vis-à-vis companies coming here from other jurisdictions.

The hon. member for Riverdale did for a moment touch upon mutual funds and their unusual position, making reference to a contest—I forget his terminology—that is presently going on. If he and I have the same group of companies in mind, the contest is really taking place completely outside of the jurisdiction of Ontario. They are federally incorporated companies with head offices outside of the province. I bring to his attention that if those companies were either incorporated in Ontario, or within the ambit of those companies with which the hon. Attorney General would deal, the requirements of proxy, which are a key point in this present situation, would be completely covered under the new legislation proposed here for the House.

I conclude my remarks, Mr. Speaker, again in expressing the belief that this legislation is a great forward step. I want to take this opportunity on second reading of commending all those, both within the departments and those who were consulted outside of the departments, on the excellent work that was done. These are highly complex and intricate pieces of legislation. They will affect the corporate lives of many companies, because we number them in the tens of thousands within the province, and then, of course, the broad range of shareholder and investor in the province of Ontario. The base is very broad indeed and becoming broader as more of our citizens invest in our own economy.

I think we have gone a long, long way. And when we have had the opportunity of the opinions of others, which we will no doubt have, we will be very proud indeed of this. I think one of the highlights of this session will have been this batch of corporate legislation.

**Hon. A. A. Wishart** (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I am much indebted to my colleague, the hon. Provincial Secretary, and my colleague, the hon. member for Forest Hill, for the assistance they have given in covering many of the points, and for making an exposition of many of the features which I would have dealt with—which I would have been constrained to deal with—had they not so well expounded them to the hon. members.

I should like to say, Mr. Speaker, I am indebted also to the hon. member for Riverdale. I felt, as he spoke, that he had made a very thorough and conscientious study of this legislation, and presented his submissions in a very thorough and clear way, and made suggestions which I would certainly be glad to take into account. He, it was quite apparent, had done his homework, and I appreciate very much the way in which he offered his criticisms and his suggestions to this legislation, The Securities Act, 1966.

I cannot say quite as much for the hon. member for Sudbury. I always enjoy hearing him speak. But if I were to use his form of language, I perhaps should describe his effort as a demonstration of erudition, obscured by a considerable amount of circumlocution.

The hon. member for Downsview, like the ranks of Tuscany, could scarce forbear to cheer. But he said, "Oh, yes, this is an improvement on the legislation," and then he spent his time in sort of guerrilla warfare, sniping around the edges and attempting to bite away from the original approval which he had offered—nibbling away at the legislation, without much effect. And I think that was to be expected, because I submit to the hon. members of this House that this legislation is such that it can stand any kind of attack and cannot be derogated greatly by my friends in the Opposition, or by anyone actually, if they take the time to study and examine the legislation and see what it has done and what it proposes to do.

The hon. member for Downsview says, "Oh, this arose out of crisis." That this government acts only in crisis, and there is an example. Now I would point out to him—and he uses Windfall to buttress his argument—that the Attorney General's committee, out of the recommendations of which this legislation arose, was appointed in October, 1963, by my predecessor, the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Cass). This was some eight or nine months before there was any thought of Windfall.

The appointment of this committee arose out of a realization that there needed to be

some improvements in our securities legislation. That study went forward. This report, which we call the Kimber report, was presented last year, in the session of 1965. True that in the interim there had happened the matter we call Windfall, but the study had gone forward and was well towards completion when that particular instance arose.

If hon. members will look at the Kimber report, if they examine what it did, it is pretty well condensed as to its accomplishments. Looking at the table of contents, I would point out to the House that part one is an introduction. Part two consists of a whole series of recommendations on insider trading and you will find those in the bill.

Part three is a series of reports, discussions and recommendations re takeover bids. Hon. members will find those in the bill.

Part four, disclosure in financial statements. A number of recommendations. Hon. members will find them implemented in this legislation.

Part five, the form, content and distribution of prospectuses. Hon. members will find it in this legislation, the recommendations made by the Kimber committee.

Part six, proxies and proxy solicitation. The reports, the discussions, the proposals which were made and then the recommendations. Hon. members will find the recommendations implemented in this legislation.

Part seven—and on this the hon. members who criticized this legislation hang most of their argument—part seven, primary distribution through the facilities of the Toronto stock exchange.

Now, I should like to deal with that at once. What was the recommendation? That is omitted; any legislation taking away from the Toronto stock exchange primary distribution. I should like to refer the hon. members of this House to the recommendation made in the Kimber report. It is found at 7.19—however you say that—and then 7.21. I am going to read for the record, recommendation 7.19:

The committee recommends that primary distribution through the facilities of the Toronto stock exchange be discontinued.

Well, that is plain. To continue:

Implementation of this recommendation will have significant consequences.

That is clear! I go on:

Much of the financing of companies engaged in highly speculative mining and oil ventures would shift to the over-the-counter market. A transitional period should, therefore, be provided to give the

securities industry time to make any necessary adjustments and to give the Ontario securities commission time to formulate draft regulations to control and strengthen the procedures and practices in the over-the-counter market.

Then it reads, "see paragraph 7.21." This is significant:

It is therefore the view of the committee that if its recommendation to recommend primary distribution from the exchange is implemented by legislation, such legislation should provide that it shall come into effect within two years after the date of its enactment.

I should like to go on for a moment with 7.21 and I shall read a part of it:

The committee has concluded that highly specialized and complex problems of the market manipulation in all its phases should be subject of a special study to be carried out by the Ontario securities commission.

It is speaking of primary distribution particularly, and pointed out that it is a highly complex matter. I continue:

The committee recommends that this study be undertaken without delay so that its result can be embodied in appropriate implementing legislation prior to the date when primary distribution through the facilities of the exchange is effectively discontinued. The study should be made under special grant of funds and should be carried out in closest possible collaboration with the Toronto stock exchange and other interested organizations, such as the investment dealers association, and the broker dealers association of Ontario.

Now, I think it becomes apparent that to take primary distribution suddenly from where it is carried on at present on the Toronto stock exchange, without providing somewhere where that important part of the securities market could be carried on, would be foolish in the extreme, as studies need to be made. And a provision is to be made that if the primary distribution is to be rooted from the exchange, provision needs to be made for some place where that activity may be carried on.

Mr. Justice Kelly had something to say on that. I read from page 120 of the report of the Royal commission on trading in Windfall Oils and Mines. He said:

It may well be that a more effective control over the primary distribution of such shares can be accomplished through the medium of an exchange than can be

maintained by an outside body regulating the over-the-counter market.

It may well be that it could be better done on an exchange than over-the-counter.

The report of the Attorney General's committee has suggested that the removal or primary distribution of mining shares from the Toronto stock exchange would require substantial extension of the work of the securities commission. It would seem the course of wisdom, before such extension be put into effect, that serious consideration be given to the possibility of effecting an equal measure of control through a self-regulated exchange designed to deal with the shares of mining companies. There is no need for such exchange to be completely segregated from the Toronto stock exchange. Indeed, there are pertinent reasons for considering the possibility that the physical and very advanced mechanical equipment of the Toronto stock exchange should be shared by such an exchange.

Whether or not such an exchange with the primary distribution of mining shares on it would serve the special needs of the mining industry, is a point to be considered by persons who are more intimately acquainted with the mining industry and the financial situation.

Perhaps it is well to consider that this type of distribution between the mining industry may best be carried on the exchange.

**Mr. Singer:** An exchange!

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** On an exchange—perhaps associated with the Toronto stock exchange. The Kimber report said that if primary distribution is taken away, take time to study and to make provisions—do not take it away and throw it into a vacuum—and that is the policy we have followed.

**Mr. Singer:** There is nothing in the Act about primary distribution.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Just a moment—I shall come to that. In my presentation on first reading—and I should like to quote briefly from a part of that—I said:

The Ontario securities commission has already undertaken a study of the over-the-counter market where primary distribution would take place if it was removed from the exchange at this time. The Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada has indicated that a special conference will be arranged in the near future to discuss security regulation across Canada. We feel it is

most important to ascertain and consider the action that may be taken in other provinces where primary distribution is carried out through the facilities of the exchange. The problem has national aspects—

and I stress those words:

—that we must, in fairness, consider on a broad basis and in co-operation with our sister provinces.

I think hon. members can take from that, and understand my meaning, that if we are in competition in this type of security dealings with other provinces, we must bear in mind and have some regard for what we do when we disrupt or make a sudden change in our procedures. We are about to have a Dominion-provincial conference on this whole field of securities. Someone mentioned in our discussion here—I think it was the hon. member for Riverdale and perhaps the hon. member for Sudbury—that uniformity would be desired, and I agree.

I heartily agree with this—in the field of securities legislation. I am not sure how far that may be achieved. Some of the press are good enough to say that this Act, which has been introduced in this House, may form a basis, a pattern, which other provinces may follow and I do know that I am happy and proud to say it is being studied by the Ministers of the other provinces with a view to seeing what they may be able to introduce in their Legislatures and by the federal authorities, who have requested it.

**Mr. Singer:** Would the hon. Minister permit a question? He partially answered it. He surely cannot have it two ways—can he expect to have it two ways? If this is going to be a model for all the other provinces, then why does he need to consult about uniformity in this particular phase? The hon. Minister cannot do both things at once.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** The hon. member knows that the mere fact that we would like to be a pattern, and that there seems to be some disposition to follow our lead, there is no assurance that this action will be taken. We—

**Mr. Singer:** Therefore, go ahead yourself.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Therefore, we go ahead ourselves and we hope we lead the way. We have—perhaps I should not refer to it here—but we have set paths of leadership or gone down paths of leadership before, insofar as eight other provinces have followed, but not all.

In any event, to continue my brief quote from the remarks I made on first reading, I said this, as to reporting the study by the Ontario securities commission:

Finally, the Toronto stock exchange has devoted considerable effort to devise more effective procedures to protect the public, and is co-operating with the commission in the recent introduction of these changes.

The government has constituted a select committee to inquire into the financial aspects of the mining industry and associated matters and we look forward with interest to the report of that committee.

With respect to the things done by the Toronto stock exchange, I am not sure that hon. members are aware of the things done in the past year, or the past few months, to improve the procedures which are carried on there. I made it my interest to find out some of the changes, some of the improvements, which have been implemented and I should like to put them on the record here for the hon. members of the House. I think there are 14 in number and these are the things which have been done:

Transfer from a committee of brokers to the exchange staff the responsibility for processing and filing statements.

The discontinuing of direct lines from clients to traders on the floor.

The enactment of bylaws which define manipulative or deceptive methods of trading which go much further than the Criminal Code.

The raising of minimum standards for companies if they are to remain listed. There is a note in conjunction with that—22 companies in 1965 were suspended or delisted.

The fixing of the minimum amount of an underwriting at \$50,000 and the limitation of previous option arrangements.

Prohibition of short selling against underwritings.

The insisting on companies promptly disclosing information.

The setting up of a market surveillance department.

More extensive use of delayed openings to deal with chaotic market situations when information is lacking.

The development of an escrowed share policy and the terms of property acquisitions.

The setting up of a department for examination of members' records and office procedures.

A detailed study of floor trading practices and the role of professional trading. If the hon. member for Sudbury were in his seat, I am sure he would be very interested in that. He commented on it at some length in his remarks.

A detailed study of floor trading practices and the role of professional trading.

The rules facilitating solicitation of proxies and the rules regarding the use of funds that arrive from primary distribution for investment in other securities.

These are some of the things which I have on the authority of the exchange itself which have been done in recent months, on its own behalf.

I hold no brief for the Toronto stock exchange, but I do point out that such a market, such a facility, which enables those who wish to buy and those who wish to sell shares and securities of various kinds, performs a function in our economy—a very important one.

**Mr. Singer:** I said that last night.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Yes, perhaps the hon. member did. But government has to take a responsible view that it does not, in imposing proper controls and conditions and regulations, destroy the function of the organization which it seeks to control. It is very easy for persons to sit in Opposition and be extremely critical, but when you have to apply and implement into legislation the measures which are to be used to control and direct, supervise, regulate and punish if necessary, then you must exercise something of a sense of responsibility.

**Mr. Singer:** We would expect nothing less from the hon. Attorney General here.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Perhaps I should have informed hon. members before, something was said of a certain recommendation which is found in the Kimber committee report, and that appears at page 68 and is No. 8.07. It has to do with the Ontario securities commission and as a preamble to that in 8.06, the report states:

The commission should be established as an independent, administrative agency—there was some discussion of this:

and not as a branch of The Department of the Attorney General.

I presume it means not as a branch of any department of government, certainly not, apparently, of the Attorney General's according to the report.

The commission would thereby acquire authority to procure and administer its own budget and would report to the Legislature through a member of the executive council on an annual basis as to its activities in the preceding year and submit its budget requirements for the ensuing year.

Note this, that in that recommendation there is no suggestion whatsoever that the Ontario securities commission should not be responsible to and report through a member of the executive council.

**Mr. Singer:** That is exactly what I said yesterday.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Perhaps it does not matter whether it is the Attorney General, and I think that hon. members are aware that that situation may not endure when the legislation creating the new Ministry has been enacted in this House. But I think it is important that any commission—the securities commission is no exception—must have freedom to enact regulations, to exert controls, to supervise and regulate and prosecute; it must be responsible to a Minister who is responsible to this House, and we cannot get away from that. And there is no such recommendation in this Act, although some persons have said it so indicated, and they are thinking that the securities commission must stand outside altogether and be a completely free and untrammelled agency. This can never be.

**Mr. Singer:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I drew a parallel between; I did not say it should be completely independent. I said it should be perhaps somewhat along the line of the hydro, but not as remote as the Niagara parks commission. I am sure the hon. Attorney General will remember that.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** The hon. member said it should report to a—

**Mr. Singer:** Oh yes, I said it should report through a member who is responsible in the House.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Well, let me say this—

**Mr. Singer:** The member of the executive council has to be a member of the House.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, the chairman of this commission sat in the House through the debate yesterday, and I presume his duties have kept him away this afternoon. I am sure if he were here he would tell the

hon. member, that never, at least in the time that I have been Attorney General, has there been any interference or restriction on the activities of the Ontario securities commission, whether it has been a recommendation for prosecution or for any of its actions in the carrying out of its duties.

There has never been a restriction; it has been free and untrammelled. Always, however, have I borne in mind that its activities must be reported through The Department of the Attorney General, through the Attorney General, to this House. But I wish to assure the House that there has been no holding back, no restraints placed upon the Ontario securities commission. Any recommendations it has brought forward, particularly for prosecution or for any other activity, have been unrestrained and they have gone forward.

**Mr. Singer:** How about salaries?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I have an answer for the hon. member for Downsview. Salaries recommendation 8.07: I read: "As a necessary corollary to the above recommendation"—that is the one I read a few moments ago—the committee recommends that there be a detailed and thorough examination of the internal structure of the commission carried out by a non-governmental body, experienced in the analysis of business and government forms of organization.

The committee believes, sir, that such an independent study of the structure of the commission, integrated with the general recommendations made in this part, would aid in bringing into existence a commission competent to discharge the increased responsibilities which will be imposed upon it by the adoption of the recommendations advanced in this report and, I can now say, advanced in this legislation.

Perhaps I should now inform the House that immediately after the receipt of this report, we looked about with a view to implementing recommendation number 8.07, and we engaged the firm of Price Waterhouse in the latter part of July or early in August of last year to conduct the very type of study recommended. I should like to refer to the terms of reference.

We asked Price Waterhouse to study the Ontario securities commission and to bring in recommendations in regard to the following:

An outline of the structure of the organization of the Ontario securities commission, which is appropriate to its functions as

defined by legislation and government policy and which takes into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Attorney General's committee of securities legislation in Ontario—the Kimber report;

2. A delineation of the duties, responsibilities, authorities, lines of reporting and interrelationship of and between the senior administrative posts recommended in the outline of organization structure referred to in (1) above; and

3. For each such position a description of the qualifications, in terms of education, technical and professional qualification of experience required of the individuals to discharge competently and efficiently the duties and responsibilities assigned to them; and

4. A recommended establishing of staff for the commission as a whole, such establishment to be based not only upon present volume of service, but upon anticipated future increases in volume stemming both from the normal growth and from the implementation of the recommendations of the Kimber report, in regard to the extension of the functions of the commission.

**Mr. Singer:** Is there nothing in the terms of reference with regard to salaries?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Oh, yes.

**Mr. Singer:** I did not hear it.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Well, they are in the report, I assure you. This report was received toward the end of January this year. It is a very complete report. It runs to 56 pages; it covers every possible item in the terms of reference; it sets up an organization; it deals with the qualifications; it names the persons who should be engaged; it provides for a substantial expansion of the securities commission. It does indicate a budget, a substantially increased budget, and it is full and complete in every respect. So that—

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if my hon. friend would permit another question?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** If I may just finish this sentence. I am sure that particularly the hon. member for Downsview will be glad to know the recommendation of 8.07 has been carried out; that this study has been completed; that we have it, and that I shall have no difficulty in implementing it.

Perhaps I said one sentence, would you allow me one more? I would go then—

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Attorney General table that report at some time?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I shall be doing so shortly, I expect.

The report goes very thoroughly into detail as to staff requirements, qualifications and duties, and so on. I should just like to say here, because I think it is related, that in the appointment to the commission itself—the members of the commission—I felt it wise, and the government policy was not to make additional appointments to the commission until the legislation which we are now discussing was before us, so that those persons who might be asked to consider it as members of the commission itself would have some knowledge of the responsibilities and duties which they would be required to undertake and carry out.

I think surely you would agree with me that it would have been unreasonable, and perhaps unfair and not very satisfactory, to have appointed members to the commission which last year was increased by legislation to a possible five persons, to have appointed those persons in ignorance of what their duties, their responsibilities might be.

But, I say now, having introduced the legislation and having obtained the report as to the staff of the commission and its duties, we are now in a position to consider, as soon as suitable persons can be found, the persons who will complement, implement and shore up and complete the commission itself.

Now, I would yield to the hon. member for Downsview.

**Mr. Singer:** Well, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to find out from the hon. Attorney General why he has kept this investigation under wraps? Why he did not tell us it was going on? That is number one.

The second point was, I wanted to ask the question of my hon. friend from Riverdale: Can we have copies of it made available to us?

The third point is, to what extent is the hon. Attorney General prepared to commit the government to the recommendations contained in the report? Is he going to go along with them, or is he just going to study the report? Because he is not going to make these Acts work unless that report makes sense, and unless he is prepared to implement it.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Why does the hon. member think we had it prepared?

**Mr. Singer:** This place is just full of reports, but unless the Minister is going to act on them, they do not mean anything.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, I would just simply say that this whole piece of legislation is based on the report, and I do not think there is much in that report that is not implemented in this piece of legislation.

**Mr. Singer:** Do not confuse the issue.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** I am not confusing it. In order to develop a proper administration for the Ontario securities commission—because we are quite determined we are not going to pass a piece of legislation that will be ineffective because it has no administrative arm—we went outside to have someone advise us how this should be implemented, as the hon. Attorney General has pointed out, and this is what we propose to do.

Is that sufficient assurance for my hon. friend?

**Mr. Singer:** The hon. Prime Minister makes my point. He has got a report there. Surely he can tell us now, when he asks for approval of the legislation, to what extent he is going to act on it. How many dollars is he going to have? How many more staff? The hon. Minister has had the report since January. What are his conclusions? Tell us, do not keep it a secret.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Well, Mr. Speaker, to answer the first question which the hon. member for Downsview asked—why did I keep this report under wraps?—I did not realize I was doing that, actually. I certainly do not think I was. I certainly had no intention of so doing. We directed the inquiry and we ordered the study. The report came in very recently and the only thing I could plead was that I just took it for granted it was a report to my department primarily, to the government. It was not a secret, but I have been very busy presenting legislation to this House and it occurred to me that a good time to discuss this would be on second reading of this bill, and I have done so.

Now I think I would go on to say I would hope, and I am quite sure that the government has the attitude, that having ordered this study, having had the recommendations in the Kimber report, having carried out the recommendations, having got the answers, that we will, I should think, go a long way towards implementing them. These things cannot be done suddenly. There are specialized staff suggestions here, new responsibilities, and a new organization, in a sense, within the commission. I have

the greatest confidence these things will come about, and come about soon.

With respect to the Act generally, I have dealt with the reason why primary distribution was not taken off the Toronto stock exchange. I want to go to section 139, because I do feel and I do submit, in spite of what the hon. member for Sudbury says, I do believe that section does provide the means, the machinery, whereby the necessary controls can be exercised with respect to the Toronto stock exchange and the exercise by the Ontario securities commission.

I am going to read it, if I may, into the record:

The commission may, where it appears to be in the public interest, make any direction, order, determination, or ruling (a) with respect to the manner in which any stock exchange in Ontario carries on business.

Now, there are four wide, comprehensive and all-embracing words there, I submit:

—any direction, order, determination or ruling—with respect to the manner in which any stock exchange in Ontario carries on business;

(b) With respect to any bylaw, ruling, instruction or regulation of any such stock exchange;

(c) With respect to trading on or through the facilities of any such stock exchange, or with respect to any securities listed and posted for trading on any such stock exchange.

Those three alone—the latter one particularly, item (c) 139, subsection 2 (c) would enable the Ontario securities commission at any time to say, “You shall not carry on primary distribution trading in the shares of companies with primary distribution on this exchange.” And to do that with such warning, with such time, with such notice, with such condition, as it might see fit.

And there is item (d):

(d) To ensure that companies whose securities are listed or posted for trading on any such stock exchange comply with this Act and the regulations.

I submit to the hon. members of the House that the Act does not say, and does not contain any section to the effect that primary distribution shall no longer be carried on on the Toronto stock exchange. It does not say that or words to that effect. If it had said that, then in proclaiming this Act to carry out the reasonable, reasoned, studied recommendations of the Kimber report and

the recommendations of the Kelly report, we would have had to say such sections shall not come into effect until a day to be named, perhaps two years distant and having done that we would have had to sit down and study. We would have had to say to the Ontario securities commission, “Carry out the study suggested by the Kimber report.” We would have had to say to the Toronto stock exchange, “You assist, as recommended by the Kimber report.” We would have had to say to the mining industry, “Make these studies.” We would have had to say to our people, “Do these studies.” Can we do this trading on the over-the-counter market? Can it be done reasonably and well there?

We would have had to do all those things. Now we have approached it in a different way. We have said to the Ontario securities commission “You have now in this new legislation the power to direct and control to the utmost degree the trading on the Toronto stock exchange,” and we are going forward with the studies recommended. And if, as they move into that matter, they find that it is advisable in the words of the report to “remove primary distribution” this may be done. As I pointed out there are other facets, there are other factors and there are actually national considerations which affect this; and affect our province as well as our sister provinces in this whole matter.

**Mr. Singer:** Will the hon. Minister permit another question at this point?

Surely this is the very point we were trying to make yesterday? We were saying that if the government is going to do something, tell us how they are going to do it. Now, in his elaboration of 139 the hon. Minister is saying if the securities commission is going to do it they will do it in the way they want and there really will not be any review of that until perhaps the next session of the Legislature, which could perhaps be a year later. Are we not entitled to know how these things are going to be done?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** All I really have been trying to say is that both these reports said that this cannot be done suddenly and overnight, it cannot be done in a disruptive way. It must be done with study, with time to make the new arrangements, whatever they may be. We have said to our securities commission “You are empowered to do what you see fit to do by order, direction, ruling, et cetera, with the Toronto stock exchange or any exchange in Ontario; and in the meantime we shall study, you will study, all con-

cerned will carry on these studies, to see what we may do to implement this recommendation."

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Attorney General permit a question?

Would it be a proper inference from his remarks that it is in fact the policy of the government in due course, as soon as these studies are completed, to eliminate primary distribution through the Toronto stock exchange?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I would say, Mr. Speaker, that I would await the results of the studies, which I think is the sensible thing to do. We have the recommendations but they are hedged about with the cautionings that they—as Mr. Justice Kelly said—maybe these primary distributions can be carried on even in physical contact with the exchange, maybe not; but perhaps there are procedures which can be developed which will remove it from certain areas of trading and which will enable it to be carried on satisfactorily.

I would feel that it will be a simple matter at any time to put in a new section if it is felt that it has to go further than we have done to say that primary distribution shall not be carried on on the Toronto stock exchange. We will proclaim it some day hence. That would be simple to do, to leave it unproclaimed until such time as we will make these studies. But I think our approach is the better one, that we do our studies and know where we are going. That is my answer to that.

**Mr. Singer:** Would the hon. Attorney General make available to us copies of that management report?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I hope to be able to get some copies and make it available shortly.

There is one further recommendation which I should like to point out that has been implemented in this Act. There was some discussion about the institute of chartered accountants and their employment in the matter of disclosure—if I can find it—and I think the hon. member for Downsview, or perhaps the hon. member for Sudbury, made some reference to this. I believe my colleague, the hon. Provincial Secretary mentioned that in the preparation of the Kimber report officers of the institute of chartered accountants took part in the development, and particularly the disclosure proceedings.

In all the matters recommended in the report that we did insert in the Act—and it was

a recommendation, I am not sure that I can locate the number of it—there was a recommendation that in the matter of disclosure particularly. Yes, they are recommendations 430 and 431 of the Kimber report. There was a recommendation as to the use of accountants in assisting the commission. I should like to refer to those and indicate how they have been taken care of in this legislation.

At page 34 of the Kimber report there is a recommendation on financial disclosure. The statement of policy sets out financial disclosure requirements which are almost identical to those contained in The Corporations Act. At page 34 the Kimber report reads:

The statement of policy was based to a considerable degree on the research bulletins issued by the committee on accounting and auditing research of the Canadian institute of chartered accountants. The institute of chartered accountants of Ontario forms part of the Canadian institute of chartered accountants and we understand fully supports the bulletins issued by that body.

There was a further recommendation numbered 4.32.

The committee also recommends the formation of an advisory committee to the Ontario securities commission drawn from the members of the institute of chartered accountants of Ontario which could assist and advise the commission on financial disclosure requirements to be embodied in the regulations from time to time.

I should like to say that hon. members will find this in the Act, and I direct their attention particularly to it, section 143 of the proposed legislation:

There shall be a board of not more than five members to be known as the financial disclosure advisory board, the members of which shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council and shall hold office during pleasure and the Lieutenant-Governor may designate one of the members to be chairman of the advisory board. The advisory board shall, when requested by the commission, consult with and advise the commission concerning the financial disclosure requirements of this Act and the regulations.

Now that recommendation I think was an important one and has been carried out. Let it be clear that we feel that the matter of disclosure is a changing thing. As new methods and new facilities are learned and

developed, those methods should be known and applied and implemented and made necessary by the commission.

I would say this—and hon. members will note that in that section we have not confined the composition of the advisory committee to chartered accountants—my own feeling is that perhaps that is a little too narrow, with great respect to the very able gentlemen who comprise the Canadian institute of chartered accountants. I feel that perhaps of the committee—the suggestion might be five, I believe it is five under the Act—three might be eminent chartered accountants. You might have one eminent lawyer, and you might have—and I think this is important—one person very knowledgeable, very capable, very experienced and learned in the securities field, a person who knows the corporation side, the difficulties and the objections or the suggestions they might have to offer. I think perhaps three accountants and, as I say, perhaps a lawyer and perhaps a very learned person in the actual field of securities, in that side of our economic life. Anyway, that is the way we have developed that recommendation.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I have covered most of the particular points, the points which affect the principle at least of this bill on this second reading. I would like to just say that I think it has surely been clear to the hon. members of the House that in the developing, first of all, of the Kimber report which was made to The Department of the Attorney General, a great deal of study, a great deal of thought went into the report; it was prepared by persons of top quality and experience and training—accountants, lawyers and persons skilled in the securities field. They spent a lot of time preparing those recommendations.

Then, in drafting this legislation, we had the advice and the assistance of those persons—most of them—and we took advantage of their knowledge to engage some of the lawyers, some of the accountants who assisted in the preparation of this report—in the drafting of the legislation—along with our own counsel. Then we considered and we reconsidered, with my own people and with them, the provisions which we should insert in this legislation.

We took the recommendations one by one and we went through them. We discussed them, we considered them, we reconsidered them, we refined them and we re-refined them. And that is the bill I bring before you to implement what we are told should be done in the field of securities legislation.

And I do not want to appear bold, but I would almost challenge anyone to come forward and propose an amendment of any substance. I am not taking the position that I would not accept suggestions, and I have heard some that are certainly worth considering, but I would almost challenge anyone to propose an amendment to this legislation which can be supported by reasoned argument and which would, I think, find its way—after consideration and discussion in committee and in this House—into this Act. I feel it is so well designed, so well drafted, so complete, that there is little of any substance that can be added to it.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, may I ask my hon. friend another question? He did not comment on the suggestion put forward by the hon. member for Forest Hill insofar as arranging a time, perhaps a week or two weeks or a month in the future, when it would go before a committee to which members of the public who were interested would make their suggestions.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I have not had an opportunity to discuss this with any of my colleagues or with the hon. Prime Minister. I feel it is important that we move on with this legislation, but perhaps to leave it until after Easter for committee study might be fair in order to afford everyone the fullest opportunity.

**Mr. Singer:** Will it go to the committee on legal bills so that members of the public will be allowed to make representation?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Oh, no question about that. We would expect them to.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, I would say, on a procedural basis, it will simply be a question of taking time of one of the committee's normal meetings, and then the debate on this second reading can be read by those who choose to read it. Sufficient notice will be given to those who want to make any comments. That is the way this government generally does things.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

## THE CORPORATIONS ACT

Hon. Mr. Yaremko moves second reading of Bill No. 65, An Act to amend The Corporations Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

## THE CORPORATIONS INFORMATION ACT

Hon. Mr. Yaremko moves second reading of Bill No. 67, An Act to amend The Corporations Information Act.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, on Bill No. 67, I just want to make a few brief comments. I was a little surprised at the very minor amendments that are made in that in view of the very substantial additional information that you have in other Acts; requirements for additional information. Is it still necessary, in view of the amendments to The Corporations Act, to keep The Corporations Information Act? Would this have been a reasonable time to consolidate those two? There have been very substantial requirements added for additional information but the hon. Minister is still keeping The Corporations Information Act with very minor amendments to it.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Actually, in respect of this, we are now only amending The Corporations Act and The Corporations Information Act. The hon. Attorney General has brought in a new Securities Act. We have done this in the light of the fact there is the select committee sitting and no doubt when its report finally comes down, it may lead, as the earlier report did, to the coming into being of a new Act or new Acts.

What we have done in relation to The Corporations Information Act at this time is to delete from those sections those parts which have now become redundant by virtue of the provisions of The Securities Act, with one minor amendment, and that is in respect of the annual returns. The annual returns, as you know, are under The Corporations Information Act and not The Corporations Act.

We have made a minor amendment in respect of this and I direct the attention of the hon. member for Riverdale to this, that in this particular field, the field of the requirement of annual returns coming from the federally incorporated companies, we have the power to require them to file annual returns in exactly the form that Ontario incorporated companies do. A number of years ago, in 1947 I think, it was accepted that the return filed in Ottawa by the federally incorporated corporations would do for our requirements and we have just extended this in respect of boards of trade that are incorporated under federally incorporated statutes.

However, I do make this point, that the requirements of the federal Act do not go as far as our present Act in relationship to our

own annual returns. What we are really doing is to bring these boards of trade in line with federally incorporated statutes, but this may also be a matter in which the select committee may review; and if the Canada return is not as informative as the Ontario return, this is one of those things we may have to reconsider in the future. But I think the constitutionality aspect of this has been established.

Motion agreed to: second reading of the bill.

## THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1966

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health) moves second reading of Bill No. 78, The Mental Health Act.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough):** Mr. Speaker, I frankly had not anticipated that these bills would be called quite so quickly, since they are barely printed. Indeed, I might ask the hon. Prime Minister—I do not believe these bills have been in the book for more than a day or two, and some of them need a little examination. I could ask the hon. Minister a question, but if he could wait a couple of days, it would, frankly, help.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, Mr. Speaker, I can only say that I have given ample notice of the calling of these bills. I think they have been in the book for some period of time and I gave notice last week that we would be dealing with the second readings. I have no desire to push the matter through the House if the hon. member is not ready, but on the other hand, I sketched out the work of the House and I feel we have given ample notice of these bills. I do not know the date on which the bill was introduced, but it has been on the book and in the bill book for some considerable time.

Is he saying that he is unable to take part in this debate on second reading this afternoon?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** No. This bill is a very recent introduction and there was a question about it. Well I can put it at second reading; it is not of that great consequence.

I am mystified as to the principle of this bill, Mr. Speaker. I am mystified as to the creation of a mental health officer to inspect mental health facilities across the province, which one would have assumed has been done naturally by the mental health branch in the process of its work over the last several years and the process of its work now. I am just curious to learn

from the hon. Minister, as to why it was necessary to appoint specific people for this purpose.

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):** The bill, Mr. Speaker, is designed to re-enact The Mental Health Act, which was passed first by this House in 1954. But there have been many and far-reaching changes in the whole programme of mental health facilities and provision for facilities over the intervening time. A further principle of the bill, therefore, is to assure the development throughout the whole province of an integrated system of mental health accommodation and facilities; or, as the bill suggests by its title, a mental health plan, a provincial mental health plan.

When the Act was first passed in 1954 psychiatric units in general hospitals were relatively new. There were very few of them in existence at the time and they had just been recognized under The Public Hospitals Act. Further developments in the mental health field were then being initiated. Since 1954 a number of the provisions in the original Act have become obsolete because of changes in our thinking and new concepts developed both by the profession and by society.

We now believe it is essential that more adequate controls be established in respect to further developments in the whole area of community mental health programmes. At the present time there are 69 facilities, offering inpatient and/or outpatient services in psychiatric units of our general hospitals and in other types of units. There are problems of obsolete beds and redistribution of beds and priority of needs, special projects that require attention at the present time. These are going to continue to require ever-increasing amounts of attention.

The facilities which constitute the provincial mental health programme operate under the provision of one of seven Acts which provide authority to establish and maintain psychiatric services. In terms of ownership and control, the facilities include institutions owned and operated by the provincial government, facilities owned and operated by municipal governments, incorporated bodies, religious organizations and private enterprise. The government is involved in the operation of all of these facilities in some degree and at varying expense.

In addition to the responsibility of the provincial hospitals, the total operation of the provincial hospitals, the government of

Ontario pays up to 100 per cent of the operating cost of services provided by local agencies through payments of provincial aid and through payments from federal mental health grants.

It has therefore become increasingly evident that there is no overriding legislation presently available which authorizes the development of a province-wide system of mental health accommodation, facilities and services such as has been provided for under The Ontario Hospital Services Commission Act in respect of general hospitals.

The mental hospitals of course are in an entirely different situation because they are not eligible for financial participation by the federal government and are totally the financial responsibility of the province. The financial involvement plus a close-working relationship between the government offices which administer the relevant Acts, to which I have already made reference, have made it possible to exercise some of the measures of control to which the hon. member for Scarborough West makes reference.

We have been exercising some kind of supervision, some kind of control, but largely on sufferance or due to the good-working relations that exist between the department officials and the hospitals. But this method, or the present method rather, makes it difficult to deal with the situation—if not impossible sometimes—and it certainly makes it difficult to implement an overall plan which will achieve a degree of co-ordination and integration of various facilities and services that is essential for the development of a mental health programme to meet all of the needs of the people of our province.

It is therefore desired by this Act formally to make minor amendments in The Mental Health Act, and to do this we have simply rewritten the Act to bring it into line with the administrative organization and function of the branch, to extend the authority provided insofar as planning, development, co-ordination of the total programme is concerned to cover all facilities operating under provincial statutes which relate to psychiatric services.

The mental health officer, to whom the hon. member makes reference, actually is appointed simply to formalize what is being done now. Certain professional persons within my department have been carrying out these functions on a more or less friendly basis, or sometimes a basis of tolerance more than anything else. It has not been formal and we think it is quite

essential now that it be formalized because of the increasing expansion of psychiatric facilities at the community level.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

### THE PUBLIC HOSPITALS ACT

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves second reading of Bill No. 84, An Act to amend The Public Hospitals Act.

Mr. S. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, again I rise on a point. I think I was right on my suggestion earlier. I have now checked the order paper and these bills did not reach the order paper until yesterday. I think it fair that a few days be given, because order No. 18 and order No. 19 are a little difficult in their implications for lay politicians to fathom. I would appreciate it if the House leader would hold them over for a few days.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Very well, order No. 9.

### THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves second reading of Bill No. 64, An Act to amend The Labour Relations Act.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment on this.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I was going to open, if I might, and make my observations at the beginning, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. E. W. Sopha (Sudbury): We never knew this. There is no pattern.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: So is there not a choice—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, we had considerable discussion of this very point. The hon. Minister, I believe, was a participant in that discussion and I seem to recall the hon. Prime Minister saying that henceforth there would be a statement at the beginning of the debate on second reading and that if the hon. Minister wanted to speak again at the close of the debate, he could do so by agreement of the House to reply, though he would not introduce any new material.

Now, we are slipping back into the old pattern and I think you are opening the door to the kind of impasse we got into about two

or three weeks ago when one hon. member said he did not want a debate at all until the hon. Minister had pronounced himself.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Would the hon. member just repeat the last sentence?

Mr. MacDonald: My last sentence was: In order to avoid the situation that we had in the House when the hon. member for Downsview said he was not going to debate Medicare until the hon. Minister had spoken, because nobody on that side had spoken, I thought we had arrived at a conclusion, in our discussion under the chairmanship of the Speaker, that in all instances the Minister responsible for a bill would speak to it at the beginning of the debate, so that there would be no danger of this feeling that the Opposition has not been given the full story and therefore had not had an opportunity to debate the bill with all of the information before the House.

I would like to raise the suggestion right now, in keeping with the interjection of the hon. member for Sudbury, that I think we are operating under a gentleman's agreement that this would always be done, and conceivably the hon. House leader will convey this information to his hon. colleagues and they will all pick up the habit.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps, with the indulgence of the House, I will read the agreement and then it will be on the record for the use of all members of the House in case some members are not aware of the meeting which took place on February 16. This is a memorandum: "Debates on ancillary motions, such as second reading of a bill":

Arrangements concerning debates on ancillary motions are described below as agreed to by party leaders and Whips at the meeting chaired by Mr. Speaker February 16, 1966.

1. If the Minister moving second reading of the bill enters the debate first, he will be given the indulgence of the House to sum up the government's position at the end of the debate and he will confine his remarks to summation and rebuttal but will not introduce new principles into the debate at that stage.

2. If the Minister does introduce new principles during his rebuttal, notwithstanding point 1 above, the matter will be dealt with by Mr. Speaker, calling the Minister to order and it will not be remedied by Opposition members seeking the right to speak again after the Minister.

3. The Prime Minister will continue to

have the right to speak after the Minister's final summation and the right to speak on occasion during debates to clarify government legislation or policy and his name will not be included in any list of speakers prepared by the chief government Whip.

4. The practice followed for many years will be continued whereby each Opposition Whip submits names of speakers from his party in the order of their speaking to the chief government Whip who, in turn, prepares a list of speakers from all parties for Mr. Speaker and Mr. Speaker will see debates in the order shown on that list. If a member does not rise in the order indicated on the list, he forfeits his right to participate in the debate.

This was agreed to by all parties at this particular meeting.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, perhaps I put it a little bit too strongly then, because there appears to be an option on the part of the Minister introducing the bill, as mentioned, in point 1. If he does not enter the debate at the beginning, but does at the end, then he cannot introduce new material. That suggested a choice. But my understanding was that, at some point in the discussion, if the hon. Prime Minister made a personal observation—and the Speaker nods in agreement—that Ministers would speak at the outset so that all available information would be before the House before debate on second reading has started.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Speaker, I do not recall the remark to which the hon. member for York South refers, but insofar as I am concerned, with respect to the matter before the House now, it was my desire to make my remarks at the opening and present what material I had to offer—with respect to second reading—to the other side of the House so that they could comment on them if they wished.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister has the right to come back.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That was my understanding. Well, Mr. Speaker, in asking the House to give second reading to this bill, I would point out that, while it contains a number of different sections, it does embody one overriding principle which I am sure will find general approval among all hon. members. In essence, the bill enables the parties to make more effective use of the machinery of collective bargaining in this province.

Now, the provision for certification of a council of trade unions will allow for greater stability in the collective bargaining relationship. If it is exercised, as I expect it will be, it will encourage bargaining on a broader and more coherent basis. Of advantage to both employers and unions in their bargaining relationship is the provision under which that relationship is protected up to the last two months of the three-year agreement. It recognizes the current trend toward longer term agreements.

The Act makes a significant change in the machinery through which jurisdictional disputes between unions are disposed of. It recognizes that employers and unions may wish to make their own arrangements for the adjudication of such disputes. But it also establishes power in the labour relations board to rule on these matters where no labour-management arrangement exists.

Now, several sections, Mr. Speaker, are designed to promote greater use of mediators, selected by the parties themselves, as an alternative to the present conciliation procedures. There are many sections in the bill, the precise details of which can be spelled out at a later stage, which will facilitate speed or clarify procedures and generally remove the causes of minor friction between the parties. Union members will be protected against expulsion, suspension or loss of benefits because of their refusal to participate in an unlawful strike. It will be illegal for the union or employers or organizations to engage in coercion or intimidation in respect of any person exercising rights under the Act. An application for termination of bargaining rights in a strike context will not be entertained until six months after a strike has commenced.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I need not elaborate, I am sure, further on the repeal of section 89, since I am sure the hon. members are quite familiar with its implications.

And at this point may I say to the House that this bill, following second reading, will be referred to the committee on labour for detailed consideration.

**Mr. Bukator:** Mr. Speaker, our party is pleased to see that the government has seen fit to amend The Labour Relations Act. Generally we are in support of the proposed bill with some reservations which I will set out later.

The amendments are several, but my comments will refer to two of these in the order in which they appear in the bill. The government has in the proposed bill trans-

ferred the hearing of jurisdictional complaints from the Ontario jurisdiction disputes commission to the Ontario labour relations board. However, Mr. Speaker, we submit that this particular amendment does not really get down to the crux of the complaints of organized labour.

In 1961 in the Canadian Pittsburgh Industries case, the hon. Justice H. McRuer ruled that a union could not in certain circumstances complain that other people were doing work which it felt was rightfully in its jurisdiction. Further, he stated that the Ontario jurisdictional disputes commission could not hear or deal with such a complaint unless the complaining union had members in the employ of the company where the work complained of was being done. In essence, Mr. Speaker, what has arisen because of this ruling, is that any company which so desires can hire an ordinary labourer to do certain work.

If a union should dispute this and say that its members should be allowed to do the work, the company need only prove that the union had no workers working for the company on that job. Immediately, the jurisdictional disputes commission would be forced to rule that it had no jurisdiction in the case and therefore no decision would be handed down. This left the complaining union with no recourse. A most frustrating state of affairs.

Our submission is that a mere transferring of jurisdiction to the Ontario labour relations board leaves this vexing problem unsolved. Organized labour feels that the wording of the Act should have been changed by substituting the word "persons" for the word "employees" in section 25 of the proposed Act. In a recent case, Mr. Justice Grant ruled that if the company in question had carpenters or members of the complaining union working anywhere else within the company, but not necessarily on that particular project, then the Ontario jurisdiction disputes commission would have jurisdiction to rule on the complaint.

I am informed that: in the arbitration case which was heard about three years ago by Judge Harold Lang on a problem of jurisdiction, the learned judge stated that he felt that the Ontario jurisdiction disputes commission had the right to hear such a case as long as some members of the union were in the employ of the particular company. The learned judge wrote to the hon. Minister of Labour advising him of the fact that the real problem in connection with jurisdiction disputes was that

The Labour Relations Act was ambiguous as to the meaning of the word "employee" and that the word "persons" should be substituted for the word "employees" in the appropriate parts of the said Act.

On page 73 of the Goldenberg report of 1962 on labour-management relations in the construction industry, a similar recommendation was made. The whole building trade had asked for this change in the wording of the said Act and our party would ask the hon. Minister to seriously consider the complaint of labour in this regard so that no matter which body hears jurisdictional complaints, the root problem of the meaning of "employees" will have been settled. With regard to the repeal of section 89, Mr. Speaker, I would state that our party is entirely in favour of the immediate repeal of the said section.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would refer to the comments which the hon. Minister of Labour has made on the whole field of labour-management relations. In his original explanation concerning the repeal of section 89 the hon. Minister inferred that there might be a possibility of compulsory arbitration in the field of municipal employees. We feel that it would be a betrayal if the hon. Minister had in mind the bringing forward of a replacement bill which would generally force compulsory arbitration on municipal employees.

**Mr. R. Gisborn** (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, I would hope the hon. Minister might just answer briefly the principle involved in the proposition put forward by the hon. member for Niagara Falls, in the changing of the word "employees" to "persons." I have to admit that the most important change that is being brought about in these several amendments to The Labour Relations Act is section 25. The others are an improvement. Certainly, the hon. Minister has explained the proposed amendments two or three times, and I have found no fault with them. I have heard no representations from groups that they are displeased with them. They are a step forward, particularly in the area of mediation service.

The fact that the hon. Minister now has agreed that the department will pay for the mediation service will tend to result in the mediation service being used more and, of course, the other provisions indicated by the hon. Minister will provide a better service in this area. It will relieve conciliation officers and I think it will speed up the settlement of some disputes.

Of course, the hon. Minister's proposition that he is going to more flexible in the establishment of conciliation boards is a welcome indication to the trade union movement. He was questioned by the president of the Ontario federation of labour this morning as to just what he meant, and I think it might be somewhat hard to explain that the hon. Minister is going to try to use his discretion—you cannot say it because you have not provided it in the legislation, but a trend in this direction is welcome.

I am glad the hon. Minister has indicated that the bill will go to the committee on labour because, as I have said twice, I have not had time to relate the changes to the Act—I started this afternoon when I got a few minutes—to see exactly how they apply. One has to do quite a bit of work unless one is familiar with the Act and using it from day to day.

I have to admit that in the important section, that one dealing with jurisdictional disputes, I had practically no experience whatsoever. It has been in the building trades line and the craft union line, but I have known it to be a sore point, and any move to correct this problem is going to be, of course, most welcome on all sides—management, the unions involved and The Department of Labour—because we have had cases where it causes industrial strife and loss of work through jurisdictional picket lines, and it causes strife between unions. And none of this is good.

I have tried for years, in talking with some of my colleagues, to figure out what would be a good approach to this, and at one time or other I have talked to the building trades groups and they have not been able to provide me with a satisfactory approach to the problem. So someone has to come up with some kind of a procedure to settle these types of problems.

I know the Ontario council of the carpenters and joiners union are quite concerned with this, and I would think that the other groups in the building trades unions would be concerned with it; but particularly the carpenters union. I understand that they are going to appear before the labour committee and make representations. I understand they made representations in their brief once or twice before and they still have the same sort of approach. But I wonder if the hon. Minister would explain the principle of putting the final decision of jurisdictional disputes back in the hands of the labour relations board from the commission. How badly

has the commission failed in working out those problems?

My understanding is that at one time they were referred to the labour relations board—I might be corrected on that—and then we established a commission. And we find now that the commission is not working and it is going back into the hands of the board for the final decision. The main move that was made, of course, is the fact that the Act will now allow the unions to get together with the employer and make an attempt to iron out their differences as to which trade will do what occupation. I think this is where the crux of the solution lies. I got a good reception from some of the people involved that they should get together—the building trade groups that are involved—and set up the trades that they can agree on as being in one occupation or the other and those they do not agree on; put them into a pot and set up a tribunal. Some agreed upon a committee that would arbitrate and decide through reason and investigation as to what type of materials were used and where it would fit to the trades.

What the unions have to do before this would work is, they have to agree to agree and once a decision is made they would have to abide by it. I do not think we could say that a tribunal would make a decision, or even unions could agree, on a particular trade or occupation being done by one trade for a definite period of time. I would think they should set up, say, once they have agreed upon a procedure, for a three-year period, and then we could review the whole thing if differences arise.

My position is that I want to hear the representations made in committee on this view before I would want to take any definite position. But it appears to me that the ball should be thrown back to the union, now that they have had some experience, that they may be able to find the solution themselves. Then, I think the only decision that has to be made is whether or not we are doing the proper thing in putting it back in the hands of the labour relations board, and not trying to make a commission work.

I just had those comments to make in that regard. I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that I have anything more to say at this point until I check the amendments with the Act itself, so that one knows exactly where we are going. But I think we can do more good in looking at these either in the committee or back in the committee of the whole House.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, Mr. Speaker, may I say with respect to the matters raised

by the hon. member for Niagara Falls and the hon. member for Wentworth East, the question of jurisdictional disputes going back to the labour relations board refers largely to the craft unions, where the problem exists, rather than with respect to the industrial unions. And this matter has not been approached lightly by way of the proposed amendment. It is being brought forward after discussion with the craft unions involved.

Now, with respect to the item of the word "employees" and the word "persons," I will undertake to prepare a statement on this matter for the committee and we can go into it in some detail as has been suggested.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

### THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves second reading of Bill No. 75, An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Speaker, there is not much one can say in regard to this amendment to The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act in relation to principle. I think the principle has been defined a long time ago, that governments should establish a period of vacation for persons working in industry where they have no bargaining rights and have no way of obtaining a vacation without some mandatory provisions.

The only thing I would want to say in principle is that it does not go far enough. The hon. Minister might answer the question as to why it is not so, when we know that provinces to the west of us have had provisions in their Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act for some years to provide two weeks vacation after one year's service?

Now, I just cannot comprehend an Act being amended just to apply an extra week after three years' service in a province as economically healthy as this one is and where we have the predominance of industry and services. I have had, as the hon. Minister knows, a bill before the House several times to provide vacations with pay similar to the Act in Saskatchewan. I have never heard that the Act in Saskatchewan that provides two weeks after one year's service and three weeks vacation after five years of service causing any harm to any industry in that province. I would think that the employees in the province of Ontario are just as good workmen as those in Saskatchewan or the provinces to the west of Ontario and should

deserve the same kind of recognition in this regard.

I would hope that the hon. Minister would give us some explanation of why he has not gone to the extent of at least reaching the same type of vacations with pay as the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; and in particular the national labour code that was passed in the House of Commons last April that provides, among other things, two weeks vacation with pay after the first year of service. I understood the hon. Minister of Labour in the federal House, when he introduced his bill, said he hoped that this would be a guideline for the provinces across the country in regard to vacations with pay for employees in industry and the services.

So, I would say that I am disappointed, at least, that we have not been able to give some leadership; or even if we do not give leadership, we could match the other provinces.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** With respect to this matter, it has been given careful consideration by the department and by the government and it is my view that this is a reasonable proposal and this is why I have advanced it. Now, a large proportion of those engaged and who are employees under the Act have by their own employment arrangements, or by collective agreement, negotiated certain other arrangements, which are and may be in excess of those provided by the legislation.

Our analysis of the legislation which we have proposed, indicates that this will affect about 20 per cent of the existing work force and we think that this is a proper step to take, and a substantial step, affecting 20 per cent of the work force. I think it may be assumed that a large proportion of the remainder of the work force have other arrangements which may be equal or in excess of what we propose.

This is our proposal and we ask the House to support the bill.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister would answer a question?

In his introductory statement in his own estimates he pointed out that only 25 per cent of the workers in this province are organized. In other words, only 25 per cent are in the position to negotiate for a longer holiday than will be laid down in the statute. Is it not, in the hon. Minister's view, his responsibility to see that the 75 per cent that are unorganized will be given a fair holiday; and would he argue that two weeks is too long a period?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, I do not argue any such thing. I simply state the hon. member is quite right, that about 25 per cent of the work force is organized in Ontario. The substantial proportion, or at least an equal or greater percentage of that which is organized, which has negotiated agreements and so on, or labour standards insofar as—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Let us say 50 per cent.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** All right; so there is 75, 50 and 25 which is organized. We are saying we are providing for the bulk of the remainder, which would be 20 per cent. It adds up to 95 per cent on the hon. member's own figures.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Not in my figures.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** He said assume 50 per cent.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I said assume 50 per cent that are organized and looking after themselves. We are looking after the other 50 per cent in this.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** All right. Well 20 per cent of them will be affected, of the total work force, which is 2.5 million people who will be affected and their situation improved by this legislation.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves that Mr. Speaker do not leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole House.

House in committee; Mr. A. H. Cowling in the chair.

#### BOARD OF EDUCATION, TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO

House in committee on Bill No. Pr3, An Act respecting the board of education of the township of Toronto.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr3 reported.

#### TILBURY PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD

House in committee on Bill No. Pr7, An Act respecting the Tilbury public school board.

Sections 1 to 11, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Bill No. Pr7 reported.

#### CONTINUATION SCHOOL OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PELEE

House in committee on Bill No. Pr10, An Act respecting the board of trustees of the continuation school of the township of Pelee.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr10 reported.

#### CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

House in committee on Bill No. Pr17, An Act respecting the Canadian national exhibition association.

Sections 1 to 10, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr17 reported.

#### BOARD OF EDUCATION CITY OF LONDON

House in committee on Bill No. Pr22, An Act respecting the board of education for the city of London.

On section 1:

**Mr. V. M. Singer** (Downsview): Mr. Chairman, this bill has been the subject of some concern to a lawyer in the city of London, a Mr. Sam Weir. He has been in communication with me and with the hon. Minister, and he and I have discussed this matter on a few occasions. In my last discussion with him it was my suggestion to him, and I believe that he said he was going to carry it out, but he had one of his senior officials talk to Mr. Weir with perhaps a view to solving Mr. Weir's concern. I wonder if the hon. Minister could bring us up to date on that?

**Hon. J. W. Spooner** (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Chairman, the hon. member's statement is quite correct. We have discussed the contents of this bill and my senior legal counsel in The Department of Municipal Affairs did discuss the matter with Mr. Weir on the telephone and gave him of his advice. I have not heard anything since that time and therefore I would presume that, not having heard any more about it, Mr. Weir was satisfied with the explanation, or the information, given him by the solicitor for the department.

**Mr. Singer:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I think that is about as far as we can go, but

perhaps we should just place on the record, for whatever effect it has, what Mr. Weir's concern was. He has initiated proceedings in the supreme court of Ontario on behalf of two clients of his who were concerned with what they alleged was a breach of the zoning bylaws when this property was previously owned by the board of education. It is now being transferred to the city of London. It somehow occurred to Mr. Weir that there might be some purpose in changing the ownership by private Act at this time, and whether or not someone was trying to circumvent the normal process of the courts before these matters were decided. This was his concern as he expressed it to me. As I said, the hon. Minister and I have discussed it and I have not heard from Mr. Weir for perhaps a week or ten days in this regard, which would be subsequent to the time that the senior counsel spoke to him, so let us presume that Mr. Weir is now satisfied.

Section 1 agreed to.

Sections 2 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule A agreed to.

Schedule B agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr22 reported.

#### CITY OF HAMILTON

House in committee on Bill No. Pr25, An Act respecting the city of Hamilton.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr25 reported.

#### CITY OF TORONTO

House in committee on Bill No. Pr26, An Act respecting the city of Toronto.

Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr26 reported.

#### TOWN OF BURLINGTON

House in committee on Bill No. Pr27, An Act respecting the town of Burlington.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr27 reported.

#### EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

House in committee on Bill No. Pr29, An Act respecting the Excelsior Life Insurance Company.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr29 reported.

#### CITY OF OTTAWA

House in committee on Bill No. Pr32, An Act respecting the city of Ottawa.

Sections 1 to 12, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr32 reported.

#### CITY OF SUDBURY

House in committee on Bill No. Pr34, An Act respecting the city of Sudbury.

Sections 1 to 7, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr34 reported.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS, CITY OF WINDSOR

House in committee on Bill No. Pr35, An Act respecting the board of trustees of the Roman Catholic separate schools for the city of Windsor.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule A agreed to.

On schedule B:

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): In schedule B, on page 9, there is an error—a typographical error. St. Ann's school, 1124 Monmouth road, Windsor, Ontario, is in the city of Windsor, was in the city of Windsor, and this refers to a different school and it should be corrected. I attempted to bring this up earlier and I was told to wait until this stage.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Has the hon. member proposed an amendment?

Mr. Newman: St. Ann's school is in the city of Windsor. It was not part of Sandwich East at all. This school is at 1124 Monmouth—while this refers to a school that is

in the Sandwich East area and that is now coming into the city of Windsor.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member is moving that the name "Windsor" be substituted for the name "Sandwich East," is that it?

**Mr. Singer:** Insofar as it relates to St. Ann's school.

**Mr. Newman:** Yes.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Mr. Chairman, we must be absolutely certain. There is always the possibility there could be several St. Ann schools. Is the hon. member absolutely certain? It would be better to leave it in as it is now than to delete it in case it should not be deleted.

**Mr. Newman:** Just leave out the 1124 Monmouth road in there; then it is correct.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** I would rather hold it and know that we would be absolutely certain of it. It might create quite a problem if we were not quite correct.

**Mr. Chairman:** Then we will hold the bill just for schedule B and the rest is carried. Is that understood?

### CITY OF HAMILTON

House in committee on Bill No. Pr37, An Act respecting the city of Hamilton.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

**Mr. R. Gisborn** (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, just on a point of information, for one who is not used to these sort of things.

I notice that in the schedules, almost all of the sections provide that the city shall, within a reasonable length of time, do something: The city "shall within a reasonable length of time do something"; the city will waive all real property taxes to which it might otherwise have been entitled and so on. What happens if the city or anybody mentioned in the schedule fails to carry out the provisions of the schedule? Whose responsibility is it, and what happens to the whole programme of the schedule if they are not carried out?

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Mr. Chairman, I bring to the hon. member's attention that this bill is to confirm an agreement entered into between the corporation of the city of Hamilton and Salada Foods and the Salada

planetarium foundation of Hamilton, a company incorporated under the laws of the province of Ontario. So, in order to get the answer to the hon. member's question, I think he would have to read the whole agreement to see what does happen. Either disputes or lack of action by one of the parties would have to be settled by a civil suit under the terms of the agreement.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Then I take it, Mr. Chairman, and I thank the hon. Minister for his information, that failure to carry out the tentative agreements in the schedule should be provided by a binding contract and that would relate to one or the other.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** That, I think, would be quite correct.

**Mr. Chairman:** This is a contract.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr37 reported.

### DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT BECAUSE OF AGE

House in committee on Bill No. 35, An Act to prevent discrimination in employment because of age.

On section 1:

**Mr. N. Davison** (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, under section 1, subsection (a), where it spells out that age shall be 40 to 65 years. I would like to say I agree with the bill, I think this is certainly a step forward on the part of the government, but I do disagree with this section. I feel the hon. Minister should have allowed a little more latitude on this than he has. I feel we still have discrimination at below 40, and certainly we have discrimination above 65—especially with the group above 65.

These are the people we are having quite a large problem with now and I would have hoped that the hon. Minister would have seen fit to have looked after this group. In fact, I would have hoped that the hon. Minister would have been as broadminded as the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs, in the book that he has put out concerning centennial grants, notes that one of the stipulations when a municipality applies for a grant from the Minister is that it must include in each contract with a contractor for an approved project—in respect to which grants are to be made—the following con-

ditions. Now, I would just like to read one of them, condition 3:

That in the hiring and employment of labour for any execution of the contract a person will not be refused employment or otherwise discriminated against in regard to employment because of age, national origin, colour, religion or political affiliation.

The hon. Minister has seen fit to bring this in, and likely for a reason, and I would hope that the hon. Minister would take another serious look at this section and let us do away with 40 to 65. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I move that subsection (a) of section one of Bill No. 35 be deleted.

**Mr. Chairman:** Moved by Mr. Davison that subsection (a) of section one of Bill No. 35 be deleted.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question of the hon. member on this? Would the deletion of this section mean that discrimination would remain as it is? Under this section now it is under 40 and over 65; then you could discriminate at any age. Would that be the result of this deletion?

**Mr. Davison:** No, there would be no discrimination for age. All it is doing is taking out that part of the bill, the actual bill is an Act to end discrimination in employment because of age. This section of it is dealing with the group between 40 and 65. I am asking that that section be taken out so that therefore the bill would just deal with discrimination in employment because of age.

**Mr. Chairman:** All those in favour of the amendment will please say "aye."

**Mr. Davison:** The hon. Minister wants to speak.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Now I must ask the House to vote against this amendment. It was when I introduced the bill or on second reading that this point was raised and I made reference to it in these terms.

I said that we had investigated other jurisdictions where similar legislation existed and our findings indicated that some very considerable difficulty and embarrassment to certain citizens themselves arose and had existed where the amendment that is being proposed exists. I indicated also to this House that we believed this was good legislation. The press and the public across Canada have heralded the introduction of

this bill and supported it and if there was any critical comment about the introduction of this bill from the public generally it had to do with the difficulty of enforcement. They said: How are you going to enforce it?

I dealt with that in my earlier remarks; we shall endeavour to enforce the provisions of this bill as proposed through the facilities of The Ontario Human Rights Code where complaints and the same procedures that they use will be adopted in this situation. It is my view that the best results from this legislation will be to advance the bill as we have proposed it without the amendment that has been suggested, and that we assess our situation a year hence to see what our experience is with respect to making the bill effective.

The spirit of the bill is one of the most important items. The spirit of this legislation is just as important as the legislation itself and I think we would be in a far better position to deal with the point which is the subject of this amendment at a much later date than at the introduction of this legislation.

I will vote against the amendment.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I say that we on this side will support the amendment, but we would have liked the government to have considered this section, or this clause rather, in the same light as The Old Age Security Act was where pensions this year are given at the age of 69, next year at 68, then 67, 66, and finally 65. We would have liked to have seen a similar provision in here so that an individual leaving employment would immediately be eligible for old age security.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to disagree with the hon. Minister of Labour on this, but it seems to me that invariably this kind of restrictive clause actually fosters discrimination. If in fact you attempt to eliminate it specifically by legislation between 40 and 65, you invite it either prior to 40 or after 65. If in fact the principle, the spirit, about which the hon. Minister speaks is to remove discrimination on the basis of age, then why put precise lower or upper limitations on that age?

I think that even the House select committee on aging has had similar representations put to it; to remove precise barriers. Why introduce the barriers in the public mind by exclusively defining them in legislation? I do not think this enhances the spirit

of the bill at all and I fail to see the embarrassing factor which the hon. Minister talks about. I do not see why it causes embarrassment; and therefore why set out these limitations?

**Mr. Chairman:** All those in favour, will please say "aye."

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Chairman, before you call the vote, I would just point out to the hon. Minister, I am sure he is aware of it, that in the study of the persistency of employment and unemployment in the Greater Windsor area it was quite clearly established, to the extent that there is any validity in that study, it was quite clearly established that the persistency of unemployment is in the age group over 65 and under 20, and therefore for that reason I will certainly support the amendment.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, may I say just a word about the remarks of the hon. member for Scarborough West. If the age limits, either at the top or the bottom, were removed, which is the essence of the amendment, then we would be in the position that anyone who is refused employment, at the age say of 16, for any position, because of his age, would have a complaint against discrimination. And as you carry this argument, someone say at age 80 who would have a ground for complaint, to me would only make the Act ridiculous in its very essence.

I suggest that the proposal I have made, that this bill stand with section 1 (a) as proposed remain. I had already indicated very clearly not only my willingness, but my desire, to reassess the situation in the light of the experience gained. To me that is the way this kind of legislation should be approached.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, it is not the way we feel the legislation should be approached. The hon. Minister is in fact inviting complaints between the ages of 40 and 65, if, in fact, discrimination has been practised on the basis of age, if in fact it has been practised on the basis of age at 16, then avenues for complaint should also be open. If refusal of employment has been rendered because of job competence that is an entirely different matter, and I assume

that the commission is capable of sorting these things out, but if there is discrimination at any age people should have recourse under this Act, and that recourse is limited through a specific age category inviting I suggest, discrimination at the upper and lower ends. That is what we in this party object to in the Act.

**Mr. Chairman:** Gentlemen, shall we take the vote?

All those in favour of the amendment will please say "aye."

Those opposed, say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Call in the members.

All those in favour of the amendment, will please stand.

Those opposed to the amendment, will please stand.

**Clerk of the House:** Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 16, the "nays" 28.

Section 1 agreed to.

Sections 2 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves that the committee of the whole arise and report certain bills without amendment and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole moves that the committee rise and report certain bills without amendment and ask for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, tomorrow I would like to return to the estimates of The Department of Labour and, from 5 to 6, I believe, there is a private member's resolution for debate. In the evening there will be the Budget debate.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.10 o'clock, p.m.



# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Thursday, March 31, 1966

Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature, and today we welcome as guests, students from the following schools: in the east gallery, Gosfield north township school area, Cottam, and in the west gallery, Dorchester high school, Dorchester.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

## THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO ACT

**Hon. J. P. Roberts (Prime Minister)** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. J. P. Roberts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a relatively short statement concerning this bill.

As it is presented to the House, it results from extensive and exhaustive consideration by the government of the recommendations contained in the report of the Royal commission on Metropolitan Toronto.

It is the result of a thorough analysis of all the points of view expressed from virtually every quarter by persons and groups who have an interest in the future of Metropolitan Toronto. In addition, the government has had the benefit of the widespread reaction to the statement which we issued on January 10, with respect to the recommendations of the commission. Furthermore, this bill is the result of this government's recognition of its responsibility to provide for the people of Metropolitan Toronto—which many consider to be the cultural, economic, financial and manufacturing heart of

our country—the best possible system of local and area government.

**Mr. Speaker,** our objective in this legislation is to meet this responsibility as fully as we can. Our proposals, perhaps, cannot be expected to please all the people of Metropolitan Toronto, nevertheless we believe that what we are putting forward is in the best interests of all the people.

The bill also contains amendments dealing with various supplementary matters resulting from consideration of certain requests made by the councils and school boards in the Metropolitan Toronto area. Amendments of this type have been presented to this House in every year since the original bill was introduced.

The major portion of the bill deals with the far-reaching recommendations of Dr. H. Carl Goldenberg, QC, who, I might say, is sitting in the House under the press gallery and who was appointed as a one-man Royal commission by an order-in-council under The Public Inquiries Act, on June 20, 1963, with very broad and comprehensive terms of reference. Dr. Goldenberg was directed to make an independent assessment and evaluation of all aspects of the federation of the local municipalities created by the original Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act, 1953, following the first ten years of the operations of Metro.

On April 18, 1963, on the occasion of the introduction of an amendment to the Act, and with the concurrence of the members of this House, I briefly reviewed the history and evolution of the legislation under which the first federated system of local government for a metropolitan area on this continent had been created and developed. I pointed out that the original statute had been based, in the main, upon the recommendations of the Ontario municipal board. However, after a lengthy and controversial hearing of an application for the outright amalgamation of the city and its 12 suburbs, the actual establishment of the present system represented a major policy decision of the government of that

day, and a decision for which it, of course, took full responsibility. It is a matter of great satisfaction to find that the wisdom of that decision, made in 1953, has been recognized and most emphatically endorsed in Dr. Goldenberg's report.

It is of even greater satisfaction to the government and, I have no doubt, to all hon. members of the House, to realize that the creation of the metropolitan system of government for the Toronto area has provided a solution to the many otherwise insoluble questions of the day. It accomplished this by establishing an area government which could cross local municipal boundaries, transcend local municipal interests and draw upon the finances of the whole area to provide urgently needed water, sewage, transportation, arterial roads and other facilities which individual municipalities of the area could not otherwise obtain.

Some of the present hon. members of this House sat in responsible positions on municipal councils in the Metropolitan Toronto area during the days when this momentous step was undertaken, and I believe that they recognize and appreciate fully the great benefits which came to the people of their municipalities as a result of the establishment of the metropolitan form of government.

Notwithstanding some deficiencies and defects in its makeup, this unique system of area administration has been, on the whole, an outstanding success. It has demonstrated by actual accomplishment the remarkable advantages to be achieved by a modern metropolitan system of government specifically designed to meet the needs of the present and future inhabitants of this great area.

In view of the many impressive accomplishments of the Metropolitan Toronto government during the past decade, it is eminently desirable that every proposal for change should be carefully examined before being put into effect. This must be done to ensure that the fundamental principles underlying the entire system should not be threatened by hasty or ill-considered action, and we must ensure that all desirable improvements may be brought forward and incorporated in the legislation. It is clear that Dr. Goldenberg adopted the same approach in his consideration of the numerous and difficult problems which he was appointed to examine.

Under the terms of reference included in the order-in-council issued on June 20, 1963, the commission, in effect, was asked to give the government the benefit of a fresh

and completely independent evaluation of the system which had been originally set up, in an attempt to find an acceptable and practical solution to the urgent problems resulting from the rapid postwar development of this area. He was also requested to consider the suitability of the existing boundaries of the area municipalities, with due regard to the experience gained during the first ten years of metropolitan operations, and the probability of future urban growth beyond the existing boundaries of Metropolitan Toronto.

I might say that Dr. Goldenberg's report provided the government, provided this Legislature and provided the people of the area with a most comprehensive review and analysis of the Metropolitan Toronto plan of government. It also provided a very sound base upon which responsible decisions and legislative action might be taken.

As I have said, Mr. Speaker, in the statement issued on January 10 last, the government made public its position with respect to the findings of the commission. During the months preceding that date the report of the commissioner had been subjected to exhaustive and exacting study by the government and by officials of the departments most directly concerned, particularly The Department of Municipal Affairs and The Department of Education.

Following publication of that statement on January 10, further representations were received from municipal councils, local boards, and various associations and individuals. All of these representations were welcomed and all of them were seriously and carefully weighed.

The step of announcing the government's basic proposals in some detail prior to the introduction of the necessary legislation was an unusual one. It was taken to permit the public and all hon. members of this House to give full consideration to the government's conclusions.

Mr. Speaker, we have studied, examined and reviewed every representation made to us. What we place before you in this bill is the result of our careful deliberations indeed. The months that have passed since the report was presented have been put to full use in analyzing Dr. Goldenberg's report, and in translating it into a bill which will meet the changing needs of this most important and rapidly expanding community.

Although I appreciate that a discussion of the main concepts of the bill or of its other details would not be in order at this time, I should reiterate that the government finds

itself in complete agreement with the main principles which have been endorsed and recommended in the report of the Royal commission.

Briefly, these are:

(1) Continuation of the two-level federated system, with consolidation of the area municipalities into a smaller number rather than total amalgamation;

(2) Far-reaching reforms in the system of representation on the metropolitan council and the metropolitan school board, and an increase in their respective powers and responsibilities; and

(3) Establishment of uniform Metro-wide school tax levies to finance a basic education programme for the entire area in such a way that both educational opportunity and the burden of its cost are more equitably shared.

A brief explanation of the nature and arrangement of the contents of the bill may be useful. In the statement of the government's position which was made on January 10, 1966, the subject-matter was arranged to follow the order in which the same subjects were dealt with by the commission in the summary of recommendations which are found starting at page 200 of the report. However, in the bill now before the hon. members, these matters have been dealt with substantially in the same order as they are arranged in the existing legislation.

As a result of the large number and importance of the proposed changes, part 7 of the Act, dealing with education, and part 8, providing for the consolidation of the existing area municipalities into one city and five boroughs, have been completely rewritten, but it has been possible to follow very closely the section numbers in the present Act.

Two entirely new parts have been added, namely, part 4-A, respecting waste disposal, and part 7-A, respecting the proposed metropolitan library board. Important changes with respect to the transfer of public welfare responsibilities to the metropolitan corporation will be found in part 9, which has been substantially rewritten, and which also contains a new section transferring to the metropolitan council exclusive authority for the provision of a public ambulance service.

In addition to the various proposed amendments respecting matters which were the subject of recommendations by the Royal commission, the bill as I have said, includes a number of amendments which would normally be included in the amending bill of 1966. Most of these changes have been formally requested in resolutions of the

metropolitan council, or one or more of the local councils. Others have been suggested by provincial departments with the object of improving the administration of the legislation and clarifying the intention of existing provisions.

Some of these amendments have been the result of submissions to the government made after the issue of the report of the Royal commission, both before and after the statement of policy issued last January. All of these amendments have been included in the present bill for the sake of convenience and to avoid the necessity of presenting more than one bill for the amendment of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act at this session.

In the hope that it will assist the hon. members of the House in the consideration of this important bill, a general index of the subject-matter of the bill with cross-references to the report of the Royal commission and the existing legislation where applicable has been prepared. This index is by no means complete in detail—I believe it is on hon. members' desks now—but I trust they will find it useful in examination of the bill itself. A complete office consolidation of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act containing all previous amendments up to and including those made at the last session of this House, is available. Page and section references in the index relate to that consolidation.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is by far the most important and far-reaching proposal for the amendment of the Act since it was first adopted some 13 years ago. It would be my proposal to leave this bill on the order paper until after the Easter recess in order that all hon. members may have sufficient time to examine it. When we resume after Easter there will be ample opportunity for debate and, in due course, as the bill is dealt with, we will provide explanations of our reasoning in relation to the various individual amendments.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Prime Minister permit a question?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Are there any significant changes in this bill as compared with the plan that was unveiled on January 10?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The real question is: What would the hon. member consider to be significant? There are some changes. I do

not propose to go into them today, but that is why we have prepared this index. Hon. members can leaf through it pretty quickly and see for themselves. Basically, it follows the statement of January 10 pretty accurately, but there have been some changes.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** May I ask the hon. Prime Minister if it is the intention of the government that this bill will go before a standing committee?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** No, it will not. We will deal with it section by section in committee of the whole House.

**Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a statement—it is somewhat lengthy but I will try to cut it down a little bit—with respect to the grade 13 examinations.

Grade 13, the final year of secondary school education in our province, has for some time been the cause of public debate and concern. I find that whenever I meet students, parents or educators the subject inevitably turns to grade 13 and the examinations. I think hon. members will recall that officials of the department and educators from around the province have been in consultation on this subject over the past number of months.

Today I would like to outline a plan which will eliminate the objectionable features of the grade 13 examination system between now and 1968.

The chief administrative problem related to the grade 13 examinations has been the necessity of completing the marking of an increased number of answer papers each year in time to permit admitting officials at the universities to give adequate consideration to the examination results. During the past few years, with the co-operation of all those concerned and through the introduction of refinements in marking procedures, we have had some measure of success in holding the line. It is obvious, however, that on a purely physical basis it is no longer feasible to continue the examination system which has been in use in Ontario for some 25 years.

I should like at this point to mention the widespread involvement of teachers, school and departmental officials, university staffs, appropriate committees of trustees, as well as individual parents and teachers. I think you will recall, Mr. Speaker, the complaints that grade 13 is an overloaded, cram year with too much emphasis upon the memorization of factual information in preparation for the final exams. Neither the teacher nor the student

is free to make grade 13 the educational experience that it should be.

Further, for a period of time there has been a growing body of opinion that in granting the final grade 13 standing the student's work throughout the year should carry considerable weight and that the standing should no longer depend upon the final examination alone.

In February, 1964 the representative grade 13 study committee was appointed and reported some four months later. They received and carefully studied some 170 briefs and memoranda from interested groups across this province. I have a long quotation from their report which I would be delighted to give to the hon. members of the Opposition who are interested in the education aspect, but I think for purposes here this afternoon it is not necessary to do so.

The committee, in its examinations of the problem, found that the preponderance of opinion indicated the need for change.

First, the committee recommended a reduction in university admission requirements from five grade 13 subjects or nine credits, to four subjects or seven credits. Announcements regarding admission requirements for September 1967 indicate that the universities are in accord with this recommendation.

Second, in order that full advantage may be taken of this reduction in grade 13 subject content, the committee recommended that as a normal programme two subjects representing a student's major interest be taken at advanced level and two subjects representing his minor interest be studied at general level.

At the advanced level, hopefully of course, at both levels, the emphasis would be on study in depth with more adequate provision than there is at the present for the student's use of library and lab facilities and for seminars in independent study.

The proposal for general and advanced levels of study poses a great many problems for teachers, principals, officials and school board members as well as university officials and staff personnel. Two steps were taken in connection with this recommendation.

First, the recommendation of the report to study this matter further was implemented and this study, completed four months later, discussed at some length such topics as whether an advanced level course should simply be material added to the general level course or whether the courses at the two levels should be entirely different. They also studied the approximate amount of time which should be spent on a course at each level,

the need for updating teachers and others involved, and the need for private studies at both levels.

I also arranged for the preparation of broad suggested outlines of courses at both the general and advanced levels as an indication of the type of courses which might be considered desirable. Before the end of April both these reports had been distributed to the school officials and the universities. I expect to hear, first, whether each university believes that the concept of general and advanced levels is acceptable for the purpose of admission requirements; and, second, whether the teachers, principals and so on believe that it is feasible to introduce the general and advanced levels of instruction in grade 13, and if not what other suitable arrangements might be introduced.

Upon the information that we will receive later in the month of April a decision will be made with respect to the possible introduction of general and advanced levels of instruction.

Second, with respect to the number of grades, the committee, as the hon. members will recall, recommended that Ontario change to a 12-grade structure. In moving to a 12-grade system it is clear that the level of achievement required for university entrance must be maintained even though we reduce the number of years in school. It is also clear that the curriculum revision required will take a number of years and must be very carefully and thoughtfully arranged.

To this end, the committee on the aims and objectives of education in Ontario, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Hall, is as a first step examining in detail the curriculum in kindergarten to grade 6 and its relationship to the entire school programme. The grade 13 committee outlined, Mr. Speaker, some of the very great difficulties in moving from a 13-grade to a 12-grade structure.

But to return to the examination system, Mr. Speaker, the grade 13 study committee recommended that for the 1964-65 school year 25 per cent of the final standing be based on the teacher's mark, which in the opinion of the principal and teacher represents the candidate's proficiency in the subject concerned as reflected in his year's work, and 75 per cent be based on the departmental examinations.

The committee further recommended that for the school year 1965-66, the percentage be extended to 35 per cent. Both of these recommendations have been followed.

Now there are other changes, Mr. Speaker, significant ones as they relate to the depart-

mental examination system. The universities, while they still make use of grade 13 examination results, have for the past few years placed a good deal of emphasis, particularly for provisional admission, upon the confidential report on the applicant's grade 12 and grade 13 work. In addition, the universities are now planning to use a Canadian version of the type of objective aptitude and achievement college entrance test used by Princeton, Harvard, Yale and most other leading universities in the United States.

The new tests will be developed by the newly formed Ontario institute for studies in education which will profit by the experience already gained by the colleges and universities in the United States. Each student will take fewer tests, perhaps only three or four papers, compared to the present eight or nine set by The Department of Education. They have the advantage of providing a profile of the student's achievement and potential without the disadvantage of requiring the cramming associated with the present system.

In this regard, and this is incidental I guess Mr. Speaker, it is hoped that tests can be developed for all Canadian provinces. A special committee with representation from all Canadian universities and the ten provincial Departments of Education will meet in Ottawa in April and will likely approve Canada-wide application of the tests, one set for French-speaking students and another set for English-speaking students.

Now against this background, Mr. Speaker, and I apologize for the length of the statement but I think it is best to trace the history of this, I plan to outline the grade 13 examination procedure which I propose for the immediate future.

For the year 1966, grade 13 departmental examinations have been prepared as in the past. The examinations will be written between June 6 and 24, according to the published schedule, and will be marked centrally by appointed examiners from the secondary schools, the private schools and the universities. The final mark will consist of 35 per cent teacher's mark and 65 examination mark.

For the year 1967, grade 13 students will write tests prepared by the newly formed service for admission to college and university and these tests will include an aptitude test and achievement test. In order to make a smooth transition in the initial year of the SACU tests, as they perhaps will become called, we will continue to have grade 13 examinations and the teacher's mark once again will remain at 35 per cent.

In 1968, Mr. Speaker, the departmental grade 13 examinations will become part of the educational history of this province. There will be no departmental examinations for grade 13 in the year 1968. The university applicants will again write the aptitude and achievement tests prepared by the service for admission to college and university and The Department of Education will turn over to the schools the responsibility for conducting the school-leaving examinations at the grade 13 level. School records will be made available to the universities and other institutions of further education.

We feel, Mr. Speaker, that this will give the entire secondary school programme much greater flexibility and will make what we feel to be a quality system of education in this province. We can retain this facet and yet give a flexibility and, we hope, a broadening educational experience, to the secondary school students in this province. So in essence, Mr. Speaker, as of 1968 the grade 13 examinations as we know them will cease to exist.

**Hon. W. A. Stewart** (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, may I take a brief moment on a subject I am sure will be of interest to the hon. members of the House, particularly those from northern Ontario.

Designed to stimulate the beef, swine and livestock production in the Thunder Bay district, The Ontario Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the federal government through ARDA, has approved financial assistance to provide for the construction and equipment of a small co-operative slaughtering-house facility in the area.

This project has been strongly recommended to the ARDA directorate of Ontario by the Thunder Bay district agricultural committee which has held numerous meetings during the past year with livestock producers to plan this project and to obtain firm commitments for a local financial participation.

The agricultural representative of The Ontario Department of Agriculture, Mr. N. W. Harrison, has given leadership in the planning of this project. As agricultural representative in Thunder Bay since 1936, Mr. Harrison has long enjoyed the confidence of the farm people of the district and has given outstanding leadership in the development of agricultural programmes suitable to the area. He is thoroughly familiar with local conditions and has devoted a great deal of time and energy to this project.

Estimated at a total cost of \$100,000, including equipment and land cost, half of the expenditure will be borne by the Ontario and Ottawa governments on a dollar-per-dollar basis with the remaining \$50,000 being raised locally by the livestock producers' co-operative.

The slaughterhouse will be owned and operated by the co-operative. Based on plans prepared by the veterinary services branch of The Ontario Department of Agriculture, the plant will include cooling and cutting rooms and other facilities, with all necessary equipment.

This is a practical project and one that will contribute to the agricultural and economic growth of the district. With the tremendous potential there is for livestock in the area I am confident that this proposed plant will meet a need in the community for slaughtering facilities.

In addition to the slaughtering plant, the establishment of a community pasture which will be developed this year has been authorized under the provisions of ARDA.

**Hon. A. A. Wishart** (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) asked three questions yesterday which I took as notice then and promised answers for today. As the hon. member is not in his seat, I wonder if I should put the answers on record.

**Mr. Speaker:** The member for Sudbury may be away for some time, so if the Minister will give the answers they will be on record in *Hansard* for him.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The first question was as follows: Following the trial of Steven Truscott and following the trial of Anthony Wayne Yensen, were any changes made by the Ontario provincial police in the method of interviewing juveniles in respect of attempts to elicit the confession from such juveniles on their part in serious crime?

The answer to that question, Mr. Speaker is that there are no written orders respecting these changes, but the members of the criminal investigation branch are familiar with the decision of the then Chief Justice McRuer in the Yensen case.

The second question was as follows: In her book about the trial of Steven Truscott, Isabel LeBourdais criticizes the activities of certain doctors questioning Steven Truscott at length about his alleged commission of

the crime. Would the Attorney General inform the House whether this is a normal practice followed by his department in the investigation of crime? If not, has the practice been discontinued? Would the Attorney General care to comment on the propriety of medical people attempting to ascertain circumstances surrounding homicide, quite apart from purely medical information?

The answer to that question is: This is not a normal practice followed by the department in the investigation of crime. If this was done on some previous occasion, it was not done as any part of our practice.

Members of the medical profession are not peace officers and, in my opinion, do not have any responsibility to investigate circumstances relating generally to homicide. However, Mr. Speaker, any doctor called in on such a matter must be able to ask questions that are relevant to the medical examinations he may be required to carry out in the normal processes of the administration of justice or law enforcement.

The third question was as follows: During the investigation into the homicide for which Steven Truscott was convicted, was Dr. Ward Smith of the Attorney General's department—who is an authority in the field of the human digestive processes—asked to give an opinion as to the time of death of Lynne Harper? If Dr. Ward Smith was not asked to give such an opinion, will the Attorney General inform the House why he was not so asked?

The answer to that question is: Dr. Ward Smith was not asked to give an opinion because he does not specialize in this particular field.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, I have three questions before the orders of the day. The first is to the hon. Prime Minister.

Is the hon. Prime Minister in a position to indicate his decision with regard to a public inquiry into the Melchers case and, if not, when can we expect a decision?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, I have some doubts as the propriety of this question. There is no Melchers case before this House. There is a case in which two private parties are engaged in litigation. However, there were some comments and allegations made in this House recently for which the hon. member for Woodbine accepted responsibility, and I said at that time I would carry out a full investigation. I am so doing. I have asked for certain legal opinions and when I have the

information I need, I will decide what, if any, action is required. When I have that information, I will give the House my decision.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, my second question is to the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell).

With reference to order-in-council No. 1223, dated March 24, 1966, which authorized the sale to the Bell Telephone Company of Canada of telephone cable serving The Department of Reform Institutions at Hagersville, what service throughout the former military camp property has the Bell Telephone Company agreed to provide in return for the nominal purchase price of \$1?

**Hon. T. R. Connell** (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker the answer is that by turning these cables over to the Bell Telephone Company of Canada we—meaning the government—are guaranteed free maintenance and service on the entire plant and telephone equipment.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, my third question is to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree), in two parts.

1. Has the government received representations from the Canadian union of public employees regarding the action of the Chelmsford school board in firing one employee and using verbal threats against others?

2. Since these actions are in violation of the memorandum of agreement signed by the board and the union following the intervention of the department's conciliation officer, would the hon. Minister indicate what action he intends to take?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): The answer to the first question is "yes." We have received a communication with respect to this matter.

The answer to the second question is that it is not a question of what action I intend to take, it is what action I have taken. The matter is now under investigation by the conciliation branch.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon** (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Education.

I wonder if he would tell the House if anyone has been commissioned by his department to write a history of the province of Ontario, and if so, when it was commissioned, how much has been budgeted for it and when it might be completed?

**Hon. Mr. Davis:** Mr. Speaker, there has been no commission for the writing of the

history of the province of Ontario. We understand that there are several centennial projects or publications in the field of Canadian history, some with emphasis upon our own province, that are being prepared by Canadian publishers at the present time. We anticipate that some of these volumes will be of interest to the school system and, of course, the department is involved in the annual grant to the Champlain society which does the study, or history, of certain regions within the province.

We have had some discussions about the possibility of a history of Ontario. Most history scholars suggest that you really cannot write a valid history of this province without a very direct reference to the growth and development of our other provinces across Canada. And, of course, for our centennial year we are interested in Canada as a nation, not just in our own provincial aspect. We feel that these books, which we understand are at present in the course of preparation, will be of some help to the school system in respect of Canadian history.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko).

I have already had an answer to the first part of my question from the radio, but for the second part I would ask if the hon. Minister would inform the House whether he feels that there is any necessity for the suspension of sale of any brands of beers in Ontario on the basis of preliminary testing?

**Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary):** Mr. Speaker, I am advised by the chairman of the liquor control board of Ontario that the answer to the question is "no." I am further advised that it is the policy of the liquor control board of Ontario to examine and analyze all brewery products twice annually. The analysis follows the requirements of the federal Food and Drug Act regulations. There have been no complaints made with respect to Ontario breweries or Ontario beer as far as this board knows.

Normally, the laboratory analysis would have been made after Easter, but in view of events which transpired in Quebec city the board moved the date of analysis of all Ontario beer and lager forward and this is now being completed.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Agriculture, notice of which has been given. The question is in three parts.

1. How many coupons were issued in the drought and crop loss assistance programmes?

2. How many have been used to date?

3. What is the reason for the delay in forwarding to the dealers the 25 per cent holdback?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Mr. Speaker, in reply to the first question, there have been 399,906 coupons issued. As to the number used to date, I cannot answer this because the coupons are in the hands of the farmers and the dealers and we just do not know. We process them as they come in. Many are still out, as I understand.

**Mr. Gaunt:** If the hon. Minister would excuse me then, how many have come back to the department?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** I cannot tell the hon. member that. I can tell him how much money has been spent as of this date. That is, \$4,471,950.97 has been paid out, but there are so many that are in the pipeline, as it were, coming back from the farmer to the dealer and from the dealer into the office and from the farmer into the office or between farmer to farmer sales, it is very difficult to tell exactly how many have been processed.

Now, the answer to the third question—the delay in forwarding to the dealers the 25 per cent holdback—admittedly there was a problem here when we first started to pay for the coupons. As hon. members know, there is a split between the federal and provincial governments on the equal sharing of the cost of this, and so there was an audit required of all the accounts that had come in. But to audit each separate account as it came in—to see that it was in absolute accordance with the invoice and the claim—was just taking too much time. The result was there was a slowdown in the send-back of the money to either the farmer or the dealer, as the case may be, who submitted the coupon.

I was in Ottawa between Christmas and New Year and we discussed with the Ottawa officials if they would be satisfied if we were to pay 75 per cent of the claim as soon as it came in, send it right back, and process the balance. This is what my hon. friend is referring to. The 25 per cent holdback is prepared for audit after careful checking of accounting, and that payment is based on the completed statement prepared for audit so that it will meet the requirements of both the provincial and the federal auditors.

It is sent back to the dealers as soon as that can possibly be done. Now, I have not heard that there have been many delays in this, because, as I understand it, they are being processed within two or three weeks after the initial payment is made. There could be cases where there may be something wrong—perhaps an invoice does not jibe with the account that has been submitted for payment, and so it requires checking out—this could delay things admittedly. It could delay it for some time. But generally speaking, as far as I know, the 25 per cent payments have been going back as they have been processed.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The twenty-seventh order; House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

*(continued)*

On vote 904:

**Mr. R. Gisborn** (Wentworth-East): Mr. Chairman, if you will recall—perhaps the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) will recall—when we were dealing with the problem of the Studebaker workers in Hamilton the last time the committee sat dealing with the estimates, the hon. Minister promised he would personally look into the situation as it existed in Hamilton in regard to the unemployment of those displaced at the Studebaker plant. I wondered if he could inform the House now just what the situation might be.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Yes. In accordance with the undertaking which I gave to the House the other day, I have been in touch with various parties in this connection.

The position at present regarding the displaced workers at the Studebaker plant in Hamilton is that there is a degree of resistance to employment opportunities outside the Hamilton area. Now when I make that statement, it is simply a factual statement. There is no element of criticism in my report to the House on this point, because I can quite understand the feelings of people. Whether you have to move 50 miles or 500 miles there are certain family considerations which have to be taken into account.

Interviews have been arranged by the Studebaker industrial relations department,

but not as many persons have appeared or evinced certain interest in employment outside the Hamilton area as was hoped for by some of the officials. The national employment service has actively solicited employment for people within the Hamilton area and, as arranged with representatives of our department and the federal departments responsible or involved—I think it is still the federal Department of Labour—proposals have been placed before these people with respect to training programmes which would be available to them with respect to employment, and jobs which are being offered in certain companies in the Hamilton area.

Now, following a joint meeting, a meeting with the joint committee of the plant—this is what it is called—one of our officials was asked to speak at a meeting of the united automobile workers at Hamilton yesterday Wednesday, March 30, and to explain to them in detail the function of the industrial training branch and the various training programmes which would be available to them. We are hopeful that the meeting last night would elucidate or make clear to those concerned just what is available.

It is my personal hope that this would be a factor in sort of breaking through this rather difficult problem. And I state to the House that I can see a resistance factor to change exists—I imagine there is an element of shock—following the notice of termination of employment.

I had some other discussions. There is a joint placement committee made up of officials of the union, the UAW, and of the company, which has met to try to work out matters pertaining to two points.

First, details of the termination of employment and the interpretation of the collective agreement, which I am informed has some clauses in it covering this situation. So they are dealing with the terms of termination and the transfer of benefits and so on under the agreement on the one hand.

Secondly, it is my understanding that this same committee is concerned and is working jointly—that is the union representatives and the company—with respect to actual placement in other industries or with other employers.

I can see that there is an element of what appears to be delay. I think there is an area that is involved here—if I might give my own appraisal of the situation at the moment—which is going to take just a few weeks to break through, or to unravel, or to make clear, or to meet the situation or the demands of the situation which either exists or

may develop in the present situation in which we find ourselves.

As I understand it, there are certain areas of administrative detail which are being discussed by this union and company committee. But there are no complaints, as I understand it, which have been made directly to the company, in the way that we are discussing the matter here in the House during this current debate.

Now I understand that there are about 200 people still working in the plant. There are about 100 in the plant, in the production areas of the plant, plus others in clerical positions. There also is a group of people within this Studebaker area, and I understand some 35 people will probably retire or have indicated a desire to retire, or have elected to retire and not seek employment of any kind, while others have indicated that they want to look around of their own accord. They do not want to rush into another position or job, until they have made their own personal assessment of the situation and of just what opportunities there are which might have more appeal to them than is presently known to us or to them at the moment.

I think this, frankly, a very wise move on their part, to make this personal assessment, rather than to move into some area which is put in front of them by somebody else. To me, this is a very healthy sign. But at the same time, it is a method involving, or it probably will involve, some extra days, if not an extra couple of weeks, for that to be achieved.

I think if people do look around of their own volition and size the employment situation up themselves, rather than just have the information handed to them, it is a healthier situation all around. On the other hand, it does not speed up the actual placement, which is what the hon. member for Wentworth East and I have been discussing.

Now there are also two other areas which have to be taken into account. One is the question of another job, an alternative or other job being available, which would involve the exact skills with which any one individual might have or be interested in; and whether or not that job is available with the same skills or, quite frankly, even at the same wages. I think the hon. member for Wentworth East made reference to that the other day—about the question of the alternative opportunities and just what the comparative wage levels might be and the effect on the man himself.

So, this whole thing adds up to this type of situation. It would be my personal view, and I think this is part of what you wanted me to express today, my personal view is that it is just a little bit early to make an accurate assessment of the progress that is being made. That would leave us in the position of having to assure ourselves that everything is being done by those involved, whether it is my department, whether it is the employment service, whether it is the federal Department of Labour, whether it is the Studebaker company, or indeed whether it is the labour movement itself, and so on.

I can assure you that I feel rather optimistic. It may take more time than any of us would like, but I have no reason to entertain anything other than the optimism which I expressed the other day about the ultimate handling of this, shall we say, rather novel situation at the plant.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, I thank the hon. Minister for giving his report on the situation and his personal opinion of the problem. I feel assured that the hon. Minister and his department will keep their eye on the situation and do whatever is possible.

He did mention, and I agree with him, that there would be a few people ready to retire, who would accept the fact and may be in a position to retire. But I had calls from several with various problems. It is natural. Some complain about outright discrimination because of age, and some were almost told they had a job.

One particular case was in the car works. The chap was told he was hired, and then they gave him his medical and told him he had high blood pressure and they could not take him. He declares that according to his own doctor he is as fit as anyone could be and quite able to perform an operation in a plant.

But these are cases that we cannot deal with here—they are individual cases—unless we really get down to brass tacks and see what is going on.

There is one area I would like to discuss. I have had calls from three individuals who brought to my attention the fact that the liquor control board is opening a store in the Terminal Towers building in Hamilton. One wanted to know if a job like that would be satisfactory to him. I feel that it might be a good place for the government to recognize this problem. Two of those who contacted me personally were over 50, and I wondered if the hon. Minister will use his

office and recommend to the commissioner a consideration for Studebaker people.

I will call him myself and give him the individual's name, but it would help if the hon. Minister could refer this to them. I think that even if there were only half a dozen taken on in this manner, it would help. It is just that there are those who have indicated that this kind of a job would be suitable for them, rather than to go out into new industry.

I am sure my hon. colleague from Hamilton East (Mr. Davison) has some comments to make in regard to the Studebaker plant, and I will leave it at that.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Before we go on might I just explain the materials? We are really past that vote, but I am just honouring the commitment I made the other day, and so you will have all of the information. There is another question that was taken for investigation, and the question was from the hon. member for Wentworth East, about the dropout figures in connection with on-the-job training. My staff has looked at this matter, and I am informed that the dropout varies with the skill and the industry. We all understand that. But our experience to date indicates a general or average dropout rate of between 15 and 20 per cent—in other words, less than one-fifth of those trainees concerned.

The department and the branch are now engaged in a detailed analysis of the cause of those dropouts, and the steps that the department and the employers can take to reduce this percentage or correct the reasons—just the reasons—which lead to the dropouts.

**Mr. Chairman:** Vote number 904, the member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Newman).

**Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East):** Mr. Chairman, is it possible to finish this one little problem of Studebaker? I have some information on it I would like to present.

**Mr. Chairman:** On vote 904?

**Mr. Davison:** It is not on vote 904, it is a question, Mr. Chairman. I was quite interested in the hon. Minister of Labour's statement on the basis that maybe some of the problem was in trying to find jobs outside Hamilton rather than within the city itself.

I have done quite a bit of work on this in the last four days. I have a memorandum here, and I am going to read parts of it. It

is from Carl Anderson, international representative of the united auto workers, and Frank Moroz, staff representative of UAW local 525. This is concerning plants in Hamilton who phoned the Studebaker union and asked them to send workers down to their plants as they had jobs for them. I would like to inform the hon. Minister what happened in the case of three or four of them. These are not small companies, they are average companies or maybe a little better than that. The first one concerns the N. Slater company, which is a fairly large company.

The union received a request for four employees to be used first in the labour pool and then to go into general mill work and drill press work within the company. They sent four workers up and these employees all had good records—no absenteeism, they were hard workers and family men—the ideal type of worker. Two of these men are 44 years old; one man is 50 and the other, 55. I can get affidavits for all these statements I am making today.

I quote now from the memorandum:

The personnel manager called and told me that the policy of the company was not to hire anyone over 40 years old. I assured him that I sent four of our best workers and he told me that, as far as he was concerned, he would hire them but the company policy was that they must not be more than 40 years old, and the reason was that the insurance company raises the devil with the company if it does this. He also said that at the present time the average age in Slater's is 47 years. He asked if we could send him some more workers, but younger workers. We sent two.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** If I might just comment on this information which I find very interesting. If the average age is 47, I certainly find it hard to understand the objection to a man who is 45.

**Mr. Davison:** They did send two workers, aged 26 and 27. They have not heard from these people yet, but presume that they did get the jobs.

The next case concerns the International Harvester, which is one of the bigger companies in Hamilton. They telephoned the union and asked for two millwrights for whom they had work.

Two workers went down and they filled out applications. Having done so, the personnel manager went away with the forms and when he returned he said there was

no work for millwrights at the present time as it was a slack period, but would call when an opening came up. Both of these men were 40 years old.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): He did not like the colour of their hair.

**Mr. Davison:** The next one concerns the Steel Company of Canada, which is another fairly large company and this also concerns unemployment insurance. The request did not go to the union, it went to the unemployment insurance commission and they sent a worker down there and he completed an application form. The supervisor read the form and said, "I see that you are over 46. What we do is take these applications and place them on file. If anything comes up we will let you know." So here is a case of another worker turned down, although there was a job there. I am not saying that it was on the basis that the man was 46, but it leaves that impression.

Another chap, on his own, picked out an advertisement. This fellow was a shipper at Studebaker for 18 years. The Fuller Brush Company was advertising for a shipper.

He called and in talking to them there was no problem at all about the amount of wages. He told them how much he was making and he told them about the skills he had and they were quite happy with that. Then they asked him how old he was and he replied, 46. At that, they told him that they needed a younger man and that actually the job paid \$1 less an hour than he was earning at Studebaker.

These are four cases of companies right in the city of Hamilton that I think this government should take a serious look at. These are just some of the problems that we run into.

There are other smaller firms with whom we had similar experiences. I might say that in a company in Galt and one in Stoney Creek there is the same type of problem. They have the information at their Hamilton office and would be only too happy if the hon. Minister would send somebody down there to look at it and he would perhaps realize that there is really a bigger problem than there appears to be.

So far there have been only 42 men from Studebaker placed in jobs—42 out of all the people laid off. In this case, some of these men found work by themselves and others were able to get jobs through the national employment service. Approximately ten of these people are over 40 years old; the rest are younger.

The hon. Minister said something about 32 workers going on pension. There are actually 40 workers who are over 60 who have now agreed to take their pension. There are still 228 workers to be placed. There are 202 still working at Studebaker, and they will be gradually laid off as they finish up the type of chores they are doing.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, might I ask the hon. member if the results of his investigation indicate that there are—leaving aside the workers who are still at the plant, with respect to those who have, shall we say, lost their jobs—that of that group there are still 228 without employment?

**Mr. Davison:** Yes.

I would like to clear this up. There is one point that I could be wrong on and that is that the 228 could include those 42 who have gotten jobs. I do not think that it does, but there is that possibility.

May I point out, as far as the union is concerned, when the company notified the workers that they were going to shut down there was a meeting arranged in Ottawa between the union and the Ottawa government representatives; this was at the beginning of the shutdown. The unemployment insurance commission was down and have taken their survey, but there are two interesting points. One is that in the city of Hamilton until Monday night, until one of the representatives of the Studebaker workers had to blast the mayor, they had not even heard from him. I understand that there was a meeting there yesterday—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** With the mayor?

**Mr. Davison:** There was a meeting with the mayor of Hamilton yesterday and this is the—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Who did he blast?

**Mr. Davison:** An organizer for the auto workers blasted the mayor on the basis that he was doing nothing as far as Hamilton was concerned.

**Mr. MacDonald:** He is even slower than the government.

**Mr. Davison:** They had asked to see if they could give them jobs at city hall and this type of thing. In this case the mayor did nothing until this came out in the paper and the next morning he called and asked for a meeting and he had that meeting with them yesterday and now, of course, he is going to try to do a lot for them.

Now let us take a look at what The Department of Labour has done. There was only one meeting with a representative of The Ontario Department of Labour and that was last night, March 30. He spoke to a meeting of local 525 and explained the retirement programme. Apart from this, we have heard neither from the hon. Minister of Labour or anyone else in his department. Now this is from the union at Studebaker. If The Department of Labour has been getting in contact with the situation at Hamilton, I would—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Before the debate goes on, let me correct the record right at the moment! Without going into any research whatever I will give the hon. member a date of March 17 when our officials had a meeting and I know that there were numerous other meetings and there were many contacts. Maybe the hon. member is confusing contacts with meetings, but every contact does not have to be described as a meeting to get information or to pass information.

**Mr. Davison:** May I ask the hon. Minister if his contacts or his meetings were with the Studebaker company itself?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** They were with the joint committee.

**Mr. Davison:** And there are supposed to be some union people on this joint committee; is that right?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes.

**Mr. Davison:** And people from the hon. Minister's department have met in Hamilton with these—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** My people have been in Hamilton; they have checked the liaison with Ottawa; they have checked just what the national employment service were doing, both in the Hamilton district and from their head office or supervisory district here in Toronto, to see that the arrangements made with the federal government are being carried out.

**Mr. Davison:** Well, have there been any arrangements made with the federal government?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member has heard them, he knows what they are, about joint training.

**Mr. Davison:** The problem in this whole situation seems to be, Mr. Chairman, that we are getting a runaround from three areas.

We are getting it from the city of Hamilton, we are getting it from the province of Ontario and we are getting it from the federal government. There were two people set up to run the situation as far as the union was concerned in Hamilton and their names are Carl Anderson and Frank Moroz. The union set these up and neither one has heard from The Department of Labour. Now there is some joint committee; in fact I can give two of the names that I understand are on this committee and in talking to them on Sunday they said they had not as yet talked to anyone from The Department of Labour.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Had they contacted or made any effort themselves to contact me or anybody else?

**Mr. Davison:** I would not think those workers would have to contact the hon. Minister.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I am not talking about the workers, I am talking about their representatives.

**Mr. Davison:** No, I could not honestly tell the hon. Minister whether their representatives tried to contact him.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, that should be part of the—

**Mr. Davison:** But I can definitely say, according to the two organizations, this department has certainly not contacted them.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I will look into this, but I cannot and do not accept the hon. member's statement he has made today. The hon. member would not expect me to. It is not my understanding of the spirit of this whole arrangement, or the effort made either.

**Mr. Davison:** No, I think the spirit—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not think the hon. member is contributing anything to the solution of this problem.

**Mr. Davison:** I think we are.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Davison:** The problem here is that we have been trying to find work for the people in Hamilton.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Right.

**Mr. Davison:** And we asked the department, as long ago as last week, to look into the Ford situation. I never heard from the hon. Minister on that, and I phoned him and talked to him about it.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I answered the question in the House.

**Mr. Davison:** No, the hon. Minister did not answer it to me. I did not even ask the question in the House.

The main thing is that we are trying to replace 200 or 300 workers in Hamilton. Everybody is saying things are great, that everybody is working; yet in three weeks time we have only placed 42 people and part of that group got the jobs by themselves. It is a disgrace.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would remind the member for Hamilton East and the member for Wentworth East that we were dealing with this formerly. I think, under the circumstances, it properly does not come under this vote but the Minister had promised to answer the questions when they were brought up.

**Mr. MacDonald:** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister agreed to get information which, I submit, he should have had the last time—this is the whole problem. We are now gradually extracting information. The hon. Minister welcomes information from this side of the House—which, I submit, he should have had weeks before this unemployment struck this group. In principle, this government has enunciated the proposition that, when management is going to close down a factory, they should make an initial step by taking all the groups into their confidence, and plan for an orderly transition.

Why should the hon. Minister say: "Have the leaders of the union group come to me?" When he discovered that he was not in the picture, that he had been ignored, despite this enunciation of policy in general terms in the past, why did not the hon. Minister go to the leaders of the union? It is passing strange—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There is nothing passing strange at all. The impression the hon. member is attempting to convey to this House, and to the public, is entirely unfounded. The fact is that there has been no one any more interested in the Studebaker situation than I have been, personally. I have taken it up with the federal Minister at Ottawa—and I do not rely on that, nor do I shift any responsibility over to any other government, whether it be the mayor of Hamilton or the people at Ottawa. The fact is that, as far as getting this matter settled is concerned, I am mighty concerned about it; and every effort that I can exert towards that I will do.

I cannot, nor do I propose to, nor I think does anyone expect me to, do everything personally. Surely I have a right to do it through the facilities of my own department?

**Mr. MacDonald:** I am not objecting to the hon. Minister saying that he would do it through the facilities of his department. Obviously he has a big province to look after and a lot of problems to look after. But it is passing strange, as I was going to say when the hon. Minister interrupted, that the two people who were appointed by the union, to be responsible for trying to place their former members in new jobs, are the very people who have not been approached.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Are they on the joint committee?

**Mr. MacDonald:** I do not know whether they are or not.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I think the hon. member ought to know. Who else should I go to except the joint committee, on which is represented both the company and the workers?

**Mr. MacDonald:** It is very strange that the two people who were appointed by the union are not on the joint committee. All I am saying, Mr. Chairman, is that this is a schemozzle.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member is not suggesting that I am responsible for what committees they are on? I would hope not.

**Mr. MacDonald:** This is a schemozzle, for which the hon. Minister and this government must accept responsibility. The fact of the matter is that Studebaker has been closed down for quite some time, and the hon. Minister is only now getting basic information as to what the situation is. There is no legal or moral justification for this kind of approach.

And for the hon. Minister to get up, as he did a few moments ago, and say that he is optimistic about this situation—that it may take a little more time to work it out, but he thinks it is all going to work out fine—it is all very fine for the hon. Minister and us in this House, in our affluence, to talk about it is going to take a little bit more time. These people have lost their jobs. They do not know when they are going to get further jobs. They have to pay grocery bills. They have to pay rent. And

I think it is not becoming for a Minister of the Crown to get up and talk in such pollyanna terms.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Just before the hon. member for York South gets a little bit excited and unfair in his approach to things—normally I have a reasonable debate with him. The principles he is suggesting, if I understand them correctly, are that it is the government's responsibility to make a job available immediately for the people—

**Mr. MacDonald:** No, I did not say that.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** All right. I am trying to find out what his position is.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Does the hon. Minister want me to repeat it?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I am trying to get it clear in my own mind, because it sounded as though it was what I described. Now, what is it that the hon. member expects us to do? Is it not to do our very best, in both an official and a personal way, to see that jobs are available and made known—the availability made known to these people?

**Mr. MacDonald:** I will tell the hon. Minister what should be done.

One, as I suggested in the debate the other day that was cut off, and we will come back to it on research, is that this hon. Minister should rise in his seat and declare, so that no employer in this province can mistake it from this point forward, that if management is suddenly going to shut down a plant and put 650 men and their families out of work he cannot do that without some sort of a penalty—if they are going to continue to do it, without notifying the government, the city, and all of the people who are going to be involved.

I quote, and paraphrase the comment of the former Prime Minister of this province when, in talking about a comparable kind of situation, he said that Ford had no right to close down their plant in Windsor, walk out and leave a city, with a chronic unemployment condition, made worse—with real estate values going down—and unload that burden in Windsor, and impose an opposite kind of burden for new services in Oakville where they were going to move in. That is one thing that should be done.

Second, when the hon. Minister discovers, as he has now discovered, that some six or eight weeks ago the original announcement was made that Studebaker was going to

close down, I would say that this hon. Minister or his staff should have been in Hamilton there—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** They were. They were in Hamilton.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, I repeat once again for the hon. Minister, if the two top people in the union who are responsible for placing these men in alternative employment have heard nothing from either the hon. Minister or anybody in his department, I would like to know what sort of a phony co-ordinating committee he has, because the people—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, let us not talk about anything phony. Let us cut out the use of the word "phony," as far as I am concerned.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, they are not doing their job.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** If the hon. member knows the word, it only applies to himself; but do not apply it to me.

**Mr. Davison:** On the same subject—

**Mr. Chairman:** Just one moment, if you will, please. I assume that the member for Windsor-Walkerville is not speaking on the same subject?

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** No, I am not speaking on this.

**Mr. Chairman:** I know the members have asked me to try to keep order, and others have entered the debate. If you do not mind I will give you the floor when they finish.

**Mr. Newman:** I would rather they clean up this problem first.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think I have answered the questions that the hon. member for Wentworth East raised.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. Minister wants to cut off debate.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, not at all.

**Mr. Davison:** There is one problem. The hon. Minister of Labour stated that his department had met with this joint committee. Now, if he has met with this joint committee, he has done it since Monday morning. I have talked to two of the committee people—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There was a meeting arranged last week for last night, March 30, and I referred to it in my—

**Mr. Davison:** That is right and that was the first meeting. What I am saying is—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, March 17.

**Mr. Davison:** The hon. Minister met with them?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I did not, but my department did.

**Mr. Davison:** His department? Well, according to two of the men who sit on this joint committee, with whom I discussed it on Sunday night, as of then there had been no meeting with The Department of Labour.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Maybe the hon. member had better check. This raises a question. Mr. Chairman, this raises the question as to whether or not a statement of fact from a Minister is to be questioned or whether the honesty of my statement is to be questioned in the House. It is my understanding that it becomes a point of personal attack for a purpose, if that is done.

**Mr. MacDonald:** That is not it at all.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I am giving the best—

**Mr. MacDonald:** We are not questioning the hon. Minister's statement of fact, but what I am questioning—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, your hon. colleague—

**Mr. MacDonald:** But what I am questioning is this phony committee. When this hon. Minister—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, my statement was made with respect to a sentence from the hon. member for Hamilton East.

**Mr. Chairman:** One moment, please. The Minister has stood in his place on a point of order, suggesting that the remarks made by the member for Hamilton East questioned the veracity of his statement. I think under the circumstances that all members should accept statements of the Minister.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Nobody questioned the veracity of his statement.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Hamilton East should accept the statement of the Minister.

**Mr. Davison:** Mr. Chairman, I am quite willing to accept every statement that the hon. Minister of Labour has made here today. I am not arguing on this.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Oh yes, you were. You attacked me and said, after I stated about March 17—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order!

**Mr. Davison:** The hon. Minister of Labour, when I was reading from the memorandum—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Oh, no, that was your point.

**Mr. Davison:** —got up and as much as said, "Well, I do not believe the bare facts either, but we can argue this between ourselves." I think anything I have said here, as far as I am concerned, is the gospel truth and I take any statement that the hon. Minister of Labour has made today, as far as he is concerned, as the gospel truth, but somewhere in between we are not getting anything done and this is the point that I wanted to make. We have got jobs for 42 people and I would say half of those got jobs on their own, so you could take 21 people in three weeks who have got jobs with three different groups working on it. Boy, I would hate to be out of work if we had to depend on the kind of assistance we are getting from these three levels of government.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I do not know which is worse, a Liberal mayor or a Tory government, but a combination of both is devastating.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, the merits of this debate have been lost through the efforts of the New Democratic members, who are just using it as fodder to attempt to make a political football out of it. None of the hon. members who have spoken today has any more interest in the welfare of these men than fly.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I rise on a point of order, Mr. Chairman. No Minister has the right to get up and impute motives that we are just playing politics with an issue, when he has done nothing effective. If you want some withdrawing of charges, I suggest that is the kind of charge that should be withdrawn. This is bluster to cover up the inadequacies of a policy, that is what it is.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Just to the point of order, Mr. Chairman, just so the record is straight, my comments were made after a direct sentence and attack from the hon. leader of the NDP about Tory politics, and those were the words. I think I have a right to answer those words, and so do not talk

about me introducing a particular attack, it is you who needs to apologize.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! I would ask all members of the House please to direct their remarks through the chair. I am going to suggest that no one should impute motives to any member and now the member for Scarborough West is trying to rise on a point of order.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** I was rising on this point of order: Since veracity was in question, I wondered if we could have the truth according to the gospel of St. Randall. The hon. Minister of Economics and Development was rising to his feet. He was cut off in mid-air. Perhaps he would like to tell us—

**Mr. Chairman:** This is really not a point of order.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** The hon. Minister was going to make a statement, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Chairman:** On this point, I would say that all members of the House should accept the Minister's statement.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Of course, the hon. Minister was right.

**Hon. S. J. Randall (Minister of Economics and Development):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a comment on this. I had been in discussion with the president of Studebaker in Canada, not less than two months ago, in which he indicated to me that he was having some difficulty convincing his U.S. parent company that he should advertise and promote. I was interested in trying to find out if we could get some other manufacturing facilities in there, in the way of foreign cars.

At that time, sir, he indicated that it was a profitable operation and Studebaker was going to carry on.

I was as surprised as anybody when the announcement came over the press that the U.S. directors had closed the company. Mr. Grundy called me when he stepped off the plane in Toronto here, that afternoon. The press reports had beaten him to Toronto. I asked him what the score was and he told me.

Within a week we had our people in the immigration department visit Hamilton. We had advised the hon. Minister of Labour we were doing this, because we have a list of skills that are required and there is no use looking for them overseas if we can find them

here. Mr. Clark of our department not only visited Mayor Cops' office, and talked to his people, he visited the personnel manager of Studebaker and, to the best of our knowledge, they were going to give us a list of the people who were going to be laid off—and we would have done our best to place them.

I might say, in fairness to Mayor Cops—who as you know is not of my political faith, he belongs to our friend over here—that he has been working, I think around the clock, trying to find an answer to Studebaker. He was in my office not more than two weeks ago, stating he was going down to the United States to see about making the safety car. He asked my viewpoint on it. I expressed my opinion, that I would give him all the help I could; so I think any inference by the members you are talking about that Mayor Cops was not doing anything, is not quite correct; if I understood you.

I would say: If these men are laid off at Studebaker, and we have a list of their occupations, it is obvious through the Labour department and the information we have, we will try to make sure they get located. They may not be located 24 hours after layoff, but I can assure you there are jobs around and we will certainly do our share, through our department, where we maintain an inventory of skilled labour requirements, to work with the Labour department to find jobs for these people. But people have been working on the Studebaker situation, believe me.

**Mr. Chairman:** Once again, I should remind the members of the House that we are now on vote 904. We did agree to have answers from the Minister on the Studebaker issue under industrial training. I would ask you now to stay with that, if you will, and have him answer any questions in connection with that statement.

**Mr. Davison:** This is just a question for the hon. Minister.

**Mr. Chairman:** I realize that, but we are not on that particular vote now. What we had asked the Minister of Labour to do was to answer questions under industrial training.

**Mr. Davison:** I would like to ask a question. According to my information this department has not met with the union prior to March 30—is this the case?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I have—let us just take this situation—I have given my statement of the facts. I expect the House to accept them. In support of those, I will now

read you a report which I did not think I needed to read in an honourable House.

This is a report, and it reads as follows, from the industrial training branch of the department:

A meeting was held on March 17 at the Studebaker plant, Hamilton, between the joint labour-management committee and Mr. L. Gordge of the department to discuss the provisions of short-term, on-the-job training programmes.

That comes into it because our immediate concern with the situation is to open up the opportunity side for these men.

The initial discussion analyzed the labour situation relating to the Studebaker plant as seen by this committee, and the overall picture is somewhat different from that which previous information has led me to believe. The closure of the plant is the culmination of a series—

and I am giving you the total report, whether it is on this particular point or not:

—is the culmination of a series of what is reported to be layoffs commencing December last. An estimate by a union official suggests that 100 persons who were laid off are still seeking employment. An additional 400 persons have been separated to date and it is anticipated that a further 60 persons will be discharged on final closure of the plant in two or three months time. The purpose of the short term OJT programme was explained to the committee as were the general policies of the industrial training branch in applying the programmes. It was emphasized to the committee that the branch was not a placement agency and that placement was the function of the national employment service. The committee, however, evinced a very strong interest in the programmes and wished to know how they could participate. As a reply to this I could only suggest that a survey be made of the membership—

that is the employees:

—to ascertain who was interested in OJT and to give some indication of the skills which they might be interested in. This information, if then made available to the NES and this branch, would allow us to make an analysis of the OJT requests in the Hamilton area and perhaps the aircraft industry to try to match the employment need with the industrial need, referral to be made through NES. The committee intends to disseminate the information which I gave them.

Which the branch gave them.

Now, this is how much of a meeting it was:

In the form of a newsletter to their membership and have requested that I address a meeting of their membership to explain short-term training. I have informed them that my time is already heavily committed but that if they write to the director with a request that we provide a speaker.

I assigned the same inspector, Mr. Gordge, and he adjusted his programme to meet the membership and spoke to the group of employees—

and this apparently was the purpose of the meeting:

—interested, last night.

I have since received from Mr. Jeffers of the Hamilton NES two requests for short-term employment, involving only four positions, to relocate some of the Studebaker workers, but the response has not been good.

This memo was before last night.

Of 35 companies approached only two showed any interest in retraining. We are, however, presently negotiating with several major companies in the aircraft industry in the Toronto area for short-term training programmes and had anticipated that some of the persons previously employed by Studebaker would be referred to these programmes.

You talk about union contact and contact with organized labour. Now, all of us have heard what has been said to date by the hon. members of the New Democratic Party. I want to name those who have been connected with this situation: Mr. Cheeseman, the president of the local UAW—could we come any closer to the union than the president of the local? —Mr. Stacey, the Studebaker industrial relations officer, and about six others from the UAW.

**Mr. MacDonald:** What are their names?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I just leave my statement at that and you people—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Would the hon. Minister give us the other six names—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not have them, but there were six people from the UAW. Now, this is the report from the man who was there.

**Mr. Davison:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister one question? It may be that we are mixed up a little here.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member may be.

**Mr. Davison:** I think the hon. Minister is talking about a committee that was set up by Studebaker and the workers on the basis of retraining work. Is this what it is? The committee I am talking about is the committee—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** This is a committee that was set up immediately by the company and the union as a joint effort of company and union and we went to that committee.

**Mr. Davison:** Was this a committee that was set up to find jobs for the workers or was there a committee set up—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** My understanding was that it was a committee that was set up to deal with whatever matters arose from the shutdown.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, on this same issue, there is an aspect of it which concerns me a little and I am fascinated by what has been revealed in the House this afternoon by the hon. Minister of Economics and Development.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We are not debating his estimates, we are answering some questions—

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Is the hon. Minister up on a point of order?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I am up on a point of order that we are on vote 904.

**Mr. Chairman:** Let me answer the point of order. I would say that the Minister responsible for this department is the Minister of Labour. If the Minister of Economics and Development wishes to answer any question in connection with it, like any other member in the House, he may do so.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I assume that the hon. Minister of Economics and Development rose as a member of this House and participated in the debate. I am referring to something he said. My question will be directed to the hon. Minister of Labour; they are his estimates and the issue was opened again by him.

It appears that shortly before the plant shutdown the hon. Minister of Economics and Development had the impression that things were going well; and a very short time later, arbitrarily, unexpectedly, the plant closed down. Obviously, one of the Minis-

ters of the Crown was uninformed, and I suspect that the hon. Minister of Labour was also uninformed. I would like to ask him: How does it sit with him, this arrogant affront to the government on the part of the company—this premeditated slap in the face to the government of Ontario and Ministers of the Crown? And what kind of labour-management atmosphere can we be expected to develop in the province of Ontario if this goes unchallenged by the hon. Minister?

I simply want to say, Mr. Chairman, that the committee of which the hon. Minister speaks was set up after the event, not before the event, and that obviously the entire government was taken in by the company's behaviour. That is why, if I can emphasize, Mr. Chairman, we on this side of the House have been saying that you have to have a skills inventory so that these things can be anticipated ahead of time, and so that Ministers of the Crown will not be publicly subjected to humiliation when management acts in a unilateral fashion.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member is off into research now.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Let me ask the hon. Minister: Did they take the time to inform him of their intention?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member could not have been in the House during my estimates because that question was asked of me. Does the hon. member remember? Was he here?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I remember the general—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Does the hon. member not remember my answers? I said that I had not been informed and that I had learned of it in the press. And I said that it was unfortunate—

**Mr. Chairman:** I am going to ask the member to get back on to the vote, please, to vote number 904.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** That is a very friendly word—"unfortunate."

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is a meaningful word.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Oh, the government acts with—

**Mr. Chairman:** I am going to ask the member for Scarborough West if he would stay with the vote.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I am staying with the vote. The government acts, Mr. Chairman, with great alacrity when there is an unwarranted—in their mind—piece of behaviour on the part of the trade union movement. Does the hon. Minister not think that the word “unfortunate” is perhaps an insufficient word? Does the hon. Minister not feel that stronger action should be taken? And may I ask him whether he has any plans in the future to prevent companies acting in this unilateral—

**Mr. Chairman:** Once again I have to remind the member for Scarborough West that, if he wants to, he can bring this up under “research” in vote number 908, but certainly not in debate under the “debate standards.”

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that the entire Studebaker situation and the implications that arise from it technically do not fall within this estimate. The hon. Minister was good enough to open the area of debate by an opening statement to which I assume we, and the official Opposition, can reply. What I am asking him directly on his opening statement is whether he has any plans to correct what he, himself, describes in a kindly way, as an “unfortunate” situation.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think that the Minister did agree to answer any questions in connection with the Studebaker matter, and that is why this was reopened; but the member's questions now, I think, properly come under “research.”

**Mr. Gishorn:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that you should exercise the discretion of trying to direct the debate that has been agreed upon by the hon. Minister in charge of the estimates, and the Opposition. When we asked the question the last time we sat, we asked the hon. Minister if he would investigate and give a report to the House while we were on his estimates so that we could debate it with some knowledge, and I think that is what we are doing.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, in all deference, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development got into the debate and told us what had happened in reference to his department. Surely, the members have a right now to refer to it and I think that this is the time to get this sort of thing off our chests—in particular relation to the problem of the men in Hamilton and the whole question of: Can this happen again in the province of Ontario?

**Mr. Chairman:** The chair recognizes that it is a very serious problem and that all members of the House are interested in it, and there is no effort whatsoever to curtail it. The chair, on the other hand, has been asked to try to keep a sequence and order in the House. There were questions asked, and the Minister promised to answer them, and I think he has answered them. Now, we are off the vote; that is all I have indicated.

**Mr. Davison:** Mr. Chairman, I did ask you before if I could ask the hon. Minister of Economics and Development one question.

**Mr. Chairman:** There is nothing to prevent the member from doing so; if the Minister wishes to answer it, that is up to him.

**Mr. Davison:** My question to the hon. Minister was: When he was speaking, he was telling us what he had done in this situation and he spoke about talking with Studebaker and with Mayor Copps. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he talked to the workers, the union involved in this?

**Hon. Mr. Randall:** When I was talking to Mayor Copps the workers were still working. Studebaker had not turned the key in the lock; everybody had not been laid off; and I think, even as of yesterday, it was said that Studebaker was going to drag on for some time. When I talked to these people, Studebaker was still in operation.

**Mr. Davison:** Did the hon. Minister talk about this new car—this safety car—with Mayor Copps?

**Hon. Mr. Randall:** They were still in operation when they talked about the new car, as far as I know. May I make this observation: I think that Mr. Grundy, the president, when he spoke to me a few months ago, said in complete confidence that his company was going to carry on. However, he was called to a meeting in Indianapolis, and the Studebaker company decided that they were not going to carry on; and the man informed me the minute the situation had changed.

I might also point out to the hon. member—if he knows the history of Studebaker—that they have three other operations in this country. One is a major appliance manufacturing operation up in Galt, and they are not, to my mind, going to vacate. They are going to use the money that they salvage out of operation to find other businesses in Canada and if you look at their U.S. statements since they got out of the

automobile business, they are now employing more people and investing more capital in businesses that will give them a better return.

So I think it is unfair to say that Studebaker just turned the key in the door and walked away. What they are trying to do is use their investors' money to provide more jobs, not fewer, and I think they should get credit for this. It means they have found an operation that was not to their liking and was not making money, and they decided that they were going to put their money where they can employ more people and get a bigger return for the investor. I do not think there is anything wrong with this; this is the free enterprise system.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** What about the people in the interim?

**Hon. Mr. Randall:** They will find jobs, I am sure they will find jobs. There is a shortage of people in almost every town in this country at the present time. All anyone has to do is go and look at the needs of manufacturers in Galt alone. They can use ten people per factory in Galt today, if they could get them.

Now these people want to work in Hamilton and I appreciate they do not want to move away. I opened a \$25 million truck plant for Ford in Oakville last Friday and Ford cannot turn out enough products. If these people are interested in the automobile manufacturing business, it is obvious to me that they can get a job by driving to Oakville. In many cases they can find jobs in line with their skills.

They are not going to be thrown out in the street indefinitely, but if they go out today it does not necessarily mean they are going to get upset if they do not go to work tomorrow. Everybody is trying to place these people into jobs where they fit and I think Studebaker, co-operating with The Department of Labour and co-operating with us, is going to find the opportunities for these people.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am going to remind members of the House that the Minister responsible for this department is the Minister of Labour, and I would like to revert to 904.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make one brief appeal to the hon. Minister and I think he may agree with me. I think I said that he agreed that it

would be a problem with this shutdown in regard to the age of the people involved, and I think we have to admit this is the sore point. I think the hon. Minister could help in this situation. I think it should be beholden on him to bring forward Bill No. 35, An Act to prevent discrimination in employment because of age, get it through the committee of the whole House and request the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor to come in and pass it, and let us tell industry that they have to give consideration to these people.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It was held up last night at the request of the hon. member's colleagues.

**Mr. Davison:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order here, it really was not held up. The hon. Minister was asked two weeks ago if he would bring this forward. His answer to me at that time was, "It will come up in the general order of the House."

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** If you bring a bill up quickly, why then you have brought it too fast. Now let us not have this double-talk around here; we have had enough of it.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, I do not think the hon. Minister can make such a remark as its being double-talk. When I questioned him before the orders of the day to bring forward Bill No. 35 in due haste, I said we would refrain from any obstructing, such as amendments. The hon. Minister did not see fit that it was important enough at the time and so we decided to move amendments on the bill.

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Chairman, now that we seem to have gone full circle and come back to vote 902—

**Mr. Chairman:** We are not on vote 902. I suggest to the member that we have not reopened the vote on 902. This House agreed to have the Minister answer questions in connection with this vote and that was done.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question. My reference to vote 902 was that we asked the question about the Studebaker situation in the vote on industrial training. We thought it was an appropriate place for the hon. Minister to make a statement. He was not in a position at that time to make a statement; he has now made his statement.

The hon. Minister has now read to us a memorandum which took place on March 17

—and why that could not have been divulged to us last week when the vote was under discussion I will never know—and the hon. Minister has referred to the fact that discussions about short-term training were going to take place with the aircraft industry in the Metropolitan Toronto area, with a view to finding out whether or not short-term training courses could be made available. Now, has any progress been made in this area? Is any effort being made to match people with available jobs?

This is his responsibility; this is his government's responsibility. And I would like to know specifically, have discussions taken place with the aircraft industry, what progress has been made, and is there any likelihood there will be jobs of some kind available within that industry, or not?

**Mr. Chairman:** At this particular time I am going to rule the questions out of order. We are not back on 902 on this particular phase of it. I asked the Minister to answer any questions he had in connection with the Studebaker incident.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** With respect to the Studebaker matter, I will speak as to what I personally have done because I know about that best of all and I am not speaking from any hearsay. When this matter became difficult—and it was obvious that there are other people apart from the New Democratic Party in this province who are concerned about people and social welfare, including the hon. leader of this government (Mr. Robarts) and the Ministers.

When this thing became apparent—that men were going to be displaced in such a large block—I personally made my own survey and I contacted responsible people. I stopped my survey after I had six contacts with industry within the Hamilton area. And I kept my contacts to the Hamilton area, because that is the prime area where the men would want to stay to be employed. I did not even expand it to the Oakville area, nor to Toronto nor the Galt area.

When I received assurance, in estimated figures of what capacity and what positions were available within the area, from the employers I contacted—when I reached 425 I stopped, because it was indicated to me, from the responsible people with whom I had spoken that—and they had answered me in this vein, so I will tell you how they spoke to me.

I said, "You know about the Studebaker situation?" They said, "Yes." Then I said, "What possibility is there that your firm will be able to take up, on a permanent basis, some of these men from Studebaker?" And in some instances they were able to speak immediately, and in others they called me back later that day.

The answers were in the vein that: "We can take 50, or 25," and that is what we are looking to. One said he could take 100, and another 90. I think these were reasonable answers that were given to me. In some instances, they were going to have to make adjustments to take these people in, or to take as many as they indicated they hoped they would be able to take. But the total number was some 425, as I have said.

The position that I have taken is that the machinery must first work, then let us see what comes out of this. We are watching the progress of this thing every day. Against this, two things will come. I hope there is no undue delay in these men being placed but I gave you an honest, direct answer when I said that I was optimistic about these people being picked up with respect to employment. I think that was a fair answer to what I regarded as a fair subject for debate in the House.

As to this particular situation—I have not seen this situation happen before—I am going to be very much interested, and so is the government of this province, as to just whether those companies do take up those men that they told me they would.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The record so far does not indicate it.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Some of them indicated to me that it would take a few weeks for them to put themselves in the position to take on these people. In the meantime—I do not like unemployment insurance, I do not like any of that sort of thing, I think it is horrid, frankly, even to think about it—but that is what these arrangements are and why they exist. In the meantime, our job is to get these men—whether we are directly responsible for national employment service or not, that technicality does not bother me; I am interested in seeing these men engaged in a job, preferably a job that suits them and one where they are going to be happy. Those are some of the factors which interest me as the Minister of Labour.

To achieve that, I would think it would take some extra time if you are going to achieve the personal assessment by the worker himself, to which I made reference

earlier this afternoon. You cannot have all of the pluses on one side. If the man is going to have the advantage of a personal look-around, which I think he ought to have, then you cannot have rapidity of placement. It is just about as simple as that.

This is an important matter and I do not begrudge the hour or the time that has been spent on it because it is something that engages our attention and my interest as much as anybody's in the House.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves that the committee of supply rise and report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report progress and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

#### NOTICE OF MOTION

**Clerk of the House:** Notice of motion No. 20, by Mr. G. Bukator.

Resolution:

that a select committee of this House be appointed to inquire into and report upon all aspects of pollution in the waters of the Great Lakes and the problems of air pollution in Ontario.

**Mr. G. Bukator** (Niagara Falls): I move, seconded by Mr. Newman, resolution No. 20 standing in my name.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to take part in this serious debate pertaining to water and air pollution in the province of Ontario.

I would like to preface my remarks by saying to this House, Mr. Speaker, that I do not intend to get involved in a personal attack on either the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett) or his colleague, the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin (Mr. Root) who is on the water resources commission. I feel they report to us from time to time with their information service and they tell us of the conditions and what they are doing about pollution in the province and we are well informed with their side of the story.

It seems that we have come to a point, in my mind, where we just cannot quite agree with this knowledge that they give us. They tell us that conditions are being improved throughout, at least in a fashion, and I know they are spending many millions of

dollars to do so, Mr. Speaker. But we read the papers, we get reports, we have an opportunity to discuss these problems with people along the lakeshores and in the municipalities, and we find there are many areas that need cleaning up and they need it done immediately, not in the future with reports.

I would like to make reference to *Maclean's* magazine of November 1, 1965, and it makes reference to Lake Erie. The title to that particular account is "Death of a Great Lake."

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Bukator:** It is nice to see the back-benchers back here to my left. Just a few minutes ago, Mr. Speaker, I had an opportunity—can one not comment on what goes on in this House, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will look after the back-benchers.

**Mr. Bukator:** Well, they were not here to be looked after just two minutes ago, this is the point I was trying to make. It would be nice if they would have a little respect when one was trying to make a point, and keep their comments to themselves.

The article says:

Lake Erie might have outlived the human race. Instead, it's becoming a 10,000-square-mile dead sea. By smothering it with pollution, man is making it an odorous, slime-covered graveyard—and we may have already passed the point of no return.

This was written by one Alan Edmonds. I would like to make reference to some of his comments.

Symbols of death that chart Erie's final throes. They talk about the mayfly—otherwise called Hexagenia, when it first vanished in 1953. Then in 1956 it disappeared for good. It helped prove Erie was not only dying, in places it was dead.

Apparently this is a food for a certain type of fish and I will tell you about that a little later on. It makes reference to fish.

Coincidentally, the blue and yellow pickerel vanished soon after the mayfly, crippling the fishing industry on the lake. It is likely Erie's polluted water is now fit only for coarse fish.

Algae, a primitive life form, looks like green slime and is nourished by pollution. They have Lake Erie in a death lock; some say, they have set up a cancerous life cycle that cannot be broken.

And then it makes reference to fertilizers:

They help make the Erie drainage area a land of plenty, but when they drain into the lake they fertilize weeds that clog several bays, one of which looks like a field of wheat.

I will comment on that one a little later also:

The consumption of soap, which did less damage to the lake, is declining. Use of detergents with high phosphate content is rising. A ton of phosphate can breed 700,000 tons of algae.

And then the chlorides:

Chlorides are salt. Much of Erie's content is washed in from roads, where it's used to clear snow. While "enriching," it is a mounting threat to the lake as a source of drinking water.

The gentleman goes on to say in his account:

Along the Ontario shore of Erie, where pollution is not as obvious as it is in the United States, the economies of the small communities, largely dependent on the influx of sport fishermen, has suffered repeatedly for several summers now. In Rondeau Bay, for instance, which is about a third of the way along the lake from the western end, weeds grow to the surface and in the words of a local marina owner, make the bay look "like a field of wheat."

Fertilizer washed off farmland has nourished the weeds to unprecedented growth. And as lake levels also dropped, the weeds grew above the surface. With \$7,000 contributed by local residents, floating weed cutters were built and the fishing channels they cut has helped revive sport fishing. Meanwhile, beaches along the southern shores closed as they became polluted, clogged with dead fish or animals, covered with slime algae, or so alive with bacteria they were a health hazard.

A man was making reference to the fishing industry in the lake and he purchased a unit to provide fishing for the people who come in there in the summer time to catch blue and yellow pickerel. He bought this business in 1958 when the fishing was quite good. Now he rents a couple of boats a day, he says. Eight or nine years back the fishermen would have rented all these boats by Friday night. Then they would be out all weekend and come back with a whole mess of big, beautiful blue pickerel. Now there is only sheephead and carp. So what have you got? No fish, no fishermen, no beach and no people.

This particular account was written by Dr. Robert Ferguson:

It is dying so fast in fact, some scientists say Erie soon will become North America's dead sea, because of what Dr. Robert Ferguson, the Canadian biologist who studies Lake Erie for the Ontario government, calls "the great gaps in our knowledge, we have spent neither time nor money to fill." There are highly technical disputes among sanitary experts and biologists as to what precisely did kill off the mayfly and the pickerel and other more desirable marine life in Lake Erie.

Dr. Langford, about whom you have all heard from time to time pertaining to this very serious problem, has taken it upon himself to tell the country about it. Dr. Langford, who heads the University of Toronto Great Lakes institution, says that some rivers on the Canadian side, including the Thames and Grand rivers, "are just as deserving as the American waterways of the description, 'open cesspools.'" Dr. Ferguson again, says:

Cleaning up the pollution would undoubtedly help the fish but I have yet to see it conclusively proved to be responsible for the disappearance of the pickerel.

Overfishing is at least as important a factor. The truth is, we are not spending enough money and time studying the lake and the fish to have any hard answers. We can mostly only theorize.

And I agree with him that money is not being spent to clean up the condition that should have been looked into many years ago.

I was in receipt of a copy of—getting a little closer to home where I am a little better acquainted with the problem—

Mr. G. H. Peck (Scarborough Centre): Let's hope so!

Mr. Bukator: I do not think anyone in this House has a right to laugh about such a serious matter. I think that you need not live on Lake Erie to know the conditions of that polluted area. I do not think one has to live in Toronto to know that the lakeshore here is polluted beyond recovery. I have been down on the lakeshore, Mr. Speaker, on occasion and the only spot I noticed people swimming was in that pool at Sunnyside. I have looked in the water and I have seen the algae that people talk about and I certainly would not let any of my chil-

dren into it. And that is right here at our back door. I do not live in Toronto, but I know these conditions exist.

I have the water quality survey of the Welland river in 1964-65, put out by the Ontario water resources commission. They made a survey of an area that I am well acquainted with. They make reference to the waters of the Niagara river, and especially the Welland river from beyond Welland to the Niagara river. They have outlined a legend: The Welland river survey, location of survey stations, and what they did in those areas. I would not want to bore you with statistics that some of you are well acquainted with, but I would like to tell you my experience with that particular area.

A few years ago, I made reference in this House to the city of Welland, with its intersection of waterways, the Welland river and the Welland canal; the city was belching raw sewage into the river and into the canal; industries have been polluting those waters, as I remember them, since I was a young boy and that is quite some time.

A survey has been made, and the water resources commission has now found that there is serious pollution there, especially by industry. And they, in this particular survey, indicate what has happened and how it is happening and who the culprits are that are doing this particular job. They talk of the gallonage that goes through industry, the gallonage of water that goes through the city waterworks plant, and they inform us that this is a very serious problem. However, Mr. Speaker, now they know the condition is there, now they know the seriousness of the problem, I would ask the hon. Minister and his colleagues when they are going to persuade the industries along the Welland river to clean up the pollution they are responsible for in those waters.

I do believe that, a year or two ago—I am sorry that the hon. member for Welland (Mr. Morningstar) is not here—he informed this House that they were doing something about building disposal plants, putting in the necessary sewerage system to clean up at least the portion that the city spills into that river. I know that the members of the water resources commission and the hon. Minister will tell me what they have done to date—according to our local paper, not too much. The job was supposed to have started some two years ago. The industrial wastes that are dropped into those rivers are deposited there by several plants.

Quite some time ago, the international joint commission on water pollution had a

meeting in the city of Niagara Falls, and I will not be too far out on my dates when I say about 1948 or 1949. They had representation before that commission telling their story; and, in most cases, they said they did not pollute the water—they were just using the water and then putting it back into the stream again.

The glass fabrication plant, the Ford plant, have established a unit at the Queen Elizabeth Way and the Welland river, above the intake to the hydro powerhouse, where they take these polluted waters out of the river, chlorinate them, purify them, use them, and put them back in the river in a better condition than when they took them out. One unit! The plants above have not only killed off the necessary growth that comes into a stream like that for the fish life, but there are animals—there are, yes, raccoons and rabbits and many other domestic animals—who have died from getting down to those waters and drinking them.

You have this all in this particular report. I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that if that is so, then why do they not persuade or meet with these people and say, "You are the offenders. You are doing this job, and you must purify your water before you put it back into the streams again"?

I have a friend, my hon. colleague to the right of me, who often makes reference to the American side. I find that, in Chicago and Lake Michigan, they have got together with industrialists and have persuaded them to spend many millions of dollars to clean up the waters they use before they put them back into the lake again.

**An hon. member:** What about Detroit?

**Mr. Bukator:** The probable cost of \$100 million—the hon. member should tell us about Detroit; he lives closer to it. I have never heard this gentleman raise his voice in the House pertaining to the pollution in his area. Now I stand to be corrected, he might have, but he has never impressed me with what he has said on that particular subject—

**Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce):** He just interjects in a timid way.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** A lot of silly nonsense.

**An hon. member:** Where is the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume)?

**Mr. Bukator:** Is that where he comes from?

I could check on it, but he has never impressed me that much that I have ever tried to find out where he does come from really, or what he represents—because he sits here doing a good job, Mr. Speaker, of filling a chair doing nothing, when it comes to this particular subject.

**An hon. member:** Shame on you!

**Mr. Bukator:** Well, it is true. The probable cost of \$100 million is steep even for these plants. There is no economic return on the building of such abatement facilities. "Unquestionably, we are being pushed too fast," argued one official, and I suppose it would be an argument of management in those cases. But there are a few of these plants that are going to spend the bulk of that money to do something about the pollution. I must admit it is much more serious on the American side, because of their population, than it is on the Canadian side.

From Buffalo down to the Horseshoe Falls, I have heard people make reference to the fact that they not only allow the raw sewage and industrial waste to be dropped into those waters, to be thrown into the streams and down to the falls, but I have heard them make reference to the falls as being a giant Mixmaster of pollution. I think that would be a good illustration of that particular subject.

A most recent account in our local paper—and I have pictures here from the *Niagara Falls Review*—on March 23, 1966, that is not too long ago, told of a gentleman there who has been very active in the conservation of that area. We see pictures here with—"oil deposits cling to brush at the river's edge." We see a lot of debris: "Oil slick appears at Port Robinson's shore."

I suppose this particular subject that I speak of now pretty well fits every municipality that does not have proper facilities to clean up the industrial and domestic wastes. I think this particular account bears reading:

#### OIL DEPOSITS POSE THREAT ALONG THE RIVER

Conditions in the polluted Welland river have worsened and an investigation has been launched by the Ontario water resources commission.

Now I hope this is so. It says it has been launched and if these hon. gentlemen tell me they are doing something about it, I would be glad to find out what their final report on the matter will be. To continue:

Large deposits of thick oil accumulating in the Port Robinson area, present the

newest danger to aquatic and wildlife in the vicinity of the polluted waters. Some observers believe that the oil was dumped into the river near Welland and has made its way downstream.

The danger is not confined to birds and fish, according to Douglas E. Elliot, chairman of the information and education advisory board of the Niagara peninsula conservation authority. The soil is a fire hazard, he said. Deposits accumulated along the shoreline might be ignited by bonfires in the area.

Mr. Elliot said the problem is the responsibility of the Ontario water resources commission. The commission, he said, has failed to uncover specific sources of the oil, although it is obviously coming from an industry somewhere.

There is only one place it can come from and that is from Welland city and the industries along the way, until it comes to the intersection of the hydro-power canal. All of the wastes accumulated at this point go down through the Sir Adam Beck power plant, down the Niagara river and they wind up in the riding of my hon. colleague from Lincoln (Mr. Welch).

At Niagara-on-the-Lake, only a year ago you may recall, fish were lying on the shore. They tell me the fish were two or three feet deep. They claim that the ice conditions did that because they had an exceptionally long, cold winter and the ice apparently killed off the fish. Regardless of how it came about, it is my opinion—and I do not know who would dispute it after reading this—it is the industrial waste that does it.

The commission, he said, had failed to uncover the specific source of the oil, although it is obviously coming from industry somewhere.

Mr. Elliot said the Welland outdoorsmen's club, of which he is the secretary, was one of the first agencies to complain of the situation. He represented the club and the conservation authority in soliciting the aid of the Ontario water resources commission.

Again I want to give this particular department its due, it is trying to do a job with a very little amount of money. They do not want to push industry and they do not want to push municipalities for two reasons: one is maybe they cannot afford to finance, and the second is that it would be a terrible thing to push people about, especially when you are in the government because it does not get too many votes. I would not think that

the government or these particular people would do that. But I am wondering what I would do if I were in their position.

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** What about the health of people?

**Mr. Bukator:** They never consider that. The facts are that they never consider it because nothing has been done. Yes, I agree with what has been said, someone has to be pushed and I am hoping that I am getting through to some of the hon. members across the floor, through you, Mr. Speaker. I hope they can realize this low-pressure type of salesmanship is not my method. I usually blast away until someone tells me I am out of order.

In this particular case I thought I would present the facts and I know before this session is finished that they will no doubt tell us their side of the story. It will be most interesting to hear. But I say to you, as I see it, Mr. Speaker, absolutely nothing has been done on this particular stream from Buffalo—the full length of the Niagara river from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, from the city of Welland through to the hydro canal and down to Niagara-on-the-Lake or to Lake Ontario.

Nothing has been done, except by municipalities that have built their own sewage disposal plants, paid for by their own taxpayers, for which this government has a tendency, from time to time, to take credit.

When I was the reeve of that little village of Chippawa, we built a sewage disposal plant because we thought it ought to be done. It was a very small unit to service some 3,500 people. We, the taxpayers of that village, paid for that unit and the distribution system and the pumping stations.

I came into this House and I found that they reported to us that this municipality and that one and the next one, including the city of Niagara Falls, spent \$5 million for a disposal plant. I would take it from what I heard here, if I did not know the municipal end of it, that this government did something about it.

**An hon. member:** They did not do a thing.

**Mr. Bukator:** They did nothing; the taxpayers of those areas are doing their job, as I see it. Fort Erie built a new unit and they are doing their job. This government has done nothing but try to persuade, in a quiet way, the representatives of those areas to do something about it.

They came up with one gem: The Ontario Paper Mills, according to one of the last reports, is finally going to spend—and they

have not done it yet—in the neighbourhood of \$300,000 to do something about cleaning up the pollution that they have belched out into Lake Gibson and throughout that area for these many years.

**Mr. G. A. Kerr (Halton):** What about the financing? Does the Ontario water resources commission not do that?

**Mr. Bukator:** Financing? Oh, yes, I will tell the hon. member how they do it. They come into a municipality—I am glad the hon. member brought that point up—where they cannot afford to build their own plant. The water resources commission says to them; “We must build a disposal plant.” It is built through their engineers, and they call for tenders and they do an exceptionally good job—this is the Ontario water resources commission. I would like someone to correct me if I am wrong.

**Mr. Kerr:** The hon. member is right.

**Mr. Bukator:** Apparently I am right to this point; and then they say to that municipality, “It costs three mills in your taxes to maintain that or five mills,” and they extract that from the municipality. Now, what has the water resources commission done?

**An hon. member:** Botched it up.

**Another hon. member:** The hon. member said they were doing nothing.

**Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland):** The city of Welland has to spend \$1 million to assist to clear up that river.

**Mr. Bukator:** I am pleased that my friend, the hon. member for Welland is back in the House again.

**An hon. member:** How much money was it the city of Welland was going to spend there?

**Another hon. member:** A million dollars.

**Mr. Bukator:** The Speaker points to the clock and I have used up my allotment of time but I would like to make this one point.

The city of Welland is going to spend \$1 million to clean up the sewage disposal and the industrial wastes it is belching into that river, and it claims it is going to do it now. The same hon. member stood up in this House two years ago and said it was going to do it, and nothing has been done to this point.

**Mr. Morningstar:** Oh, the hon. member is wrong. He should come up and have a look; come up over the weekend and I will show you what is being done.

Mr. Bukator: Mr. Elliot explained—and I know the hon. member for Welland knows Mr. Elliot, he is apparently a good supporter of the hon. member for Welland—it says that Mr. Elliot explained that in 1963 the city council passed an official resolution calling for the establishment of a treatment plant but no action was taken. He said again in 1965 that it was indicated that the city would undertake the project, but once again, no action was taken.

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre): Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to take part in the debate on resolution No. 20 that stands in the name of the hon. member for Niagara Falls. This resolution reads as follows:

That a select committee of this House be appointed to inquire into and report upon all aspects of pollution in the waters of the Great Lakes and the problems of air pollution in Ontario.

This probably is the place where we should start to talk about air pollution because this air certainly has been polluted, as far as I am concerned, many times in this House.

Pollution of water and air is a matter which is receiving a great deal of attention. Much has been written emphasizing the extent to which man has polluted the elements and research is being conducted to discover the practices by which damage has been done, and is continuing to be done, and is endeavouring to find methods whereby pollution may be eliminated, or at least, the condition improved.

Pollution of the air is rarely found other than in a region in which there is a highly industrial concentration. As a matter of fact, there is no pollution of air up my way.

The pollution of water is generally to be found wherever an urban settlement, even of small dimensions, has developed. It has long been recognized that pollution is caused by insufficient treatment of sewage carrying human and industrial wastes, and a comparatively recent widespread use of detergents has created pollution for which an adequate treatment has not been found.

During the past quarter century, there has been an ever-increasing use of chemicals in agriculture lands for the control of insects, rodents and undesired vegetation, the spraying of forests to control insect pests and the spraying of bodies of water to destroy plants and insect larvae.

It has been stated that the residue of the chemicals applied in the forests and through the land have been leached out of the

ground by rain and have thus been added to the ground water. It is also stated that, in the entire water pollution problem, there is probably nothing more disturbing than the threat of widespread contamination of ground water. It is not possible to add pesticides to water anywhere without threatening the purity of water everywhere. Seldom, if ever, does nature operate in closed and separate compartments and she has not done so in distributing the earth's water supply.

Rain falling on the land settles down through the pores and cracks in soil and in rocks, penetrating deeper and deeper until eventually it reaches a zone where all the pores of the rock are filled with water, a dark subsurface sea, rising under hills, sinking beneath valleys. This ground water is always on the move, sometimes at a pace so slow that it travels no more than 50 feet a year and sometimes rapidly, by comparison, so that it moves nearly one-tenth of a mile in a day.

It travels by unseen waterways until here and there it comes to the surface as a spring, or perhaps it is tapped to feed a well. Mostly it contributes to streams, and so to rivers and lakes, except for what enters streams directly as rain or surface runoff.

All the running water of the earth's surface was at one time, ground water and so in a very real and frightening sense, pollution of the ground water is pollution of water everywhere.

In travelling through Ontario, one can see indication of serious pollution in the Great Lakes—particularly in Lake Erie, which the hon. member for Niagara Falls has mentioned—the release of industrial waste into streams in what appears to be an untreated state, and in many cases, an excessive growth of algae. The Ontario water resources commission is primarily responsible, for it was given the power to take the action necessary to ensure that water of satisfactory quality is maintained in lakes and streams through adequate treatment of industrial and municipal wastes and in the dilution of their effluence.

Section 26 of The Ontario Water Resources Commission Act states that the commission has the supervision of all surface waters and ground waters in Ontario used as a source of water supply and may examine any surface and ground waters in Ontario from time to time to determine what, if any, pollution exists and the causes thereof.

In The Conservation Authorities Act, works undertaken by a conservation authority

are referred to as schemes, and section 1, subsection 1, defines it as:

A scheme undertaken by an authority for the purpose of the conservation, restoration and development of natural resources, other than gas, oil, coal and minerals, and the control of waters in order to prevent floods and pollution, or for any of such purposes.

The Ontario water resources commission and conservation authorities are both made responsible in various degrees for the detection of pollution and the remedial measures applied to eliminate or reduce pollution to an acceptable level.

In the areas of Ontario which are included in conservation authorities, the degree of success and speed with which pollution is controlled will, in a large measure, depend upon the co-operation between the Ontario water resources commission and the conservation authorities.

The select committee on conservation authorities visited each of the 34 authorities during the past summer and fall and not only saw at first hand the accomplishments of these authorities, but discussed with many of the local people their ultimate aims. We saw rivers, streams and lakes polluted. We were impressed by the membership of the authorities without exception. They are sincere and dedicated people, facing problems of every magnitude and kind.

Mr. Speaker, we have taken our geography for granted, and the present need is to repair our landscape after many generations of abuse—rivers without water, flooded communities, polluted lakes, streams barren of fish, ravaged forests, and farms without soil. The challenge rings loud and clear; there is a tremendous job to be done.

It might be interesting to note that man's body is 71 per cent water and it takes several pints a day to keep it functioning properly. We use water for washing, cooking and drinking. We swim in it and boat and ski on it. An average home uses more than 100 gallons per day. Animals must have water; a cow will drink up to 15 gallons per day. Plants need water; a big tree may use up to 300 gallons of water on a summer day.

Our industries use enormous quantities of water; it takes 20,000 gallons of water to make a ton of steel; paper mills and oil refineries, for instance, would not be able to operate without huge quantities of water. Water is important and necessary in many other ways. Millions of tons of cargo are

shipped on it every year; forest industries float some of their logs to mills in water; water turns the turbines and produces the steam needed to make electric power.

An interesting thing about water is that it can be used several times, if it is kept in good condition. The water that floats the ships through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie can go on to turn the turbines of Ontario Hydro at Niagara Falls, cool machinery in a Toronto factory and water lawns in Montreal. This is only possible, of course, if the water is kept in good condition.

No matter how much water we use, there is never any left, or any more. The endless cycle of rain runoff into the sea, the evaporation into the clouds and more rain, guarantees that water will always cover three-quarters of the earth's surface. Nevertheless, the supply is limited. Ninety-nine per cent is either salty or frozen, and we are polluting the small remainder so fast that the world is approaching a water crisis.

Canadians have only to look around them to see what a puny effort we have made to deal with pollution. Detergent froth boils down our streams; industrial wastes pour into our lakes and rivers at a faster rate than we can flush it into the sea.

The United States estimates that it will cost \$40 billion to clean up its rivers and lakes over the next decade, but rather than meet the problem, it has been suggested that the U.S. tap the remaining pure water from Canada. This cannot be allowed to happen, not while efforts to clean up the existing accessible supply in both the United States and Canada are receiving only bare support in either country.

Mr. Speaker, pollution of water was debated on resolution No. 8, submitted by the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver), by several hon. members of this House. I will not enlarge on any statement they made at that time.

But, Mr. Speaker, the OWRC, on August 11, 1965, announced its expanded role in sewage and water—the establishment of a new policy for dealing with the financing, construction and the operating of sewage and water works in the province. Everyone welcomed the announcement. I know the members of my committee on conservation welcomed it because in our travels through the province this summer we could see much of the pollution over streams and lakes caused by municipalities unable to finance treatment plants.

The release of industrial waste is apparently being allowed to continue without

objection. It is time, I think, that we got tough with industry or anyone who pollutes our waters. And all government departments must co-operate in order to preserve our natural resources.

Mr. Speaker, I said earlier in my remarks that the challenge rings loud and clear. There is a tremendous job to be done. Instead of appointing another select committee as is suggested in this resolution, the terms of reference of the conservation committee could be expanded to take in air pollution, as water pollution is already covered.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate, I might say at the outset that the resolution as outlined calls attention to a very important facet of a problem which we all face. So as far as the problem is concerned, I want to say a few words about it. But I am not sure that I would entirely agree with the solution recommended and I will have a word to say about that later on.

Now the hon. members who have already spoken, Mr. Speaker, have talked a great deal about the pollution of water and the use of water. The hon. member for Simcoe Centre has just indicated the various uses that water has; and I suppose the page boys in this House would say this House runs on water as well, because they certainly have to provide a great quantity of it day after day and they are doing a good job for us in that respect.

One thing we have to recognize is that while it is true that water is extremely important in the economy of man, we are coming to the place now where this is going to be even more true. Man needs, as the speaker has just told us, about five pints of water a day for his own personal consumption and, in addition to that, the great quantity he talked about. But today, in this area of North America, industrial development is building up; we find that the 5.5 million people, who will be here over the next 20 years or so, are going to need water beyond our present imagining.

In 1960 industry consumed 46 per cent of the water used in the United States as compared with eight per cent used by the public at large, we are told. Furthermore, much of the industry along the Great Lakes was located here because of the great supply of fresh water and because people felt that this was an inexhaustible supply. But the increased need of industry will produce, by 1980, a need for approximately three times the requirement of today. And our use of it in air-conditioners, and in all

kinds of appliances, will also triple our personal consumption. This means that, with a fixed quantity of water, we are going to need at least three times the amount that we are using today. In other words, we are either going to have to clean up the present situation or we are going to have to find new sources—and those new sources are decreasing all the time.

Mr. Speaker, I have before me a report with which many of the hon. members are familiar, issued by the Canadian council of resource Ministers. In it they state something of the cost of pollution to our society. The conclusion is that it costs about \$1.1 billion annually—air and water pollution in this country—\$50 per Canadian per year on the average. And this means, as far as Ontario is concerned, it is costing us \$437 million a year. That is actual cost. Of course, in addition to the money cost, there is the cost in health. And the report goes on to say that deaths between the ages of 50 and 70 from lung diseases are twice as great among persons living in an area where the air is polluted than among those in the clean-air areas. So I put before this House this very simple proposition. We are now spending over \$400 million because of polluted water and air. \$400 million is a large amount of money, and I do not suppose we can ever save that completely by remedial measures. But at least we can cut down this loss immeasurably. And it means that, by the investment of funds, we can save great amounts of money now being wasted because of our carelessness.

Of course, I think all of us are familiar with the various ways in which we are polluting our water and our air. We have talked about them time after time in this House: The pollutants from industry and from our municipalities, and the need for speed-up in dealing with these problems; in the Great Lakes area and in Muskoka, in our river channels, our boats—myriads of outboards, runabouts and cabin cruisers; the coastal freighters and the grain boats and the ore boats now plying our lakes into our harbours—are spewing all kinds of pollutants into the water, day after day, year after year. We have, as has just been noted, the problem of pesticides and herbicides—chemicals that are now being put into our soil, sprayed over our forests, and even over our lake areas, on our lawns and trees. These pollutants are going into the soil, to underground sources of water, and in this way polluting the underground water and polluting the rivers and then the lakes.

Then, of course, there is the matter of detergents. In the short space of ten years we are told they have captured about 90 per cent of the household market, almost the entire production. Currently, billions of pounds annually are being flushed down into the plumbing lines and discharged into our streams and into our lakes. And those detergents are causing the foaming—putting chemicals into the water which develop the growth of algae and bacteria. We are facing a problem of great magnitude.

As far as smoke is concerned, this province has a real problem here. Right in this metropolitan area the authorities are struggling with this. The other day word came from the Beachville area of tuberculosis, and our hon. Minister assured us that the dust from the quarries there is not causing the tuberculosis and not likely a contributing factor to it at this point. But the fact is that people in that quarry area are living in polluted air. Great clouds of dust coming up from those quarries means dirt in the homes of people, dirt in the lungs, and in the long run it cannot be a healthy situation.

The same is true right across this province where smokestack after smokestack is belching its pollutants into the atmosphere. This problem has to be faced and it ought to be faced soon.

I, this afternoon, would hesitate to say that the solution offered by our good friend from Niagara Falls is the solution that we want. He proposes that a select committee of the House be appointed to inquire into and report upon all aspects of pollution in the waters of the Great Lakes and the problem of air pollution in Ontario. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have here on the desk—and my files are full of them—reports of bodies that have, time after time, looked into this problem. Here is a three-part survey "Report on the pollution of Lake Erie and its tributaries," carried out by United States departments of health, education and welfare, public health service; one from the Great Lakes institute; the University of Toronto survey; the interim report of the international joint commission. And that joint commission is now undertaking a full-fledged survey of the needs, and what should be done. This interim report was tabled because of the urgency of the situation.

Then, of course, all of us are familiar with report after report from the Ontario water resources commission. Almost every week there comes a summary of some new report of pollution which is being caused by indus-

try, or by municipalities, or by small plants, here and there, throughout the province—and, of the necessity of cleaning up these sources of pollution.

These surveys have been made, are being made, in great quantities. I think what we need today is not so much studies in this respect, but action. I have here, before me, information which tells of the kind of situation that has transpired, if I can find it. Dr. Berry, for example, in one of his reports, tells us that there is much duplication in the studies, and sometimes one department is carrying on a duplication of a study of another department. Dr. Berry says the federal government is active mainly in pollution investigation of boundary waters, like the Great Lakes. It also gives money towards provincial water control projects; and they would like to see these co-ordinated and would like to see the federal government in this to pay for more basic research. Says Dr. Berry:

I have known of several times when two bodies in different parts of Canada were doing the same basic research. What a waste of time and money.

And then we have a report here from Dr. Langford, who is often quoted in this House, one of the great authorities in this whole field.

He says a recent study undertaken by the Canadian institute of international affairs to determine the extent to which this proliferation has gone—proliferation of studies—came up with the surprising fact that there are 77 Canadian and international agencies concerned with some aspect of the Great Lakes. There never was a better illustration of the old saying, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." A large measure of responsibility for the neglect of the lakes is due to the fact that there has been no ministry of government charged with the specific duty of guarding our most important natural resource.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would say, rather than enter upon a new study by a select committee of this House, we should put responsibility where it ought to be, upon the Minister in this House—because this is the only place we can put responsibility as far as this Legislature is concerned—and say to him: "Gather together the information we now have from the OWRC, from all these surveys that have been done, and the international joint committee." Then he can go to his Cabinet colleagues and say, "We must have the funds to clean up this situation, to save this \$400-odd million that is now being

wasted through air and water pollution in this province." And that done, then we could look forward to some real results in this province.

Further study, at this point, would seem to be useless in view of the study that has now transpired. I see what has happened, for example, in the Ruhr valley. I understand something of what might be done and what is now known. *Time*, October 1, 1965 tells us:

The Ruhr: Flowing through West Germany's most concentrated industrial region, the river remains clean enough for swimming and boating within the shadow of smokestacks all because of the Rivervoon, a co-operative society of 250 municipalities and 2,200 industries along the river.

The society gets results with a simple principle: He who pollutes the water must pay the cost of pollution. Carefully calculated assessments have enabled the Rivervoon to build 102 purification plants since 1948 and encourages members to clean up their own wastes.

The Ruhr steel industry has installed water-circulation systems in its plant to use the same water over and over again. As a result the plants now draw only 2.6 cubic yards of water for the production of one ton of steel compared with the 130 cubic yards they used in the past.

I see my time is up, Mr. Speaker, and I just want to say this: In the hands of this government there are the means now, if the government will use them.

If the matter is urgent enough in our society we always find ways and means of doing the job and finding the money. So I say to this government, without any more study, as far as this Legislature is concerned, let them embark upon a programme which will result in the cleaning up over the next few years of the great sources of pollution, both of water and air, and we can look forward to a much healthier and happier future in this province.

**Mr. Speaker:** The member for Windsor-Sandwich has three or four minutes if he wishes to say anything on this resolution.

**Mr. I. W. Thrasher** (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, the committee on government commissions was invited out to the OWRC laboratory on Highway 401. This was my first visit to this laboratory. I was amazed, on arrival, to find no members from the Liberal Party attending this meeting, and only one member from the NDP—the hon. member for Hamilton East (Mr. Davison). This indicates to me—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Thrasher:**—that the Opposition parties are not in favour of pollution control. Why did they not show up at this very important meeting?

**Mr. Young:** Why did you not show up at the stockyards?

**Mr. Thrasher:** I forgot my rubbers.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Thrasher:** My visit, to say the least, was educational beyond imagination. I saw, and had the privilege of seeing and smelling a gooey red substance of approximately three tablespoons in volume that was extracted from a quart of water. To think of a substance such as this being in our waters in such large quantities is appalling. In this laboratory I saw many workers testing water from every part of the province. I sincerely believe that the OWRC is better equipped, in many ways, to handle the problems of the small municipalities than they are themselves.

Backing this up are more than 100 applications from municipalities asking for assistance. After this meeting, I was invited to attend a meeting of the OWRC, attended by a delegation from Windsor. Although this is my own city, I was appalled to find the little progress that had been made in pollution control.

Out in the hall, a few days ago, the hon. member for Essex North asked me why I was so interested in Windsor having such a hurried programme while Detroit poured its sewage in the Detroit river, and I informed the hon. member for Essex North that Detroit had partial pollution control while we had none.

Lack of planning is one of the reasons for the plight many Ontario municipalities find themselves in today. In 1955 I warned the industrial commission of Windsor that immediate action in sewage control was necessary. Today we are still pouring raw sewage into the Detroit river and will be for several more years. I back the stand of the OWRC in insisting that we have clean waters in Ontario, and the sooner the better.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! It being 6 of the clock, I do now leave the chair and we will resume at 8 p.m.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.







ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Thursday, March 31, 1966

Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and tonight we are pleased to welcome a group of Young Progressive-Conservatives from the ridings of Bellwoods and Scarborough West in the Speaker's gallery.

**Clerk of the House:** Thirteenth order; resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair, and that the House resolve itself into the committee on ways and means.

### ON THE BUDGET

**Mrs. A. Pritchard (Hamilton Centre):** Mr. Speaker, in rising to participate in the Budget debate, I would express to you my appreciation of your admirable conduct as Speaker of this House. Also, I add my welcome to the hon. members for Nipissing (Mr. Smith) and Bracondale (Mr. Ben).

In studying the Budget, after recovering from its first impact, I most sincerely compliment the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) on his presentation of a document of such import—an onerous task. This Budget is a true reflection of our present economy, and is realistic without being prodigal with the province's resources.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the government for what I believe to be a sound approach in its plans for the coming fiscal year, as outlined in the Budget. In making available considerable sums of money for education, we are ensuring not only that an adequate supply of skilled manpower is available in the years to come, but also that the future adult population of this province has been provided with the background and training which will enable it to participate fully in the ever-increasing diversity and complexity of modern life.

By making adequate provision for the health and welfare of our population, the government will ensure that those who are in some way afflicted by misfortune are

assisted by the rest of us who have been spared these hardships. It seems to me that in its plan to make available to municipalities the funds which the province will be able to use from the Canada pension plan, the government has given further recognition of the financial problems faced by municipalities in their efforts to provide the essential services to their citizens.

I also want to commend the government for its responsible approach to the financing of this expanded programme. Increased taxes are never popular and no government imposes them lightly. However, I think it would have been a disservice to the population of Ontario and to Canada as a whole had the government taken the approach of "spend now, and pay later." At a time when the province is enjoying unprecedented prosperity, the government would not be carrying out its responsibilities if it were to pass an unnecessary burden of payment for present services to future generations.

Speaking as the member for Hamilton Centre, I emphasize with pride that my city is one of the most progressive in the province in the field of public welfare. I quote just the programmes already in effect for pensioners:

Reduced bus fares—10 tickets for \$1;

Low-rental apartments—on June 20, 1965, the downtown Kiwanis club opened its 75-suite apartment building for single and married couples, situated within five minutes walk of the city centre. The city assisted by donating the land, a grant of \$75,000. In October last, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) opened the 40-suite Macassa Park apartments for single pensioners.

Recently, a pilot project service known as "meals on wheels" was started as a community service of the church, whereby health and social agencies deliver one full-course hot meal at noon, Monday through Friday, to selected citizens unable to prepare adequate meals. This "meals on wheels" action group is doing an outstanding job of

particular advantage to elderly persons. At the same time, they operate on a very small budget and are in the process of proving the values of such services for our community. In Hamilton, as in other areas of the province, such voluntary groups are in need of whatever financial help they can obtain.

I appreciate the difficulties in finding a precise formula under which funds might be made available by governments. I do believe, however, that the programme is a worthwhile one and that there are other similar services, as for example, of a social and recreational nature specifically set up for older persons. These add to the material comfort of our aged men and women, and in many other respects are most necessary for their general wellbeing.

I am pleased to learn, as I am sure every hon. member is, that The Department of Public Welfare is establishing an office on aging; as a matter of fact, our select committee under the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Carruthers) has concurred in this progressive step. It is particularly pleasing that the very able consultant to the committee on aging, Mr. Lawrence Crawford, will be the director of the office. Mr. Crawford is a specialist in the field of gerontology and has given outstanding service to the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I am suggesting that the new Ontario office on aging study methods whereby senior governments can make available funds which would at least be matched by our cities and counties—funds which would be clearly earmarked for services such as “meals on wheels,” social, recreational activities and so forth.

It may be that consideration could be given to provide annual per capita payments based on the number of older persons in a municipality. The city of Hamilton proper would have at this time perhaps 25,000 men and women over the age of 65, and if an amount of, say, 25 cents per person were paid to the municipality annually, we would accomplish a great deal more for our older people over and above services to which governments are contributing at this time.

While I think it is very necessary for municipalities to accept continuing responsibility in developing programmes and services for the aged within their own boundaries, I believe a measure of provincial support and encouragement to be equally essential. I am sure we would find enthusiastic support from all citizens generally for the type of cost-sharing arrangement I am suggesting—sup-

port for important benefits and services to our older population.

As a member of the select committee on aging, I have been impressed by the large and varied numbers of briefs submitted, and congratulate the chairman, and indeed the whole committee on its dedicated study of this pressing problem. As a full report will be made to this House by the chairman, the hon. member for Durham, I refrain from further comment.

With respect to the recommendation of the Senate special committee on aging for an income-guaranteed programme, I think that the principle deserves careful consideration, although it is to be hoped that a similar effect can be achieved under the Canada assistance plan which the federal government apparently is developing. I certainly hope that this province will be afforded the same opportunities as the province of Quebec to develop its own programme, suited to our specific situation, and I have every confidence that the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) will be striving to this end.

Mr. Speaker, at the moment, the Senate special committee has recommended the maximum annual income now permitted under The Old Age Assistance Act, namely, \$105 a month for a single person and \$185 a month for married couples. In the light of representations made to our select committee on aging, these amounts appear minimal, and the budgetary needs test approach which the hon. Minister of Public Welfare outlined in his department's brief to our select committee on December 15, would appear to be a more sensible one, taking into account the individual differences which would be involved.

Many of the items contained in the Senate committee report are dependent on the action of the federal government and will no doubt receive prompt attention by the Pearson administration, coming as they do from a Senate committee on which the Prime Minister's own party is well represented.

At the time the hon. Senators compiled their report, they correctly noted that there were no permanent government bodies concerned with planning and co-ordination as they related to older people. They also led up to their recommendation No. 91, by citing, with evident approval, some of the interim recommendations of our own select committee on aging, as well as an earlier Saskatchewan non-legislative committee.

So I am particularly pleased that our government has shown leadership by setting up an office on aging, which is in a sense

carrying out the Senate recommendation even before that recommendation was made public. In the welcoming message to the recent Canadian conference on aging, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) stated that our proposed provincial office on aging will intensify our efforts and co-ordinate all future developments in the several fields related to Ontario's aged people. I might add that our own Ontario delegates at this Canadian conference on aging unanimously expressed their approval for this government action and that it excited the attention of representatives from all the other provinces and the voluntary organizations.

Mr. Speaker, this office on aging must—and I regard this as extremely important—undertake to make known to the municipalities, voluntary agencies, and older people themselves, the great number of programmes we already have available, and assist them to use these services to the best advantage. I gathered, from the presentation of the hon. Minister of Public Welfare, that he, too, saw this as a major role; and I am sure all the departments and commissions of the government will want to co-operate in this endeavour.

Other services in the city of Hamilton: Mr. Speaker, in the area of the visiting homemakers services, and perhaps here I should explain what a visiting homemaker is. She is a woman trained to go into a home where the mother, the wife, or an elderly person is in need of home care. This programme has been carried out in the city of Hamilton very successfully, and it has been of great benefit to the older people. One aspect of it is that the older women are able to secure employment in this field and, in the report of the visiting homemakers services in Hamilton, they stated they had seven women over 70 and one of 83 doing a good job of work in the field of the visiting homemaker.

In the field of nurses' visits which are made largely by that excellent organization, the Victorian order of nurses, from 1960 to 1965—payments by the city of Hamilton for nurses' visits increased 72 per cent to \$42,400. The number of visits made by the VON from 1960 to 1965 increased 61 per cent to almost 12,000 visits. Well over 70 per cent of the persons visited were in the age group of 60 years and over. This shows that an active municipal welfare administration can make full use of The Homemakers and Nurses Services Act, services which, as the Senate committee on aging report notes:

—are most extensively developed in the province of Ontario.

I would hope that, through the co-ordinating activities of the new office on aging, what has been accomplished in the city of Hamilton can become equally true in all parts of this province and, indeed, improved on.

Mr. Speaker, 1965 was an interesting year for Hamilton. The urban renewal programme took concrete form. The major part of the area involved was cleared. The new Benvenuto public school was recently opened and the new headquarters of the separate school board administration was officially opened on February 24. The community centre and swimming pool are nearing completion and it is anticipated that a 140-suite apartment building for senior citizens and about 200 units of public housing, will be under way shortly. Private enterprise will participate in the erection of a high-rise apartment building, fronting on the bay.

It is interesting to note in today's *Hamilton Spectator* that the housing corporation will be signing the lease to build the senior citizens' apartments in the urban renewal; and that, I understand, is being done today.

The civic centre development received a boost by the donation of the planetarium by the Salada Foods. Other buildings planned for the centre are: a new public library; art gallery; the long-awaited theatre auditorium; new hotel; office building; and shopping area.

The new administration building of the Hamilton board of education will be started shortly. The Terminal Towers complex of hotel apartments, and magistrates' court, are now in operation, all of which is taking place in my riding of Hamilton Centre.

Another important milestone, and one in which I had the privilege of playing a small part—at my urging the special committee was set up to investigate, act, and to establish a Hamilton branch of the alcoholism and drug addiction research foundation. With Mr. W. D. Parker, QC—now Mr. Justice Parker—as chairman, Magistrate W. B. Hopkins, the late Andrew Frame, commissioner of welfare, and the late Dr. L. A. Clark, medical officer of health, and myself, a meeting was held with Mr. David Archibald, executive director of the foundation. Our talks resulted in an agreement being reached to organize a branch of the foundation in Hamilton.

The Hamilton branch opened with a desk in the public health building, later advanced to a small office, and on October 20, 1965, the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) opened the new fully equipped clinic occupying a full floor of the new Undermount building.

The highlight of the hon. Minister's address was to announce that a 50-bed, inpatient treatment, long-stay, teaching, training unit would be established within the facilities of the Hamilton health association under the supervision of the Hamilton branch.

Dr. Mary Purdy, clinic director, said in her report, and I quote:

This proposed development reflects unique co-operation involving the foundation, a community voluntary health corporation and the Ontario hospital services commission. Co-ordination in planning with the college of health sciences and the faculty of medicine at McMaster University is anticipated for maximum utilization of research and professional training facilities.

I congratulate the director and the many public-spirited citizens who have given dedicated service to such a vital need.

Mr. Speaker, I must mention something which is causing considerable concern to many senior citizens. Too often legislation which seems to promote progressive social welfare, or winter works programmes, ends up resembling a type of transfer payment where the federal government hands out a grant with one hand and then reaches into your pocket and removes it.

A classic example of this pseudo-benevolence is the federal government's removal of the \$500 tax exemption at present enjoyed by the 65-and-over age group, whatever their income. The many citizens who anticipated receiving old age security this year at 69, are dismayed to discover that a petty government would deprive them of this tax benefit. This hits hardest at the relatively poor.

Surely old age security, as it is at present designed—and here I say emphatically, inadequately so—means \$75 a month without any discriminating clause. So this is not the old age security pension as such. It is merely a trick prior to an election, to confuse the electors—and most shamefully, because of its effect on our senior citizens. A married man with an income of approximately \$3,000 per annum, who after the usual deductions had a taxable income of about \$400 and now is eligible for the old age security this year at the age of 69, actually has his taxable income increased by \$1,400 to \$1,800. This is a trivial piece of legislation.

Very little publicity was given to this clause; few people are aware of it. For the

benefit of this House, I quote directly from the Act:

The amendment to paragraph E of section 26 (1) has been amended applicable to the 1966 and subsequent taxation years, to provide that the \$500 extra deduction hitherto allowed to a taxpayer who has become 65 years of age during the year will in future not be allowed until the year in which he becomes 70 years of age.

This is subject, however, to the proviso in the new paragraph F applicable only to the taxation years 1966 to 1969 inclusive that the \$500 deduction will be allowable for any year in which the taxpayer has attained 65 years but not 70 years of age if, for that year, payment of the old age security pension has not been authorized for any one month in the year.

It follows therefore that a taxpayer attaining the age of 65 in one of these four years should weigh the advantage to himself of applying for and receiving old age security payments in that particular year as compared with not doing so and claiming the extra \$500 deduction, taking into account that old age security payments are included in his income subject to tax.

Mr. Speaker, this is not old age security as we presently know it. It is a pension, with a penalty to those people who thought that the age limit was being gradually lowered until it levels at 65 years. It is uncharitable, petty and meanminded.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would like to place on the record some pertinent facts regarding subsidies made by this government to the city of Hamilton, and their effect on its tax rate. It is deplorable that the mayor of Hamilton, in a general statement, would imply that this government discriminates against the city of Hamilton. For the record, I would read to this House exactly the same amounts credited to Hamilton for the year ending March, 1965:

Department of the Attorney General: emergency measure, \$5,018; Department of Education: community programmes, \$11,000; Department of Economics and Development: housing development—share of recoveries, \$32,108; Department of Health: venereal diseases, \$694; Department of Highways: roadways, \$1,300,449; LCBO: share of liquor licence fees, \$96,377; Department of Municipal Affairs: The Police Act, \$16,572; The Fire Act, \$14,309; payments in lieu of taxes, \$7,219; The Unconditional Per Capita Grants

Act, \$1,263,984; winter works incentive programme, \$138,399; Department of Public Welfare: children's protection, \$312,259; day nurseries, \$2,188; homes for the aged, \$380,728; general welfare assistance, \$967,127; miscellaneous, \$33,610; Department of Travel and Publicity: museums, \$1,000; commissions and boards: further payments in lieu of taxes, \$137,056.

Total, municipal, \$4,720,097.

Department of Education: general legislative grants, \$9,098,144; teachers' superannuation, \$819,440; libraries, \$77,560.

Total, education, \$9,995,144.

Department of Health: hospitals, public, \$1,783,609.

Total, year ended March 31, 1965, \$16,498,850.

Total, year ended March 31, 1964, \$13,402,148.

Increase, 23.1 per cent.

Being exactly 28.93 mills as their 1963-1965 mill rate. Undoubtedly, Mr. Speaker, these amounts will increase in the current year relative to the new education formula.

Further, Mr. Speaker, I am incensed that the mayor of Hamilton would make a public statement on television accusing the three government members—and they were named—of doing nothing in the interests of their constituencies. On behalf of myself and my hon. colleagues, I can assure the people of Hamilton that their interests are of vital concern to the hon. member for Hamilton-Wentworth (Mr. Connell), the hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Ewen) and the member for Hamilton Centre.

On the announcement by the hon. Minister of Health that loans would be made for hospital construction at a new low interest rate of three per cent, I immediately contacted the hon. Minister on behalf of the Henderson general hospital, then partially constructed. The hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) promoted this appeal to the Cabinet, as did the hon. member for Wentworth, prior to any approach on the part of the city of Hamilton. The result, a loan of \$1,680,000, is eligible in place of \$700,000 for the three per cent interest rate, resulting, I believe, in an additional grant of some \$150 per bed per year or \$3,000 per bed over the life of the loan.

Also, Mr. Speaker, every effort was made by myself to present the Hamilton picture re the commuter train service. I held several meetings with the hon. Minister, and the three government hon. members con-

cerned attended the public hearing held in Hamilton city hall by the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton). The position re the commuter service has been clearly explained in the local press. I make these statements simply to acquaint the Hamilton taxpayers with the facts. I have no quarrel with the mayor of Hamilton in his endeavours on behalf of his city—that is his job—but I deeply deplore unfounded statements—that is my job.

Incidentally, Mr. Speaker, to conclude, I have in my file from the mayor, two letters dated just prior to the television tirade, of appreciation for my assistance to the mayor with local problems.

Mr. R. J. Harris (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, during the five sessions it has been my privilege to be a member of this Legislature, I have observed, as I am sure all hon. members of the House have, that your duties, sir, have become more and more onerous as the volume of business continues to increase each succeeding year. Certainly from the events of the past few months you have been forced to render far more decisions than most of your predecessors, and each time a major or minor crisis arises in this House you have been able to handle it with outstanding fairness shown to all sides.

This thought brings to my mind the many recommendations we have heard both in this House and in Ottawa in the federal House, regarding the possibility of the appointment of a permanent Speaker. I would only say tonight that if ways and means could be found to bring this about in Ontario, I am sure that your nomination would be accepted with enthusiasm by hon. members of all the parties in this Legislature.

I would also at this time like to congratulate the hon. member for Eglinton (Mr. Reilly) on his appointment as Deputy Speaker, and to commend him for the outstanding job he is doing in this very challenging position.

For the next few minutes, Mr. Speaker, I would like to deal with a subject that has already been partially explored by several hon. members of this House, namely, highway safety.

The hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young) some weeks ago gave us the benefit of his intensive research into the problems that we face with regard to the ever-increasing death toll on our highways. I do not want to take the time of the House to re-enumerate the points that he mentioned at that time but I do want to repeat one figure

here that the national safety council put out a short time ago, and it is that close to 200 Ontario lives per year could be saved if people were to wear seat belts.

Another 200 lives could be saved by proper construction of the interiors of our automobiles. This, of course, would be in addition to the thousands of lives that would be saved from injuries of various degrees of severity.

Also, the hon. member for Scarborough East (Mr. L. M. Hodgson) pursued this subject in some considerable detail a few weeks ago, and I would point out that there were many commendable recommendations contained in his remarks. I trust that The Department of Transport will give very serious consideration to those worthwhile suggestions.

The hon. member for Scarborough East referred at that time to an editorial in the Toronto *Daily Star* of February 24, which was headed, "Ontario's bad drivers don't deserve to die." I would just like to go on record as agreeing in principle with those things that were enumerated in that editorial.

For years we in Ontario have directed all our safety efforts at the person behind the wheel and in the majority of accidents this certainly is the right person to blame. But what about the innocent passengers, or in many cases the innocent drivers of other vehicles? Certainly, we must continue to educate the driver, but surely it is time we explored some of these newer avenues of safety.

Let me say, through you, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett), and I am very pleased that he is in the House tonight, that I am fully aware that 85 per cent of our accidents are caused by human error. I also realize that the safest car in the world will not be able to prevent more than 15 per cent of our accidents.

Let us look at a few figures for a moment. We read that it is estimated that in Canada in 1966, there will be 5,000 deaths on our highways. There will be another 150,000 seriously injured. On top of that there will be an economic loss of some \$650 million. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that even though we are only referring to 15 per cent of these figures, it is still an appalling loss of life, an appalling number of injuries and it is certainly an appalling economic loss. Even in our own Department of Transport they were forced to report just last week, that here in Ontario we had more accidents last year, caused more damage and took more lives, and I believe the percentage figure was a 13 per cent increase over last year. So I say to you this certainly is cause for concern.

Studies have shown that two out of three highway deaths occur on second impact, and that is when a victim's head is smashed against the car's interior, or his body is speared by an instrument, or slashed by glass or the glove compartment door, or crushed by the engine, or thrown out of a sprung door, or even, what is worse, incinerated.

We are all aware of the project the state of New York has taken on which is to build and test ten prototype safety cars, as well as President Johnson's announcement of a six-year \$700-million auto and safety programme. I am sure we have all read that Mr. K. H. MacDonald, chairman of the Canadian highway safety council, has impressed on the federal government the need for a research programme, and they must enter into this picture and take their share of the responsibility in this field.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, in view of this evidence, that the very least we in Ontario should do is not sit back and wait for others to investigate but to show a little bit of leadership ourselves. Let me repeat that we all know careless drivers are the major cause of highway deaths, but surely it is time we turned our attention to some area other than the driver.

I was very pleased to hear the hon. Minister of Transport announce yesterday that he has invited Senator Edward J. Spano, a member of the joint legislative committee on motor vehicle and traffic safety, from New York, to be with us this coming Monday evening, April 4, so that he can speak to us on the progress being made with the safety car project in New York. I am looking forward with anticipation to hearing what he has to say on that occasion as I am sure are all hon. members.

I would like to turn to another specific area for just a few minutes, Mr. Speaker, and that has to do with night driving and man's inability to see in the dark. This really makes him a nocturnal cripple, because we all prefer to move about in the daylight. But the demands of this modern world make it essential that we work at night and fly airplanes at night and unfortunately we have to drive motor cars in the darkness.

I think many of us are aware of this, but I think it is worth repeating, that in the United States more than half the traffic fatalities occur at night, even though Americans drive only a third of their total mileage at night. This assumes pretty serious proportions when you realize that the annual U.S. road toll of 43,000 people killed becomes very significant when you note that is more

people killed on the highway each year than have been killed in all the wars of this century.

I know there has been a tremendous amount written and many recommendations presented in regard to one particular safety device, namely, the reflective licence plates. This device was first used by the United States in the state of Maine in 1949. Since that time reflective licence plates have been adopted by 20 nations and by 21 American states. These plates are surfaced with a reflective material that returns light to its source in a concentrated cone, exactly the same optical system that makes reflective traffic signs brightly visible in headlights at night. Because these plates are visible from 2,000 feet in high-beam headlights, they provide much-needed additional warning to approaching drivers. And studies have shown that reflective plates are visible at a 37 per cent greater distance than non-reflective plates, even when illuminated by the dipped or low beams on the motor car. In addition to contributing to highway safety, police in both Europe and the United States of America contend that reflectorized plates aid law enforcement because the numerals can be read from the front plates of an oncoming vehicle despite the headlight glare. The fifth international traffic police congress, at a meeting in Paris in 1965, recommended the universal adoption of these reflectorized plates.

Mr. Speaker, defective rear lights are a major cause of night-time accidents and, according to many surveys, are the No. 1 defect on our motor cars. Just not too many months ago a study, undertaken by the province of British Columbia safety council, pointed out the value of reflectorized licence plates. And they went on to point out that they make a very significant contribution to highway safety under many conditions.

I just want to enumerate a few of those: Particularly when a car is parked or stalled on the highway or adjacent to a highway at night, or when a vehicle has faulty tail lights; again when you approach a one-eyed vehicle at night; again when there is damage to the conventional plastic or glass tail-light reflector assemblies on the rear of our motor cars; then again when such assemblies are inoperative as a result of accumulation of dust or dirt on them.

These reflectorized licence plates are obviously not a complete answer for some areas of driving, particularly if you are following too closely or if somebody gives an improper signal, but research studies have shown that

they have materially reduced night-time accidents. And, most important, they offer an immediate tangible opportunity for a standard safety device on every vehicle. And I say "immediate," Mr. Speaker, because we all know it would take possibly up to 1980 before motor car manufacturers were able to insert this material into the rear fenders or into the bumpers on new automobiles, whereas we can insert this material into our licence plates almost immediately.

Mr. Speaker, with the preponderance of evidence that the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Newman) has given on this subject—and I commend him for it—and the additional evidence given at the meeting of the committee on highways and tourism—I believe it was on March 14 last—and with the cost of such a project being something less than 50 cents per licence plate, and, most important of all, sir, when it has been proven that this safety device will save lives, I submit that we can no longer afford to keep our heads buried in the sand and deny the drivers of Ontario this simple safety device.

Scott Young, in an article on this subject in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* on May 12, 1965, in reference to the hon. Minister of Transport, said:

He is really talking about saving peanuts. Well, that is all right as long as saving peanuts does not cost lives, which might have been saved.

So I think, Mr. Speaker, that this executive council of this government should give very serious consideration to adopting reflectorized licence plates without delay.

In this general area of reflectorized safety devices, it is worth taking a moment or two of the House's time to explain this particular device I read about last August. It had to do with the province of New Brunswick, and the motorists there whose vehicles are disabled on highways at night. In New Brunswick they are required by a recent amendment to The Motor Vehicle Act to place a portable triangular type reflector unit on the edge of the roadway approximately 100 feet behind their vehicle as an advance warning to other motorists. This safety measure in New Brunswick was brought about by the large number of highway accidents—in some cases, fatalities—which occur annually.

This type of device headlights can readily pick up without any trouble at all. It has received very wide recognition by the United Nations organization and other world bodies and it has already become mandatory in at least 14 different countries. We have these devices on the market here. These triangles,

meeting Canadian standards association specifications, have three sides and are 18 inches long, with a reflective surface that is visible to other drivers for a distance of at least a quarter of a mile.

On September 1, 1965, legislation was enacted in New Brunswick which makes it mandatory for an operator of a vehicle to place this portable reflector unit at a distance of approximately 100 feet to the rear of his vehicle or near the edge of the roadway at night. And I would like to recommend to the hon. Minister of Transport that his department take a look at section 216(a) of The Motor Vehicle Act of New Brunswick that deals with the legislation covering this portable reflective unit. I say this, sir, because it has been my privilege to see this unit demonstrated and I feel it does a far better job than the flares that so many of us have seen set out on the highway at nights.

For the next few minutes, Mr. Speaker, I am going to turn to a subject that I have had particular interest in for many years, namely, hospitals. And I would like to take a short time to record the dilemma as I see it that faces the Toronto east general hospital in Metropolitan Toronto and, by so doing, hope that a glimmer of light might be cast on the overall perplexing problems which face us in regard to hospitals, particularly in Metropolitan Toronto.

To be a community hospital it means that you must provide very wide breadth of services to all the people who reside in the particular area being served. This would encompass all the basic customary health needs of accidents, minor operative work, obstetrical services, and a range of medical and surgical coverage for the most commonly found conditions. Now, this theory means that more complicated conditions are then referred on to a more specialized centre which has the staff and the facilities to care for them.

This community-type concept has been the mainstay, for many years, for the type of care provided at the Toronto east general hospital and I am sure many other community hospitals in Metro. The considerable number of specialists that are on the staff there, however, have made it possible to care for a wider range of procedures and cases, than has been the case in most community hospitals; but during the past couple of years, the situation has become complicated and there are several reasons that have caused this. We have to settle the future in regard to them. They are simple reasons:

The first, of course, is the ever-increasing

demand for hospital beds in Metro; and the second, at this particular hospital, is the frustration of the medical staff at being limited in the scope of diagnostic work that can be undertaken and in the lack of facilities to treat a much wider and more complicated variety of specialized conditions when the diagnosis is established.

Simply stated, how far can a hospital like the east general go in buying expensive equipment to deal with complicated surgery? Should we retain, or strive to retain, the philosophy of a community hospital, as I have described it, or should we try to become much more specialized and extensive in our scope of service? Pressure for accommodation over the years has forced the board of the hospital to accept more beds than the square footage of the rooms were meant to hold. As a result, the bed complement has resulted in a total accommodation of 644 beds, instead of the 600 for which it was planned. I might add there are 117 bassinets as well, which sometimes confuses the people in the total number of beds, but the hospital was built for 600; we now have 644.

I just want to say a word about utilization in this hospital. When you look at the total occupancy, it is readily apparent that it is impossible to accommodate a greater number of patients, or provide for more than we have done in the past two years. For a general hospital of this size to operate above 85 per cent over the year, is extremely high occupancy, and it would be almost impossible to operate above the 90 per cent level and still provide beds for emergencies as required, for any of the services.

I just want to take a few minutes and look at some of the areas of service so you will have a picture of this problem. The intensive care unit was opened in 1962 and it has operated at a higher occupancy than is considered advisable for this type of service. Of course, one of the essential features for an intensive care unit is that a bed must always be available for a patient on very short notice. When you realize that we have a consistent occupancy of 90 per cent, it just means in simple language that this unit is always filled and if there is an emergency, a patient has to be discharged before you can admit another.

Looking at the service of medicines for a moment, it should never at any time, the experts tell us, be any more than 85 per cent as far as the occupancy figures are concerned, yet this operates at 100 per cent—in fact, a doctor told me yesterday that it

was operating at over 100 per cent. I do not know how they can do this; but that is the situation.

Turning to obstetrics, the occupancy figure there was 83 per cent and that is why you might see on occasions, if you happen to go into that hospital, that there are people in the corridors. The same applies to the children's service. There are extremely wide fluctuations in demand for accommodation for children, and last year this service reached a very high figure of 84 per cent occupancy.

So you can see that in each and every one of these areas relief has to be found.

I want to turn to another statistic for a moment, that ties in with this picture, namely at the Toronto east general, where only four per cent of the total number of patients come from beyond the boundaries of Metropolitan Toronto, 6.8 per cent come from the township of North York and approximately 89 per cent of the patients come from the communities which surrounds the hospital, namely, East York, Scarborough and Toronto. This area that I am talking about, in the very near future, will encompass some 300,000 people.

With a community area of 300,000, and if we accept the formula of four beds per thousand of population, this would indicate a need of 1,200 active treatment beds in this area, yet today we just have over 600. Bear in mind also that the occupancy of the hospital is so far above what is considered normal, that it has to be viewed as a very serious situation. When I tell you that it is only possible to accept one elective surgical booking a day, which is booked at least four months in advance, and couple this with the fact that operations are continually being delayed because of emergencies, again you can see how important and serious this situation is.

There is a hospital policy that 12 beds are to be retained each night for emergency, yet it is almost impossible to meet this level and there are long waiting lists in the urgent category for every service and some of these constitute very serious delays for the patient. It is hardly necessary for me to say again and point out how urgent the situation is there and that some relief has to be forthcoming very soon.

Mr. Speaker, just yesterday I was at a hospital meeting and we were reviewing plans that we, as a board, had been working on for some considerable time. I do not want to go into too much detail, but I would just say that to provide 275 addi-

tional beds, not the 600 that I referred to as the real need there, but to provide 275, we are talking about an expenditure of \$9,705,640. If you do a little mental arithmetic and divide the 275 into that figure, you come up with something like \$35,000 a bed. I know that most bed costs are in the vicinity of \$20,000, but I am just putting this on the record as the estimates that we had presented to us. You can see the problem we have there.

I will not go into the reasons for all the very high cost of services today, but of course that is why these figures are so high.

In my opinion, it is to this level of government, generous as we have been in the past, that the public is looking for additional financial assistance. On this topic, Mr. Ken McTaggart of the *Toronto Telegram* said in an article a few weeks ago, and I quote: "There is a shadow of gloom across our hospitals." In referring to the hospital for sick children's appeal for funds he said:

If the Sick Kids, with its record of service, its pioneering of new ideas, its enormous appeal, cannot get the dollars, who can? But this question merely crystallizes the more serious concern that has been developed in the past couple of years about the overall future of the hospitals. This concern involves not only the building, the expanding and equipping of hospitals, but also their eventual autonomy in the present government-hospital relationship.

In another article on March 9, following this same series, Mr. McTaggart went on to point out that in terms of total cost in Ontario from 1960 to 1965, the federal grant share of new and extended construction cost actually declined by some 17 per cent, while we at the provincial level increased our grants. As well as this, federal contributions are not available for many important auxiliary services, although we at the provincial level do contribute to these services, and they include such important items as operating rooms, delivery suites, central supply areas, treatment of examination rooms and other areas that I have not enumerated here.

Mr. Speaker, with per bed costs now ranging from \$20,000 upwards—and I gave you an example of an estimated figure that we had that looked like \$35,000 in our hospital—and with the total per bed grant from all levels of government being only approximately \$8,000, even though we at provincial level supply well over \$5,000, the inevitable result is that hospitals in Ontario by any

ordinary business standards are very quickly becoming insolvent.

Mr. Speaker, where is this money going to come from? Every hospital is being gradually restricted in its ability to earn income and just what are we going to do to get out of this dilemma? I said a little earlier that hospitals are no longer able to raise funds themselves for expansions that are needed, and again, on December 13, 1965, in the Toronto *Daily Star* in the lead editorial, it was said:

The business of begging money from door to door is no longer an acceptable way to finance the construction of hospitals. A more efficient and reliable and economical way must be found to provide a need so fundamental to the health and welfare of our people.

Right now Metro is short more than 2,000 general hospital beds which the Ontario government is committed to provide as collectors of hospital insurance. Men and women sick and in pain must wait months before receiving hospital treatment. According to the committee established to survey hospital needs in 1963, even if we were to complete all the present hospital projects we would still be short about 1,200 beds by 1970.

Now, the harsh fact is, that because of our present financing methods, they are not even able to complete these buildings.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I would only say that I appreciate that the expenditure of public funds has to be decided on a priority basis. I have no quarrel with The Department of Education forecast of an expenditure of some \$575 million, nor The Department of University Affairs expenditure of some \$122 million, but I do wonder when I look at The Department of Highways forecast of \$373 million, then put that opposite the forecast in The Department of Health of \$224 million, if we have the proportions in the right balance. This \$224 million that is forecast this year is certainly not enough, in view of the many urgent needs—and I see the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) looking at me and I am thinking of the psychiatric needs that I have not even mentioned here, that I did have a few notes on, that are very urgent.

Mr. Speaker, I am only going to say in conclusion that I know the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) is well aware of all of these things; but nevertheless, in my opinion, it is the duty of all of us to point out the needs of our people and to keep pointing

them out, particularly in view of this metropolitan hospital situation until the answers are forthcoming and the situation is solved.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North): Mr. Speaker, now that I have cashed my cheque I can proceed to tell the government what I think of them.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the past two speakers, the hon. members for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pitchard) and Beaches (Mr. Harris) on their very fine presentations. Many times I feel, Mr. Speaker, that hon. members of the government would like to be in the Opposition so that they could, from time to time, take a whack at the government for the many wrongdoings; but I do think, Mr. Speaker, that hon. members of the government should not have to check their brains when they check their hats when they come into this House; they should vote as they see fit. I say that in the kindest way I can.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Sargent: While I am passing out the bouquets, I would like to say to the hon. Speaker—a former great baseball player, a pitcher—that I am glad that he has renewed his contract and I hope he has a continued no-hitter. But I would like to say to this House that the performance of this Speaker has been, I think, of the highest calibre and I think it is a smear against the government that this man—this post—cannot obtain Cabinet rank, in salary and everything else that goes with it.

The millions of dollars that are tossed around in this Budget we are going to discuss tonight is an example of the inconsistencies and the lack of intelligence in this honourable government.

At the outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman) on his fine presentation on rehabilitation in his programme in Brampton. This is a subject very dear to me. I feel that it is a very positive action and I hope that he will continue in many areas in this type of work for the people who cannot help themselves. I would say that, across Ontario tonight, regardless of the plans of the hon. Minister, there are thousands of men and women going to bed—if you can call it bed—on hard cots without mattresses, in cells

less than 36 inches wide, with no lights from 8 o'clock at night until 8 o'clock in the morning, under a system which was organized for punitive measures 100 years ago.

Regardless of the hon. Minister's message to this House that he has a programme to change this, I suggest to this honourable House that this plan will never happen because the financing of it is geared to 50 per cent to municipalities; and every hon. member here knows that the real estate homeowner cannot pay millions of dollars toward the revamping of the present system.

I say to the hon. Minister that the mechanics of the programme are wrong and I think that, to get his plan in action, he will have to change the financing programme.

**Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions):** What would the hon. member suggest?

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister asks how I would suggest we do this. The province of New Brunswick has made far-reaching plans to take such costs—the administration of justice, education, and so on—off the cost of real estate and out of the general budget. I think that the hon. Minister knows that, too.

The Budget we are studying tonight, Mr. Speaker, has doubled in the last five years and we have also a debt picture—a gross debt of \$2,815 million, upon which we are paying \$160 million a year in interest. Each man, woman and child in this province is paying \$22 each year for interest on debt, to say nothing of paying off principal—paying increased sales taxes, education taxes, on real estate, and so on.

This, I think, is mark of the obvious government which says it is a government for the people. The increased taxes hit hardest at the pocketbooks of those least able to afford it, the wage earner and the farmer, and the government has relied in this Budget on taxes which are generally considered to be more oppressive than income tax.

It is significant that Ontario's top tax is now the retail sales tax—a tax which hits the poor and the wealthy with equal force. Now it is estimated, Mr. Speaker, that Ontario has one million people below the taxable income level, so here the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) is getting after these people. They cannot pay income tax so he says, "We are going to nail them on sales tax." The hon. Provincial Treasurer has not seen fit to help these people in the fight out of poverty.

**Mr. G. H. Peck (Scarborough Centre):** How would the hon. member do it?

**Mr. Sargent:** Well, Mr. Speaker, in answer to my hon. friend: Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan have all started raising funds by increasing their rates above the federal abatement, but the Budget does not say whether Ontario even considered this alternative.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Provincial Treasurer tells us in this Budget statement, including increasing the provincial taxes across the board, everything went up, one purpose was to have more money to hand over to municipalities. The word from the hon. Provincial Treasurer was that it was to ease the burden on the rising costs on property owners and to help local taxpayers in meeting the education costs. Now, where is the help? This week, in the past month, city and town councils across the province have been setting their budgets. Every one of them had a big increase of from four to eight mills, the biggest hike ever. Every municipality is facing these increases.

Now why this deep double thrust into the people's pockets? The two per cent increase in the sales tax alone will take \$110 this year from the average family of five. At the same time, if the city is going to take, say, eight mills; an increase in Metro Toronto here, this family with a house assessed at \$5,000 will have to pay \$40 more real estate tax—\$110 more sales tax.

Now how, you might ask, is the government concerned with the plight of the municipalities, Mr. Speaker, as an example, if Toronto has to get, from its own taxpayers, \$15 million extra money this year for schools and other public local purposes? The cost of living index has gone up two per cent this past month; it is the highest in the history of the economy of the North American continent. And economists tell us that we are living in turbulent times.

Mr. Speaker, the point I am trying to get across tonight is that this government—the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) was on television on Front Page Challenge the other night, and we are proud of the handsome Hollywood man he is, but he tries to con the people of Ontario that he is the government of the people—but, Mr. Speaker, the facts are that he talks about this OMSIP as a plan for the people of Ontario. This, Mr. Speaker, is simply windowdressing; because, in a dynamic province of seven million people, I understand there are about 40,000 people

who have taken advantage of it, one quarter of one per cent of the people of this province are buying this great plan for people; so where is the help?

Mr. Speaker, I plan to present to this House tonight the area of neglect of the people of this province by this government. They try to tell us they are doing things for people when many hundreds of thousands of people in agriculture are getting less than \$2,000 a year. The needs of the people of this province have been neglected. And I suggest a parallel here, that the air in Toronto, the pollution in this air here—I would suggest that the politics, through 25 years of operation, is as dirty as the air in Toronto.

Mr. Speaker, in the office at the island airport each morning at eight o'clock, they insert in that office, in an effort to establish radiation in the air in Toronto—I think you will laugh when you hear this, this is funny—in that office they try to establish the radiation in the air and they place this white filter in the pump at eight o'clock every morning. They pump air through it at the rate of ten-and-a-half pounds of pressure at eight o'clock in the morning; and, 24 hours later, they take this filter out and try to determine the amount of radiation and dirt in the air, and in 24 hours the air in Toronto—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: So, Mr. Speaker, regardless of these fine people who live in this city, the beautiful cars, the beautiful children—

An hon. member: The airplanes!

Mr. Sargent:—everything that we have nice about this great city—I would suggest that the lungs of the people who live here are the dirtiest lungs in Canada outside of Windsor and Detroit.

So here we have a government that is doing nothing about a serious thing affecting the lives of people and it is a matter of a joke in this province. It does not mean a thing, Mr. Speaker, what is going on in this great city. And this is an example, in this House, of the lack of concern for people.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: The only thing I can say in this regard, and I know hon. members like Toronto, but Scott Young says in his book that the only time the Toronto people have a chance to cheer is when a member of the

Ottawa or Hamilton rugby teams joins the army.

The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) is operating his department on the same basis of taxation used in the year 1906 and here we are, 60 years later, using the same basis for taxation—with people across this province on fixed incomes paying 50 per cent of their taxes towards the cost of education. Every hon. member in this House knows this is wrong, but what do they do about it? Nothing. No concern for people.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): How did they ever get elected?

Mr. Sargent: I will tell the hon. Minister how they got elected, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister of this province went on the air on television and had a list of things that long, and he said "Done, done."

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Sargent: And, Mr. Speaker, with the greatest respect to the hon. Prime Minister of this province, when we are putting through a bill through this House, the OMSIP plan, and he told the people two years ago this was done—what kind of operation do you call that?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): You cannot fool all the people all the time.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, I do not know about that.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, where I live, I come from a rural area, Grey and Bruce counties, and the average family income in Bruce county ranks 50th in the province, the last spot.

An hon. member: How high is it?

Mr. Sargent: Do hon. members wonder why I am concerned about agriculture? In 1945 we had a Royal commission on agriculture but the industry today, as we all know, is in a state of near chaos. Farmers have been hit by the price-cost squeeze. Operating costs, as a percentage of cash farm receipts, rose some 48 per cent in the period from 1951 to 1954, to 66 per cent. Now, we have neglected ARDA. The policy of ARDA is to be initiated at provincial level, Mr. Speaker, and Quebec has initiated it five times more.

This money is available to the farmers of this province and the hon. Minister of Agriculture sits there and reads the funny papers.

Mr. Speaker, Quebec's whole agricultural budget is about four times that of Ontario. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the food sales in Ontario are controlled by supermarket chains, or stores engaged in group buying, making a narrow market for the farmer and this government has not put through any legislation to block vertical integration.

Mr. N. L. Olde (Middlesex South): How about that!

Mr. Sargent: The disappearance of FAME was a tragic affair, when 13,000 farmers put up \$2 million of their own money and today they are in receivership. This government did not one thing to make this concept live, not one thing to protect 60,000 livestock producers across this province against the packing houses, to protect six million people who are consumers against the high-rising price of meat. Ask any housewife the price of meat in this province. And what is this hon. Minister doing about it?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, we have the area of discrimination when this government can say to the FAME group and nearly 13,000 farmers, "We cannot help you." The hon. Prime Minister said, "Sorry, there is no precedent to help you." On the other hand, he along with the Cabinet and the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) set up a loan of \$3 million for their friends in the banking business.

Mr. Speaker, since presenting this to the House some time ago—to recall the facts as it were—Atlantic Acceptance went into bankruptcy. I understand that is *sub judice*; we cannot talk about Atlantic Acceptance. But the point at issue in this House was that here was a group of trust companies that refused to help Victoria and Grey acquire the assets of British Mortgage. At that time I asked the hon. Prime Minister who was on the negotiating team to put this deal through the Cabinet. The hon. Prime Minister said there was no negotiating team. I have a great respect for the hon. Prime Minister and for the office he holds, and along the way I think basically a government is bound to make mistakes. Here we have the hon. Prime Minister, tonight when I present this, up the old well-known creek without a paddle.

Mr. R. A. Eagleson (Lakeshore): That sounds as if the hon. member is describing his own party.

Mr. Sargent: This comes out of the *Stratford Beacon Herald* of September 15, 1965. It said:

During the discussion it was also learned that Victoria and Grey had considered merging with the British Mortgage and Trust several years ago. It was going to be a happy situation to acquire big assets.

This will prove some of the research I have been doing on this matter.

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Minister of Highways): Has the hon. member ever been associated with the British Mortgage and Trust?

Mr. Sargent: I am glad to see the cheer leader is back in the House, the hon. Minister of Highways. That would be a question I have asked the hon. Prime Minister to tell this House—how many hon. members of the government have stock or had stock in the Victoria and Grey or the British Mortgage? That is what I want to find out, but he will not tell me.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: The hon. Prime Minister told me, Mr. Speaker, that—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, I would like to challenge that remark of the hon. Minister of Highways. We welcome the chance to find the transfers and look at the transfer record book, to find out who had stock in it, because if the hon. Minister did have, there would be many who would not hold their seats in this House.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, the *Globe and Mail*, July 30, 1965, said:

Mr. Frost said he was not on the negotiating team that reached the agreement to propose the amalgamation of Victoria and Grey with the British Mortgage through the company's shareholders, but he said Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Harris were. The Provincial Treasurer, James N. Allan, refused to speculate yesterday how much money the provincial government would make available to British Mortgage to maintain confidence in that firm. Mr. Allan said, however, that no ceiling had been set.

What I would like to ask is how much money were they bound to; how far would they have gone in getting this deal through? It goes on to say this, talking about the hon. Prime Minister in the same article:

Mr. Roberts' day went into overtime. Among those the Premier talked to about the collapse of the Atlantic firm and its ramifications was Senator Wallace McCutcheon, former trade and commerce Minister and a stockholder of Victoria and Grey.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sargent: I am glad the hon. Minister said that.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Sargent: I think we are getting home here, Mr. Speaker.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: Would the member be seated a moment?

I think perhaps that members are breaking too many rules in this debate. The chair likes to see a little bit of cut and thrust in debate, a little bit of humour now and again, but I would suggest that perhaps there are far too many interjections when the member is trying to make his speech. Although we know that he is perhaps provocative in some of the statements which he makes, I would ask the members to give the member for Grey North the courtesy of making his speech, so that we can get along with the business of the House.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, in an editorial in the *Toronto Daily Star* of July 29, 1965, it was asked:

#### WHY BAIL OUT BRITISH MORTGAGE SHAREHOLDERS?

Who is the Ontario government bailing out in its deal with the faltering British Mortgage and Trust Company? Normally, when a private company finds itself in financial difficulties it must make private arrangements to pull through or go out of business, but British Mortgage, which got into trouble with bad investments and loans to Atlantic Acceptance Corporation, has now been promised help by the government.

According to Attorney General Wishart and Provincial Treasurer James Allan, the

government will arrange a loan to British Mortgage. Now this should reassure the depositors and stave off a run on the company.

It goes on to tell the mechanics of the deal. I continue:

The net effect of this financial manoeuvring at Queen's Park—

financial manoeuvring, I tell you Mr. Speaker:

—with the taxpayers' money—

not your money, the taxpayers' money.

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West): Nonsense!

Mr. Sargent: Qualify it, then.

Mr. McKeough: There was no money—

Mr. Sargent: How naive can this man be when \$3 million was pledged? If it had been \$6 million that had been pledged—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: I continue to read from the editorial:

Without government help, the company would probably go down and the shareholders would lose their investment. The shareholders are like the small depositors—investors who accepted risks when they became partners and part-owners of British Mortgage—and thus, through poor company management and misfortune, the investments are now doomed. They may deserve sympathy but certainly no special deals with the provincial government.

That is from the *Toronto Daily Star*, a responsible newspaper.

Why is the Ontario government using public money to take over the financial burdens private shareholders ought to carry? Who are the shareholders of British Mortgage and why are they entitled to special treatment?

We do not know that!

Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. The hon. member has referred several times to shareholders of British Mortgage. Some of the words are his own and some he is quoting from an editorial in the *Toronto Daily Star*, sir.

I think it is time that it be said here that there was never at any time any suggestion of any assistance to the shareholders of

British Mortgage and Trust Company, and nothing was ever done to assist them. There was no promise; there was no suggestion of a promise; there was no money whatever paid to British Mortgage by way of loans, deposit or otherwise. All that was done was a statement of assurance that the depositors and the holders of guaranteed investment certificates would not lose if the run on that institution—British Mortgage and Trust Company—continued to the point where its liquidity, its liquid assets, were depleted to the point where those withdrawals could not be made.

Those were not shareholders—not necessarily shareholders. It is possible that a depositor might have been a shareholder, or that the holder of a GIC might be a shareholder, but nothing was considered for the shareholders, nothing was promised and nothing was done. And in the event, the assurance which was given in that rather critical situation—and I say it was very wise—the assurance that the depositors did not need to be concerned that they would lose their deposit, that those who had placed money with British Mortgage and Trust and had bought guaranteed investment certificates would not lose, that the government would accept the responsibility to come to their aid, was given; and I believe that it saved the day.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I believe it saved a critical situation, possibly, for other trust companies who might have been shaken if British Mortgage had gone down. But let it be very clear that we do not talk about shareholders; nothing was ever promised, nothing was ever considered, nothing was ever done for a single shareholder of British Mortgage and Trust.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Sargent: I thank the hon. Attorney General for his help, but he should note that these are not my words—they are from a *Toronto Daily Star* editorial—but the shareholders of British Mortgage were paid off at \$14 for six shares. Prior to this there was a period of six weeks when the directors of British Mortgage knew that they were going to go out of business—the stock was still at \$30. And in the six weeks before it tumbled to \$2.50, we do not know how many dumped their shares at \$30 and we cannot find out, and the hon. Attorney General should find out. That is his job!

The hon. Attorney General says he did this

for British Mortgage or for Victoria Grey—why would he not do it for FAME?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: I would like the hon. Attorney General to help me—help me, please.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; the member is making a Budget address now and he cannot start a question-and-answer period. I would ask the member speaking if he would speak to the chair and to the House without getting into a question-and-answer period.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, every time these people get in the hole they dodge back. I ask the hon. Attorney General what happened in the interim time when the stock was \$30 and who dumped it at \$30 before it went down to \$2.50? We should know that!

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member wishes to ask a question in the proper way and put it on the order paper or ask it in the House, I shall be glad to answer it.

Mr. Sargent: There are dozens and dozens of editorials in the press of Ontario saying, for example:

Tax funds are not for private firms but this government seems to think they are for their friends.

I want to ask the hon. Attorney General—I would say to this House, Mr. Speaker, that Dennison Mines had a bid in for \$6 million for this deal. I would like to ask, rhetorically, would the government have helped out Dennison Mines to buy the deal? Mr. Speaker, this opens up a great area. Any business concern, shipping, manufacturing—anyone, can come to this government and say, "We want this same treatment with tax funds as you gave to your friends in the trust business."

Mr. Speaker, I expect that the hon. member for Oshawa (Mr. Walker) is going to be on the floor of the House tonight and I want to close to give him time to finish; but I have reams of material here to substantiate my case that this government has been looking after its friends for the last 25 years. There are some glaring statements in this research I have done here and they cannot all be wrong but this government is always right. They have their hands in the public till—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: What are the hon. members clapping for? I said they had their hands in the public till all the time—

**An hon. member:** They agreed with you!

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, when I criticized the hon. Prime Minister and the government for their action in this matter and—incidentally, since the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer) walked in, he and the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Renwick) spear-headed this attack—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that the public would know what is going on. I only hope that *Hansard* can catch most of these remarks. But the thing I am concerned about is that we, in this field of operations, insofar as the people are concerned, sit here for six months and we try to do the best we all can collectively for the people, and it is good that there is opposition. It is good that there is opposition, but we have no way of letting the people of Ontario know what is really happening. Out of the hundreds of things that are said in this House, very few catch the press of Ontario, and somewhere along the line there has to be an informed public to know how this government is really operating.

Sometime ago, when I broke this matter in the House last February 17, I tried, as the hon. Speaker knows, to get my point across in a point of privilege about the hon. Mr. Leslie Frost, and I could not get my point across to the public to finalize the essence of what I had been trying to say. I wanted to say at that time that if this government can break the laws that we pass here in the House, because in this Trust and Loans Corporations Act, Mr. Speaker, there were many sections, about 40 or 50 sections of it—

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** You say they broke the law?

**Mr. Sargent:**—and I find, Mr. Speaker, that the trust companies involved—

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. member would permit me to ask him a question?

**Mr. Sargent:** Not now, the hon. Minister cannot ask it at this point.

Mr. Speaker, in this Trust and Loans Corporations Act, I found many cases where the government should have prosecuted British Mortgage for violation of the Act and here—

**Mr. G. A. Kerr (Halton):** Name them!

**Mr. Sargent:**—where many people lost millions of dollars.

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. member would reconsider? It is just for a little clarification really, for myself, if I might ask him for that purpose.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, I am making my—

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry. If the member will permit a question, it is quite all right, but he has the floor and does not have to yield the floor unless he wishes to do so.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, this is a happy situation. I can say “no” to this arrogant man.

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** I really wanted to know what he is talking about.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, if I had any respect for his opinion I would hear his question. I do not have any.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** Well, keep trying anyway.

**Mr. Sargent:**—that by not revoking the charters of these companies for their illegal acts, this government broke the law as written by this House. Thousands of small investors lost millions of dollars through government negligence, and where—

Mr. Speaker, I would ask you to call the House to account, I am not going to—

**Mr. Speaker:** I would ask the House once again, I have asked the members to stop interjecting the member and I think perhaps they have carried it a little bit too far. The member is trying to do his best and I would ask you to give him an opportunity of saying what he has to say. If you do not want to listen, you do not have to listen, but members at least can refrain from so many interjections.

I might say further that members only make it more difficult for the staff who are taking interjections. They have a difficult time getting things down when there are 10 or 15 people talking at once.

Now I ask for your co-operation again. Will the member proceed?

**Mr. Sargent:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

When this government can break the laws that we pass here in the House by not re-

voking the charters of these companies for their illegal acts, when thousands of small investors lost millions of dollars through the government negligence, and where this government can compound the felony by making public funds available without any authority, contrary to law, to bail out the offenders, then it is time, Mr. Speaker, someone stood up and spoke for the taxpayer, the ordinary man of this province.

**Mr. J. H. White** (London South): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. The hon. member is completely incorrect in his facts.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, in capsule form, the director of British Mortgage, Mr. Lawson, states that the government action was illegal.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Chicanery and circumlocution.

**Mr. Sargent:** Editorials in leading dailies say the act was unprecedented. The chartered banks turned down British Mortgage. The trust companies association turned them down, and the Ontario government illegally comes to the rescue. The whole mess would never have happened if the government had been doing its job.

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** Mr. Speaker, will the hon. member permit a question now? I want clarification of some of the things he is saying.

**Mr. Sargent:** To further break faith, Mr. Speaker—

**Question Speaker:** Will the member permit a question now?

**Mr. Sargent:**—on approaches from the interested friends of this government. The taxpayers' money was used without any statutory authority. The same government told FAME they had no precedent to help their farmers and Mr. Frost said that he did not talk with the hon. Prime Minister or the hon. Provincial Treasurer—

**Mr. McKeough:** Does the hon. member not believe him?

**Mr. Sargent:**—inferring he was here frequently only on social visits, and I do not believe Mr. Frost. Then if he did not set up the deal, who did set up the deal?

**Mr. Peck:** Wilf Gregory. Know his party?

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Frost, the former Prime Minister of this province, during a

series of scandals marked with resignations and even a suicide or two thrown in, has the audacity to say that I did not know any better. Being as kindly as I can to this expolitician, I say to this House that he does know better than this, Mr. Frost does.

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** Walter Harris will not like that a little.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, the performance of this Minister of Highways in this House, during the debates—I think he should keep quiet for a long time from here on in.

**An hon. member:** What about Walter Harris?

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Frost says in the press report that it was a normal takeover in the public interest. Mr. Speaker, many new fortunes of millions of dollars have been created in this takeover using funds of the hard-pressed taxpayers of this province and I suggest to Mr. Frost that, if this is in the public interest—

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member will not permit, I rise on a point of order. On a point of order. There is some validity for the point of order that I propose to make here tonight. I live in an area that has been well and faithfully represented over a long period of time by British Mortgage and Trust Corporation and I suggest to the hon. member that his facts are completely inaccurate.

**Mr. V. M. Singer** (Downsview): That is not a point of order.

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** But I am going to state my point of order. I might say to you, Mr. Speaker, because the facts are completely inaccurate, that the government made it possible, as the hon. Attorney General said, to protect the interests of the depositors of the province, those people who had funds on deposit. Now I simply ask—

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, I do not want this speech. If he wants to speak he can speak later. I have the floor here.

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** I simply ask you, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member is in order, or if I have a point of order, when he is confusing the facts of the situation before the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario, which he is doing.

**Mr. Speaker:** I might say that, although the member may be confusing the facts, as you say, and perhaps stating things that

are not facts, it would necessarily have to be at some other time that someone would have to enter a debate to straighten the member out on his facts. As long as he is in order in stating what he thinks to be true, the member is at liberty to do so.

If the member would give another member an opportunity to take the floor and state what he thinks in his opinion are the facts, that would be quite all right, but if the member does not want to yield the floor, I am afraid that the opportunity cannot be given.

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** I might say, on a point of order, Mr. Speaker, if I may, is it proper to allow a member to mislead the House, and have the remarks made in the House mislead the public?

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, on a point of order—

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** If this is in order, sir, then I think I—

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, I would like this hon. Minister to straighten me out where I am wrong then. Tell me one thing I said that is wrong, one thing.

**Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture):** Everything the hon. member has said is wrong.

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** That is why I asked him if he would permit a question.

**Mr. Singer:** He does not want to.

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** Well, he asked me now.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Sargent:** I wish that this man would either go back to Australia or keep quiet.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, the facts that I have presented to this House are a matter of record from the director, Mr. Lawson, the director of British Mortgage. And if the hon. Minister of Highways has any questions about the veracity or the truth of these statements, he had better say that Mr. Lawson did not know what he was talking about because it is in *Hansard* what I said in this House, and it is all in here.

**Mr. McKeough:** In where?

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, many misfortunes have been created in this takeover, using the funds of the hard-pressed taxpayer. And I suggest to Mr. Frost that if this is in the public interest, this is another case of this government, the family compact, pulling off an underhanded deal, using public funds to its advantage and turning a smear on anyone who would question it.

As I said before, the government broke every rule in the book, the laws of this province, when it pledged the taxpayers' money up to \$3 million to save a group of private companies from going down the drain. It further breaks faith with the people of this province when a retired politician can sit back and pull strings and be instrumental in unleashing public funds for a select group of friends. There has been no parallel in the history of this province—

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** Would the Attorney General state his point of order?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I think the hon. member, up to a point in this discussion, was not trespassing on a matter which is under review by a Royal commission, but I think he is now trespassing very definitely with the statements which he is making on matters which are being investigated by the hon. Mr. Justice Hughes in the Royal commission which has been appointed. I think he should be called to order by the chair, sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** On the point of order, I was going to mention to the member a moment ago that I had been listening very carefully to what he has been saying, and since these matters are in the court, he must not at any time say anything that would be prejudicial to the merits of the case. Perhaps I could suggest to him that if he could end his remarks on this particular subject at this time and proceed with some other part of his debate, it would be well received by the House.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, I thank you for your ruling. I will close by requesting that the suggestion of the hon. Minister of Highways that we have a look at the transfer record book to see if anyone did dump his shares when they were selling at \$30 and went down to \$2.50, be acted upon. Let us find out. The hon. Minister asked; let us find out, and see if he has the intestinal fortitude to do this.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I did not say that that should be done, I said that can be done with the transfer agent, and that it will likely come out when the inquiry gets under way. I think I have a valid point of order here but the hon. member is really a little too difficult to understand that sort of thing.

Mr. Sargent: Possibly I am, I apologize if I am, Mr. Speaker. I would suggest, in watching the clock, this could be very interesting to find out. I see the hon. Prime Minister has come back. To me he is every man a bit taller and I have the greatest respect for him, but he did tell the House in the commuters bill to spend \$7.5 million of the taxpayers' money to put a rail commuter service from Burlington to Toronto, that he would spend like sums of money across the province in transportation to other centres. I fail to see it.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, when and where did I say that?

Mr. Sargent: Oh, come on now, this is the same old business. When did he say it? The last time we talked about it, he said it.

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy and Resources Management): Where was that?

Mr. Sargent: In the House. It is in *Hansard*. Look it up.

Mr. N. Whitney (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order! I am afraid the points of order are becoming points of pointless order right now. I am going to ask the member to relinquish his point of order so that the member may complete his remarks.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, this past week we have had a ruling from the chair that we could now discuss the salaries in our Budget in view of the arbitration in the civil service. I think you gave permission to discuss salaries?

Mr. Speaker: As long as it does not prejudice any civil servant's salary that may be before the present arbitration board.

Mr. Sargent: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The point I am making is that the government was trying to shut off debate on this issue, and the government, I find, is short

of employees in the civil service because it is finding it difficult to hire them for the money it is paying and the wage scales. Now we find out that the government is hiring employees far above the legal requirements passed by order-in-council. For example, an order-in-council states—

Hon. Mr. Simonett: Where did the hon. member get that one from?

Mr. Sargent: The order-in-council states that the starting salary for messengers, for example, in the Parliament buildings, is set at \$2,400 a year. That is \$200 a month. Departments scattered through the buildings have been unable to hire messengers because of this low rate. Here we have the government—and while you were still ruling we could not discuss these wages, Mr. Speaker—advertising in the Toronto papers for people at \$2,640 a year, a third bracket up from the legal starting salary. Messengers' salaries are on the list of those currently under arbitration and no decision has been brought down by this House, yet they are asking for people at \$2,640.

They have also reduced the requirement from grade 10 to grade 9, without any permission from this House. This is an example of their high-handedness. You could talk all night about the areas of discrimination. This government is looking after its friends; a party of privilege.

Mr. A. V. Walker (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, in rising to make a few comments in the Budget debate, my first reaction would have to be to inform the House that all I have to deliver is a plain, ordinary speech, which certainly will not be anywhere near as entertaining as that of the hon. member for Grey North (Mr. Sargent), so I must warn the hon. members before I start.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Well, it will not hurt.

Mr. Walker: That is what I would think, it will not hurt.

In rising to express a few thoughts in the Budget debate, I would first of all express congratulations to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) on his enlightening Budget address as he brought to the attention of this House, in a most explanatory way, the problems with which we are confronted. During the early part of his presentation, as he outlined the many virtues of our province, one of the hon. members on this side of the House made the comment that if the hon. Provincial Treasurer put on a long, white

beard he might well pass for Santa Claus. I suggest, however, that as our hon. Provincial Treasurer concluded his address the hon. member who made this remark must have had second thoughts regarding his earlier suggestion.

I listened with some surprise recently as a very experienced hon. member of the Liberal Opposition in this House, in a loud voice, challenged the hon. members on the government benches to say that they were happy with the Budget. I felt that this certainly was a ridiculous challenge. I have never heard a politician express happiness at a Budget increase in taxes and when I do, I will expect to see the walls of this venerable building come crumbling down around our heads.

The government of this province is just as concerned over our spiralling costs as anyone, but we must face the fact that Ontario is in the midst of a tremendous explosion. New schools, more diversified education, hospitals, highways and expressways, medical health services, and so forth, are services which the people of Ontario demand, and these services must be paid for.

Records were set in many sectors of Ontario's economy during the past year, but even boom prosperity and the lowest unemployment rate in Canada were not enough to give the province the extra spending money it vitally needs.

I was very interested, Mr. Speaker, in the comments of the three Toronto newspapers, which clearly indicated editorial support for the need for an increase in revenue. The *Globe and Mail* of February 10 commented editorially:

THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE ARE NOT FREE

You pay for what you get. In case chatter of free-this and free-that had caused the people of Ontario to doubt the truth of this aphorism, yesterday's provincial Budget should correct their thinking.

The majority of the electorate has been demanding increased services from the government. The government has responded to some of these demands, and yesterday it presented the first bill.

The *Toronto Telegram* of the same date had this to say:

THE PRICE WE PAY

As distasteful as higher taxes are, the Ontario government has had little choice but to boost the sales tax from three to five per cent.

If the government is to meet its commitments in the fields of Medicare, wel-

fare, education and carry out its many other programmes, it has to obtain the additional revenues it requires.

The province recognizes the need for a strong central government, and also that the "have" provinces have to aid the "have not." This is essential in the national interest.

Ottawa, however, takes so much more out of Ontario than it returns, it is only fair that the province be given a better deal.

The *Toronto Daily Star* of February 10 introduced the Budget with the editorial comment:

NEW TAXES: DOWN PAYMENT ON THE FUTURE

The *Star* editorial writer pointed out that:

Increased expenditures make increased taxes inevitable. The government has decided, probably wisely, to spread the increase over a number of taxes rather than concentrating it on one, and this may reduce the pain.

The millions spent for schools and hospitals may seem alarming, but the costs of preventable sickness, illiteracy, and lack of technical and professional training are apt to be much higher.

The *Toronto Daily Star* concluded its editorial comment with a statement expressed by Oliver Wendell Holmes almost a century ago, but which is still true today: "Taxes are the price of civilization."

This year our provincial Budget expenditure will reach \$1.8 billion. I suggest that our hon. Provincial Treasurer offered a very solid reason for the necessity for this expenditure when he stated:

There are two objectives which the province must face. The first is to provide a wide range of services to the people of the province, compounded by a telescoping of heavy demands for social and economic development.

The second is the contribution that the provincial spending makes to the economic growth and productivity of the province.

The individual details of the Budget will be thoroughly discussed both during this debate and also as the estimates of the various departments are presented.

I appreciate, Mr. Speaker, this opportunity of expressing a few thoughts on some of the major items contained in the Budget. The year 1966 will signal another important step forward in our provincial

health field. The medical health programme will become effective on July 1 and increased grants will be made available for hospital construction and for the operation of our mental health branch.

Ontario today is blessed with the best highway system in Canada and the government of this province are well aware of the tremendous economic value of these highways. The expansion of our highway programme will continue in the coming year.

Provision is made in the Budget for an increase in our welfare services. Various programmes will be expanded, programmes which mean so much in the lives of those citizens who find themselves in need of welfare assistance. A welfare programme based on needs, rather than means, will be a very welcome improvement in this important field.

As a former member of a municipal council, I am very interested in any programme which will assist councils in facing their difficult expansion programmes.

Our municipalities are the backbone of our economic and social progress. Our elected municipal officials face many challenges and are doing an excellent job for the ratepayers whom they represent. They deserve our sincere congratulations.

The Budget contains an increase in municipal assistance of \$127 million to a new high of \$772 million. This increase covers all the various areas of municipal activity. The use of the Canada pension plan funds to be made available for the purchase of debentures for the construction of schools should also be beneficial, especially to those municipalities that find themselves in the position of having to pay a substantially high rate of debenture interest.

The Budget indicated quite clearly the necessity to establish policy priorities, priorities designed into policies which will have the greatest impact on the growth and productivity, priorities such as education and research. The recent Speech from the Throne said that education should top the list and the Budget has supported this thinking.

Mr. Speaker, I listened to the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Thompson) during his Budget address, as he attempted to outline the inadequacies of the government over the years. I suppose I would be considered as slightly biased, but I did not think that it was one of his better efforts, although I did enjoy the poems which he read.

In his Budget address the hon. leader of the Opposition stated that the government "was wedded to an old-fashioned, 'three-R' approach to education. It turns its back on the challenges and changes of the future."

What the hon. leader of the Opposition was no doubt referring to, when he used the words "old-fashioned approach," was the fact that, in the past 20 years, over \$1 billion has been spent in capital expenditures for schools. Or possibly he was referring to the fact that, from 1949 through 1963 in the province of Ontario, a new school or a substantial new addition was opened every day of every week of every year, Sundays and holidays included. Or possibly he was referring to the fact that, in the past six years, 241 additions or entirely new vocational schools were opened at a total cost of \$281 million.

One wonders, Mr. Speaker, just how many schools might have been built in this period if only this government had not adopted this "old-fashioned approach."

The explosive increase in the school-age population, which occurred following World War II could hardly have been predicted with any degree of certainty prior to the early 1950s. When this student explosion became apparent, it would have taken somewhat of a superman to keep ahead of this problem.

In 1946, one out of every six persons in Ontario was a student in school. Today, this average is better than one of four. Ontario's population has not only changed in numbers, it has become progressively a younger population. The statement by the hon. leader of the Opposition, that the government turns its back on educational challenges and changes of the future, cannot be substantiated by facts. The educational programme in this province is moving forward at a rapid rate and educational facilities are being provided which will prepare our young people for any challenges they may be called upon to meet in the future.

Education in one form or another will cost our province almost \$817 million in the coming fiscal year. This amount is almost equal to the entire ordinary Budget of the province just a few short years ago. "As education goes, so goes the nation," is a somewhat shop-worn slogan, yet we pay sincere tribute to its truth today by investing the lion's share of our resources—human and material—in the operation of schools and colleges devoted to the full development of all the talents of our children.

Education will account for approximately 50 per cent of the Budget increase and I

suggest that this action clearly indicates the government realizes the future potential of this province lies in the hands of our youth and that, in this fast moving technological age, education represents an essential investment of great economic consequence. The advances in technology which have been responsible for the space age in which we suddenly find ourselves, have occurred within the last 20 years, resulting in great changes in our outlook, economy and educational system. Today we must be prepared to train our children for a future world of unknown dimension and complexity. We can only guess at what knowledge and skills will be important in the years ahead.

Education today has become a continuing process, for it has been said that graduates now taking employment may expect to work at three different occupations during their working lives. The need for the tremendous increase in our educational budget becomes even more evident when we consider the enrolment figures of the past ten years. Enrolment from kindergarten to grade 13 has increased over the brief span of ten years by more than 702,000 students. University enrolment has increased from 21,000 in 1955 to a projected figure of 61,000 for next September, almost tripled in ten years.

It is evident that these enrolment figures will continue to grow. One point is very clear. We cannot afford to stand still in the field of education. We must provide the necessary facilities to assure the best possible education to the youth of our province. Since the end of World War II education has mushroomed. Indeed, it has expanded considerably in advance of planning, and today we are faced with a skilled labour shortage.

Even in the face of this labour shortage, Ontario production was still able to reach a new high of over \$20 billion and set records in every sector of the economy, particularly in construction and manufacturing. Our unemployment rate is the lowest in Canada and there is every prospect that 1966 will produce another substantial increase in economic production.

Today we find that education is no longer strictly a youth programme. With the increasing inroads of automation it becomes increasingly necessary to provide facilities for educational training and retraining programmes for adults. Here in Ontario our economy has been maintained at a very high level and the introduction of automation has not caused any appreciable effect on our employment picture.

The word automation has been widely discussed by many experts in the field of

labour and management. Some have expressed concern over the inroads of automation and what the future holds, as machines take over man's work. Other experts, many in the field of labour itself, have expressed no fear of automation, but have suggested it may well supply an even better way of life for the working man.

Some people have suggested automation and technological change is simply having undesirable effects on jobs, purchasing power and future progress, while others see automation as man's greatest blessing. To them it makes possible rapid improvements in man's wellbeing, such as higher living standards, better medical service, increased leisure time, challenging work and more education. As they see it, man can be freed for the better life only when machines and automatic controls are available to take over the physical work.

Where would we be today, Mr. Speaker, if we had not developed from a simple farm economy to a modern industrial nation? What would our standard of living be if we had stayed with the horse and buggy, the hand plow, the scrub board and the kerosene lamp? The obvious point is, we cannot have economic progress without change. Automation and technological change are essential if we expect to combine more leisure time with higher living standards and improved services for everyday living. We must produce with less effort or we cannot attain these goals.

Although automation generates new jobs, it may also create problems for some individuals. Therefore we must ensure that the economy continues to provide adequate job opportunities. To achieve this we must provide adequate education, training and retraining and must facilitate mobility so that individuals can adjust to a progressive world. Policies with respect to growth and development, education and manpower, must be formulated and implemented in order to provide the people of Ontario with the best possible standard of living.

Mr. Speaker, I support the need for increased development programmes and services and in so doing recognize the obvious need for additional revenues. There have been different views expressed as to the method of raising these necessary revenues, and I would like for a few moments to speak on these varying opinions.

Some critics have suggested that deficit financing should have been introduced, rather than an increase in sales tax at this time. I cannot support this line of argu-

ment. I suggest that it is sound financing to pay for as much capital financing as possible each year out of revenue, rather than borrowing. In other words, somewhat of a pay-as-you-go programme.

Excessive borrowing would adversely effect our credit position. Not only would the burden of public debt, namely, interest, be higher as the result of a greater level of borrowing, but we would also have to pay a higher rate of interest. Excessive deficit financing at a time when the economy is already stretched to the limit will only result in additional inflationary pressures without necessarily improving the real economic position of the province, or of the country.

There are some who suggest the additional revenues needed should have been raised by a general increase in income tax. I must admit that my first reaction was that this would have been the fairer method. On investigation, I was surprised to learn that for Ontario almost one-third of individual income taxes comes from people with incomes of \$5,000 or less and about two-thirds from people with income under \$9,000. Persons with incomes of \$15,000 or more amount to only about two out of every 100 people and they pay approximately 20 per cent of the total tax the federal government receives.

I found that in order to obtain the amount of revenue needed for this next year, instead of raising the retail sales tax by two per cent, it would have been necessary to have raised individual income tax by ten percentage points, or from 24 per cent to 34 per cent of the federal tax. The province has no control over the individuals, whether in the high or low income brackets, to whom this would have applied, because the federal government administers the provincial income tax based on its method of levying tax. Even persons in the low income bracket would have been called upon to pay some additional tax under a general income tax increase.

An important point of consideration, Mr. Speaker, when considering a general income tax increase was that Ontario could not have applied the additional tax plan for the 1966 year in any case, so that the \$150 million expected to be obtained from the retail sales tax during the coming year would just not have been available from income tax. The need for immediate financial revenue was undoubtedly a strong factor in the present method of our taxation increase.

During previous discussions in this House, Mr. Speaker, I have spoken out on behalf

of those citizens of low incomes and fixed incomes. Unfortunately this present increase in sales tax hits these group particularly hard. It is literally impossible, Mr. Speaker, to make exemptions in sales tax; it is a uniform tax which hits everyone.

Actually, when you consider the matter, the larger income group is hit harder because of its more expensive tastes. The main relief for those persons in the low income bracket is that food and most children's clothing are exempt from sales tax. But it will be an additional hardship and will call for a further tightening of the belt, a belt which has already been tightened to a somewhat discouraging degree.

It should be remembered, however, that many persons in the low income groups will receive free or subsidized medical health coverage commencing July 1 of this year and that more than \$50 million of the increase in this year's Budget will be used for this health programme.

The small increases in cigarettes, gasoline and liquor have been spread out and should not cause too much hardship. I suggest the cost of liquor might have been increased to a larger degree, rather than some of the other areas of the present taxation. On a trip last year to Western Canada, I found liquor prices considerably higher than in Ontario and this is a legitimate way to raise revenue.

An hon. member: Did the hon. member check in every town?

Mr. Walker: Today we are faced with increasing costs at all levels of government and I am sure all hon. members of this House are concerned over our present financial problems. In view of our rising costs, there must be an increasing review by our governmental department heads to assure the utmost efficiency at all levels of our provincial operations. Every effort must be made to save much needed dollars through the adoption of new methods and procedures which seemingly are everyday happenings in this atomic age.

It is obvious that even with our announced new taxes, other sources of provincial revenue will have to be found. In the face of our present financial problem, I note that Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp is reported in the press to have stated, "If Ontario wants more money, it will have to get the money itself. We have our own budget to balance." One can only express the hope, Mr. Speaker, that this will not be the federal government's

attitude at the forthcoming federal-provincial negotiations.

The federal government must be forcefully reminded that while the provinces and the municipalities have the more rapidly rising expenditures, the federal government has the more productive revenue system. Our hon. Provincial Treasurer served notice in his Budget statement that Ontario will be looking for a fairer share of tax revenues from the federal government. And I submit this province must receive a better revenue-sharing deal from Ottawa.

Ontario must receive revenue-sharing resources commensurate with the importance of our constitutional responsibilities. Our limited provincial share of taxes will simply not produce the growing revenues required in a highly urbanized and industrial province such as ours.

Before the end of this year it is expected reports will be tabled from the two taxation committees which may provide a new and clearer picture of the overall taxation situation, both in our province and across Canada. Indeed, our hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) has suggested the Carter Royal commission on taxation likely will make recommendations for the reshuffling of our tax system that will be sensational in their impact. These reports are awaited with hopeful anticipation that they will provide new programmes of taxation, programmes which will solve some of our present financial problems.

Like other hon. members of this House, I have received a few letters complaining of the increased taxes. I received one letter from a man and on page 1 he complained

very strongly against the increased sales tax. On page 2, he outlined four areas where he felt the government should develop additional services or had failed to do so, services which obviously would cost many thousands of dollars.

I thought this letter, Mr. Speaker, was an interesting sidelight on the problem which faces all levels of government today. There is an ever-increasing demand by our people for services and sometimes it is all too easy to forget that you and I, each one of us, must help to pay for these services.

Many arguments have and will be presented to this House dealing with the content of the Budget statement presented by our hon. Provincial Treasurer. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that when all the arguments have been placed on the record, the editorial comment which I quoted earlier will still remain a basic fact—the best things in life are not free, you pay for what you get. Never did a newspaper quote a truer word.

Mr. R. J. Harris (Beaches) moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Tomorrow morning we will proceed with the estimates of The Department of Labour.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.30 o'clock, p.m.







ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Friday, April 1, 1966

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1966

The House met at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are pleased to welcome to the Legislature this morning students from the following schools: in the east gallery, Parkway vocational school, Toronto and Oakwood collegiate institute, Toronto; in the west gallery, Wilcox public school, Toronto and St. Mark's separate school, Etobicoke.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

## THE NATIONAL RADIO OBSERVATORY ACT, 1962-1963

**Hon. A. K. Roberts** (Minister of Lands and Forests) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The National Radio Observatory Act, 1962-1963.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. A. K. Roberts** (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I would say that this bill will permit some 40 additional acres in Algonquin Park to be transferred to the appropriate federal authority in connection with that great outer space radio equipment and operation that is going on in the interior of the park there, and about which some hon. members may have read in one of the weekend magazines last week, I think.

It is really a very fine technical operation, of which we can all be proud and, at the same time, the name will be adopted, the name of Algonquin Radio Observatory.

## THE PROVINCIAL PARKS ACT

**Hon. Mr. Roberts** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Provincial Parks Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Speaker, this bill will provide for the closing of unopened

road allowances in provincial parks. The House is aware of the fact that under existing legislation, when an area is declared a provincial park it is taken out of municipal administration and municipal jurisdiction. When that was provided for, no specific reference was made to unopened road allowances. This bill now provides for their removal; but, before they can be removed, 30 days public notice must be given and every opportunity afforded to hear the rights of any people who might be affected thereby.

## THE GAME AND FISH ACT

**Hon. Mr. Roberts** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Game and Fish Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Speaker, this amending Act provides for a number of provisions to strengthen and enforce various portions of the Act, particularly in relation to safety provisions, and examination of weapons used in hunting. It also provides for a change in the prohibition against discharging a firearm from or across highways. North of the French river, the provision will be that shooting will be permitted on the right-of-way section other than the travelled portions, but in those counties in southern Ontario, south of the French river, regulations may be made to provide that there must be no shooting in the hunting season or any time in connection with hunting, on any part of highways, including the right-of-way.

In other words, in southern Ontario there would be no shooting allowed on any part of the highway, whether you are on the sides of it or on the travelled portion. In northern Ontario, there will be no shooting on the travelled portion.

Then there is a provision here that may be of interest. I see some of the hon. members for eastern Ontario here—particularly Carleton (Mr. W. E. Johnston) and Lanark (Mr. Gomme)—provision that frog sanctuaries can be established, and closed seasons and commercial licences for taking bull frogs. In connection with this, I may say that I can always

learn something and I learned that a frog can be a bull without being a bull frog. This applies to bull frogs.

**Mr. E. Sargent** (Grey North): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister tell the House: Are these bills before the standing committee?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I would say for the information of a gentleman who must have been absent—a member of the committee who must have been absent—that they were. The provisions of them were there and explained before they actually took the form of bills.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree).

Would the hon. Minister please advise the House if there are any infractions of any building or safety measures in the collapse of the building on Elgin street in Ottawa? And a supplementary question; what provincial inspection had taken place prior to the accident?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Well, Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon the department sent one of its own safety engineers from the construction safety branch to Ottawa to assist the city of Ottawa's construction safety inspectors with their investigation into the facts surrounding this incident.

The inspection responsibility with respect to the area where this project is located comes within the jurisdiction and authority of the municipality.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): I have a question for the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond).

Were the regulations for OMSIP promulgated by the end of March as promised and if so, would the hon. Minister give the hon. members of the House copies?

**Hon. M. B. Dymond** (Minister of Health): The answer, Mr. Speaker, is "yes." The regulations are presently in the printers' hands and as soon as they are printed they will be available to hon. members.

**Hon. W. G. Davis** (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have two short statements. One concerns the development of central school facilities in this province. We will be mailing to the boards in the next few days a memorandum announcing a change in policy to cover three separate areas. The first grant improvement is in connection with the abandonment of one- and

two-room schools and in some instances we will continue to pay the grants, on the approved portion of the outstanding debt charges on these schools, to expedite the movement towards centralized facilities.

The second principle applies to the sale of school buildings, where the movement is towards a centralized facility. The third change, Mr. Speaker, deals with the conversion of a secondary school building to an elementary school building and here again the grant regulations will be arranged to ease the burden of the boards making this transition.

All these changes, Mr. Speaker, we feel will encourage and assist the small boards in the province to move towards the centralized facilities.

With respect to areas in the northern part of our province, we are introducing three plans designed to provide special assistance for boards operating isolated elementary schools. While I am sure hon. members of the House will be interested in these plans, which are a further move in the direction of providing equality of educational opportunity, the hon. members representing the territorial districts will be especially interested.

In the current school year, an extensive survey of the needs of isolated schools revealed that some 156 one-room and two-room schools in the territorial districts required special assistance to carry on their educational programmes. It is estimated that at least 100 of these boards should either amalgamate their sections or zones with larger neighbouring ones, or become non-operating as far as their own school is concerned, and transport their pupils to adjacent schools, with support for both tuition fees and transportation through increased grants.

A board which receives pupils from a section or zone whose school is not operating, will be assisted to provide additional needed accommodation for incoming pupils without burdening its community with debentures on their behalf.

Approximately 40 boards must continue to operate schools too isolated for either amalgamation or transportation. For these, the solution is to bolster the local school resources by subsidizing a good teacher, willing to give two years of service and leadership to a remote community. A small volunteer northern corps of teachers will be recruited by The Department of Education to serve in a group of schools to be carefully selected from those boards which apply for such help. The northern corps teachers will be

given special training and allowances so that both young teachers and those with more experience will find the programme attractive.

In order to expedite recruitment The Department of Education will advertise immediately, in fact I think it was in this morning's paper, in the daily newspapers for teachers to join this group.

By implementing the three plans which I will summarize, it is felt that half the schools could profit from a new arrangement in September, 1966, and the other half, where further accommodation must be added to some schools, by September, 1967. The boards will be asked to consult their local inspectors and enter into an agreement to participate in one of the plans.

Plan 1 for the amalgamation of boards and territorial districts effective for amalgamations on or after January 1, 1966—a cash grant for needed new accommodation on a central school of \$20,000 for a closed school; \$500 grant per annum for each original section or zone included and an allowance of one-half classroom for each closed school in calculating assessment per classroom for grant purposes.

The second plan—for a board paying transportation and fees to another board (a) a cash grant as above for needed new accommodation and (b) assistance with transportation and fees to augment the sending board's normal levy and grants.

The forms of financial assistance under these two plans will be available for a period of five years. The third plan of course, for a board participating in the northern corps, is the subsidy on teachers' salary where the board cannot amalgamate or effect transportation.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests, notice of which has been given.

When will the hon. Minister furnish a map of Ontario showing the areas held by the timber interests; and (2) will he furnish a list of the companies and a complete breakdown of the terms and contracts?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Speaker, the hon. member was present for part of my estimates but not all of them.

**Mr. Sargent:** I do not hear you, sir.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** The hon. member was present for part of my estimates when they were being presented, but not all the time, but after the—

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, why does this hon. Minister make a big issue—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order! The Minister is trying to answer your question.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I have a good precedent from the hon. member to start off that way, I am quite sure.

At the resumption at 8 o'clock, on Monday, March 21, I said this, but my hon. friend was not in his seat at the time:

I have some material here that I think the hon. member for Grey North (Mr. Sargent) requested to be tabled and I will be glad to place it with the clerk here now.

—which I did, and there is a fair quantity of it. It gives a good deal of the information and perhaps he had better look at that material and then if he has something else he wants, he will let me know.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, what good is it over there? We asked for them for the House. What are they doing over there?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Speaker, my hon. friend asked me to table them and that is what I did.

**Mr. Sargent:** Well, that is interesting. Shall I walk across and get them now? How do I get them?

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order! Next question.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, I have a question to the hon. Minister of Health. Has the hon. Minister taken any steps towards increasing the salary of nurses in Ontario; and secondly, what steps are being taken to give equal treatment to nurses in training with regard to psychiatric training?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Speaker, since much of this information must come from the hospital schools who are involved in the business of training nurses, I will have to take the question as notice and provide the answer as quickly as possible.

**Mr. Sargent:** Thank you, Mr. Minister.

A question for the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall). He is not here.

A question to the hon. Minister of Education. What steps has the department taken towards the standardization of school buildings, and if so when will a report be ready for the House?

**Hon. Mr. Davis:** Mr. Speaker, I should say at the outset there will be no report ready for the House.

As far as standardization is concerned, this is an area, of course, of discussion among trustees and Department of Education officials from time to time. I should point out to the hon. member that as far as construction costs are concerned, in the field of school construction, the unit cost, or per square foot cost has gone up less probably than industrial, commercial or residential building. I question whether there are really many economic advantages involved in bringing about a standardization and, of course, at the secondary level it would be almost impossible to have a standardized set of plans for some of the major secondary schools.

Of course, one of the obligations of any board, when constructing a new school, is to retain an architect for the supervision of the work, which accounts for a major portion of the architect's fee. If this were not made available through his services, it would have to be done then perhaps by some government service which in the final analysis would probably cost as much, if not more, than having it done on the present basis.

At the same time, Mr. Speaker, I think it will become increasingly difficult to standardize and perhaps somewhat undesirable. I think if there is any tendency in school construction, it is towards greater flexibility. Rather than attempt to standardize and say classrooms should be  $x$  number of square feet, I think that you will find over a period of time that this approach will alter and that the whole design of our school facilities will tend to become more flexible as the years go by.

I question, Mr. Speaker, whether one could say there would be any major or significant savings by attempting to bring about a standardized set of plans for school construction.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The 28th order; House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR (continued)

On vote 904:

**Mr. B. Newman** (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, we have discussed the skill shortages time and time again in this House and I would like to ask of the hon. Minister

(Mr. Rowntree) if he is taking into consideration the extension of overtime hours to one skill, and that is the tool and die skills.

It is quite important in my community from the fact that we are running into a skill drain. A lot of our skilled tool and die craftsmen have the appeal of higher wages, longer overtime hours, simply by crossing an international border and working in Detroit. Were they allowed to work more than 100 hours overtime during the course of the year, this may—while there is this acute shortage of skilled—encourage some of these skilled craftsmen to remain back in Canada and contribute their skills to greater production.

Now I would like to first ask the hon. Minister, has he received requests from numbers of tool and die concerns for extension of the overtime hours?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Yes.

**Mr. Newman:** Does the hon. Minister plan on easing the extension as is presently in effect to permit these manufacturers to work longer hours, so that we can keep these skilled craftsmen in Canada? Because they go to Detroit and they get from \$1 to \$1.25 more an hour and they get practically all of the overtime they wish.

I would not want this as a permanent policy, I would only want this while there is this extreme shortage.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, the point raised by the hon. member really pinpoints the problem which exists in this whole area. I think Windsor is probably one of the best examples involving a highly unionized work force within the Windsor area. It is a good example of a highly industrialized area, and by its proximity to Detroit and Michigan the comparison, frankly, makes it very difficult for us to enforce what we would like to have as a firm policy. If we take an arbitrary view of the situation in the granting of overtime permits, we in turn are harming the individuals themselves and also the Windsor area as a community.

I think the example the hon. member has given of the tool and die industry is a good one, because it involves all of the factors that are before us, and to deal with the situation the department and the branch looks at each application on its own merit. During this particular period of the shortage of manpower in that area, we have extended the permits, and tried to apply a commonsense

approach to the problems that face both industry and the workers themselves, plus the objectives which we are hoping we will get.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister, is he extending this on an individual basis to individual concerns now?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Each application is considered on its own merits and investigated to see just what the facts are; what the need is.

**Mr. Newman:** I hope the hon. Minister allows considerable flexibility in there, because the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) encourages the manufacturers to get jobs from outside the country and several of the industries do practically 95 per cent of their work for the U.S. They have to compete against the U.S. in the pricing of their tools and dies, or dies primarily, and they can do it if they have overtime.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That is another complicating factor.

**Mr. Newman:** Yes, I understand, I know it is not that easy and I know the hon. Minister would like to see us keep all our skilled craftsmen in Canada if we could. Primarily in my own community there are complications involved, but I think that by easing the overtime hours for this trade or this craft skill, we might accomplish a lot.

**Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East):** Mr. Chairman, on this same subject, I understand that the setup is that there are 100 hours per man allowed to a company per year. Now, at the present time, how is that company allowed to use this 100 hours—for instance, could they have one man work 500 hours overtime as long as they do not go over the 100-hour average for their group, is this possible?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The provision covering this situation is 100 hours per man per year without a permit.

**Mr. Davison:** Without a permit; but if they get a permit then a group like the tool and die makers could work them as much overtime as was needed, is that right?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** With a special permit.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, does the hon. Minister limit that—if there are only five tool and die makers in the plant—to 500

hours in the course of a year, excluding learners in the plant and other tool and die craftsmen?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No. Let me just repeat the arrangements. It is 100 hours per man; it does not matter whether he is a learner or what he is, and that can be achieved without application to the department. Anything beyond that must be by permit.

**Mr. Newman:** Right. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Chairman, if I may pursue this one question. In the application of the amount beyond 100 hours per man, does it apply to each man, or can management calculate the aggregate number of hours that the company is entitled to on the basis of its full employment group and then concentrate it on a few people?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I am glad to hear that explained by the hon. Minister because I am confident that in some instances in the past, this has been the procedure in which management has operated.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** If the hon. member will supply me with the particulars, the name of the company and the name of the worker, I will be glad to look into it.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Pursuing the question of overtime, which the hon. Minister is aware has become one of increasing exercise and concern during the past year, I would like to have his reaction on two specific cases.

Some weeks ago I asked him a question with regard to when the last check had been made by officials of his department in the Caland Ore situation, when the question of abuse of overtime was reported to be one of the major factors in provoking a strike which I think is still going on. The hon. Minister's reply indicated that the last check had been prior to the point when excessive overtime had been implemented—as I recall, it was last May—and had gone on almost continuously since then. Is the hon. Minister in a position to report on what the position is?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, I am not in a position and the reason I have not pursued that matter is because the parties are in active negotiation. These particular matters are being negotiated by each side with

respect to a solution of the whole matter. But I have not torn up my notes on the matter and I will have a look at this situation at the proper time. I do not want to do anything to disturb the current negotiations.

**Mr. MacDonald:** There may be some validity in the hon. Minister's argument that he does not want to disturb the negotiations now, but the alleged inaction of his department, or at least the toleration of a violation of the Act by his department prior to it, was one of the factors that led to the labour-management dispute, carried to the point of a strike. So it seems to me we have to devise more effective means of enforcing this.

Just to pursue the same point but with another instance—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** May I just speak to the one item? This matter of overtime hours is only one of many issues, or a number of issues, which are involved in that particular dispute. I have updated reports in my possession with respect to the matter the hon. member refers to, but I think having in mind the other information which I have personally, about what is going on at the moment, I do not think it is desirable at this moment to go into the matter. I would be glad to discuss it with the hon. member.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, pursuing the Caland Ore matter, there is one other question that I would like to raise. The hon. Minister being a lawyer as well as the Minister of Labour, I would like to pose this one.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Are you consulting me professionally?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Yes, without fee; I am warning you in advance.

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):** Legal care.

**Mr. Chairman:** Being a MacDonald, you have my permission.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Thank you. Since the Irish are shipwrecked Scots, I understand that, Mr. Chairman.

I am told that this kind of situation has developed in the Atikokan area—that tradesmen who are on strike at Caland had taken jobs with contractors who are doing construction work for Steep Rock and then a series of pressures was put on. Caland pressured Steep Rock and Steep Rock said in effect to the contractors that they should

not hire these strikers, whereupon they were given due notice and fired. Is this in any sense a violation of the law, and if so how would one come to grips with it?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** My information is that it is not a violation, but if you wanted me to give you a considered legal opinion, I would want to give it a little further thought.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I am only really getting going. I am sorry if this appears lengthy.

Coming back to the overtime. The hon. Minister was in receipt of a letter within the last ten days from local 707, on an overtime issue which has been almost a running sore for months, if not years, in the Oakville area. Their suggestion in that letter is that:

(1) that all present overtime permits which have been issued to the Ford Motor Company be rescinded; and (2) that no further applications for overtime permits made by the Ford Motor Company be approved by the board. The above requests are made on the basis that the Ford Motor Company is violating The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act by intimidating and compelling members of local 707 UAW to work excessive overtime hours, with suspensions and threats of dismissal for refusal to work the excessive overtime.

Now, I want to seek the hon. Minister's comment on this situation. I do it in the context of one of the most publicized aspects of his original introductory comments in these estimates, namely, that if there are wildcat strikes, this is going to raise the proposition of public pressure forcing the government into implementing more restrictions on trade unions.

I submit to the hon. Minister that this is one of the areas that is causing wildcat strikes—that because of alleged, and in some instances, beyond any shadow of doubt, real violation of the Act, a whole mood and temper is created heating up of the situation within a plant until the leaders of the union cannot do anything about it. They come and they put their plea to the government. The government takes no action and ultimately the only solution is that the workers take it into their own hands. They may be violation of the law, but the law has already been violated. It is a case of two wrongs presumably going to make a right. What does the hon. Minister propose to do about this kind of situation?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, let me read a letter under date of March 28, and over the

signature of the Deputy Minister, to Mr. Bruce, the president of local 707. Would you like me to go ahead, or will I wait? The side conferences are important, too.

Dear Mr. Bruce:

I am directed to reply to your letter to the Hon. H. L. Rowntree concerning the working of overtime by employees of the Ford Motor Company. You will undoubtedly recall that at our recent meeting the representatives of local 707 UAW and of the Ford Motor Company were in general agreement that the issuance of overtime permits by the industry and labour board—

I am just trying to have the hon. member's attention, because I am trying to reply to his question.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I am faced with an emergency.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, would you like us to set this aside, I mean seriously? Mr. Chairman, I wish—

**Mr. Chairman:** The member wishes you to proceed.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:**

—the issuance of overtime permits by the industry and labour board was justified. The union complaint related to the manner in which the Ford Motor Company was dealing with employees who did not wish to work overtime. You will also recall it was pointed out that, while the granting of an overtime permit to a company does not preclude the employees from refusing to work overtime, the employees through their bargaining agent and through a collective agreement with the company may agree in advance to work such overtime as the company schedules. In these circumstances it is the collective agreement voluntarily entered into between the employees and the company that governs the propriety of scheduling of overtime by the company or the refusal to work overtime by the employees. This is the view of the law officers of the Crown whose opinion we sought.

A collective agreement exists between the union and the Ford Motor Company. While I would not presume to interpret that agreement I am aware that the company contends the agreement allows it to schedule and require working of overtime. The appropriate method of obtaining interpretation of a collective agreement is arbitration. Thus if the union and the Ford

Motor Company are unable to agree on a mutually satisfactory method of resolving this overtime problem—

and if I might digress, I think I should say this particular problem in these circumstances:

—the remedy open to the union is to seek interpretation of the collective agreement through the grievance procedure and, ultimately, arbitration. I trust that this is the course that the parties will adopt to resolve the problem raised in your letter.

Sincerely, T. M. Eberlee, Deputy Minister.

Now, let me be the first to say, about this matter, that this one is not easy to resolve either, and we are looking into this matter so that we will be informed of all of the facts.

For instance, the same union adopted a completely different policy in the United States; and, while it advocates, for instance, parity as an objective between Canadian workers, members of the union and American members of the UAW, one of the first things we found in the course of our investigation was that in some of the American plants, 112 hours was worked in some areas on a two-week basis, or 56 hours a week, which is substantially in advance of anything that has ever been permitted in this province.

This is not an easy matter. There are many of the men who want the overtime. There are others who do not want it. So that, among the workers themselves, there is a complete division of opinion.

Another aspect of the matter is the comparable situation with respect to the other motor car companies in the same industry. I do not think I would want to comment on that until I have received the information.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I apologize to the hon. Minister for his apparent failure to capture and maintain my interest. His difficulties are even deeper than he thinks, because he has failed to retain the interest of his own group to the extent that there are fewer of them in the House than the Opposition and therefore the security of the government is seriously jeopardized.

I would therefore move, Mr. Chairman, that the committee rise and report progress, since apparently we have not got any interest in the estimates on the part of the government members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. MacDonald has moved that the committee rise and report progress.

All those in favour of the motion please say "aye." Those opposed, will please say "nay."

It appears that the "ayes" have it.

Call in the members.

Mr. MacDonald moves that the committee rise and report progress. All those in favour, please rise.

All those opposed, please rise.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 22, the "nays" 36.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the motion lost.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, if I may continue, may I draw to your attention that it is highly appropriate—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: May I ask a question? After a motion of that type, in these circumstances, when it is defeated does not the vote automatically carry?

Mr. MacDonald: As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, the comments of the hon. Minister of Labour just underlined the fact that this is April Fool's day.

I have two other items, Mr. Chairman, that I wanted to explore with the hon. Minister, now that we have some support for him and the solidarity of the government has been re-established through the effective effort of the Opposition.

One is with regard to a situation that he is now considering, and I am wondering if he is in a position to reply. That is with regard to the fair wage schedule in the Metro area in relation to Alexandra Park. I was interested in the reported observation of Controller Margaret Campbell to the effect that she said, "I feel very strongly that the provincial fair wage law should not apply where a municipality has a higher fair wage." In other words, in the kind of situation in which you have a group of construction workers working on a project that comes under the direction of a provincial agency, and therefore the provincial fair wage law applies but is lower than the Metro fair wage law, inevitably you are going to have difficulties.

What is the hon. Minister's reaction to the suggestion of Mrs. Campbell that the local fair wage law will apply if it is higher than the provincial? Or alternatively, would the government consider making their fair wage law a real one, that includes fringe benefits as well as basic wages, and therefore not a half measure instead of a whole measure in terms of establishing fair wages?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: The provincial fair wage schedule was patterned after the federal government's fair wage schedule. This matter has come up and, as is probably known to the hon. member, one of the main items involves fringe benefits. At the moment we have met with the various parties and I am presently waiting a report from my department.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, I have one final point that I wanted to raise with the hon. Minister. In the course of his introductory remarks he had a very confused and confusing sentence, I submit.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Why does not the hon. member just give the words without comment?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, let me do that right now. In reference to the problems in the barbering industry at the present time, re hours:

The effort to accommodate the minority and uphold their right to make a living without damaging the right of what may or may not be a majority has been misrepresented in some quarters and I have no doubt that many members of the House have consequently received hysterical correspondence which has left them in a state of puzzlement.

Well, I submit, Mr. Chairman, that that observation in itself is going to be somewhat provocative because I am puzzled about exactly what the government is trying to do at the moment.

I have recently been in receipt of a letter from one of the top union officials in this instance, who states that the industrial standards branch are now sending out their field men endeavouring to sell 7 p.m. as the late closing hour instead of 9 p.m. For hon. members of the House who may not be aware of this situation, I should explain that the problem arises because of the establishment of barber shops in plazas where the desire is to be open in the evening hours rather than during the daytime. There has been considerable objection on the part of the barbers, who have finally won decent working hours, to the proposition of working through to nine; and there has been some sort of compromise at seven, because of great pressure.

Having been informed that there was an effort to seek a compromise at seven, the hon. Minister, in his introductory statement, said this:

In several instances, where the barbers

in the zone have applied for new schedules, the officials of the labour standards branch have sought to persuade them that they should consider schedules which allow barbers to elect either the regular daytime hours or, on Thursdays and Fridays, hours from noon to 9 p.m.

Well, which is the hon. Minister doing? Is he operating on the proposal of trying to get it implemented through until 9 o'clock or is there agreement now that seven should be an acceptable compromise? I wonder if the hon. Minister would reconcile these apparent contradictions.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes. Well, Mr. Chairman, barbering, let me say to the House, comes within that area of service industries in which there is a very great public interest; and in which the public interest is such—or the rights of other individuals are also involved as well as the rights of barbers and barbers' employers themselves. This is a situation that develops within the area of changing conditions.

The hon. member made reference to shopping plazas. Let me replace the phrase "shopping plazas" with, say, the word "suburbia," or "suburban areas" in this great expansion of housing where we are into new areas, where travelling distances in some instances have been changed from one's home area to his place of work, and the public interest is being affected. When I say it is being affected, I simply say that—and I take no sides either for or against the proposition. But I think we would be remiss in our duty if, as a department, we did not look into this whole situation, which revolves around the question of flexibility of hours—not any extension of hours, but flexibility of hours—to meet the new conditions that are arising from the expansion of the various areas.

Frankly, one of the very difficult situations would be—and wherever any line of demarcation exists, for instance, the legal boundaries of a municipality, anyone living within or without, there is obviously on one side of the fence or the other—that is rather a trite way to put it and I did not mean it quite that way. But the fact is that we have situations where a plaza in suburbia will be outside the municipal limits of one area, and has adopted one set of rules in the barbering district which are not the same as the rules across the street within the municipality.

These are not easy matters to work out; and, accordingly, the department and I

have had many representations on this subject. Now the hon. member for York South read from my opening remarks. He only read part of the remarks that I made about this matter. I assume that was an oversight, but I will read the other remarks which are equally pertinent and are the pertinent remarks on this item. I continue at page 21 of the printed remarks which I think he has before him:

I can only repeat what the officials of the labour standards branch have repeated to barbers' groups across the province, that there is no intention to push anything down the throats of the members of the barbering trade.

This matter of alternative hours has been put forward for discussion. It should be dealt with realistically and rationally so that a solution can be found that meets the interests of all the members of the trade and of the public they serve.

I think that is a fair proposition and I think that steps being taken by the department are exactly what you would expect a responsible government to do.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I just want to make a comment and I will yield the floor. What I was trying to do was reconcile, in the context of that very approach, the statement that I had received from one of the top union officials—to the effect that they had agreed on a seven-hour closing—with your statement in the House that you were going to nine. Conceivably your rationalization of it is that it will be 12 to nine—flexibility of hours, not longer hours, but starting later in the day.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That is right. I might also point out, too, that within the area of those people who were qualified as barbers there is a substantial difference of opinion—which is, I am sure, obvious. Let me give you an example of the problem that faces us in trying to deal with this suburbia problem in one area, in southern Ontario.

Strong objections were made to the existing setup by a man who expressed himself both loudly and strongly. He complained, and was blaming the department for the existing situation—in other words, the arrangement within that area in which he lived and worked. And, on checking the file, we immediately found that he was a member of the committee that had recommended those hours, whatever they were, against which he was now complaining. You will understand how difficult that makes it for anyone trying to deal with the matter.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Chairman, the problem is not as difficult to me as it is to some of the people in authority who have to make these decisions. I stood back of a barber chair myself for some 25 years and found that the hours at that time were a lot different than they are today. We started to work in our shops at eight in the morning and worked on until eight at night, on Saturdays often till ten and we finished up customers that were in the shop after that hour.

On occasion I was in my shop after midnight on Saturdays. For many years the barbers have, I think, improved their trade and service to the public through the assistance of the government. They petitioned the government to set up regular hours and certify barbers, get them certificates to indicate that they have passed a certain examination and are capable of providing the service the public are entitled to.

Now, I thought it was a great step forward when we began to give them an opportunity through some schedules under The Industrial Standards Act to agree among themselves in zones to set up their own hours.

The man who closes his shop at six or seven at night, does not necessarily get out of that shop for another half hour, or possibly an hour, and by the time he gets to his home, he has got late enough hours as it is when he closes at six or seven whichever the case might be.

So I remember my experience with barbering, and still, by the way, have a shop or two—I may have to go back to one, one day, who knows? And I have my certificate, and I still have my scissors, as the hon. member here says.

I think it has got to be quite a good profession. They render a good service to the public. There is no dispute there. But I would like to read to the House a couple of letters I received from the barbering industry in my neighbourhood, and this is from the journeymen barbers and hairdressers international union, local 910 of Niagara Falls, Ontario:

Re the barbering industry:

Dear Sir:

The enclosed photostatic copy of a petition has been signed by 100 per cent of the barbers in the Niagara Falls zone protesting a recommendation by The Department of Labour of the province of Ontario to revoke or change the existing schedules now applying to the trade, and replace them with a schedule so worded as to

make it legal for proprietors of barber shops to remain open until 9 o'clock two nights per week, on which days, Thursday and Friday, proprietors so electing the later hours may not open their shops until 11 a.m. on either of these two days.

This recommendation includes changing the present area of zoning to countrywide zones.

It is understood that the barbers of the Niagara Falls zone are strongly opposed to this recommendation on the ground that it would be reverting to the practice of later hours endured many years ago and which took many years to abolish. Barbers are human beings and enjoy home and social life with their families. "Later hours" is well phrased because it would mean just that, not 9 o'clock. Last-minute customers could cause the barber to be in his shop until 10 p.m. or even later. It is a proven fact that barbers over the years have requested and received from The Department of Labour of the province of Ontario and the departments of the respective provinces throughout the Dominion of Canada, schedules which provide for earlier closing hours.

Trusting you will use your influence on behalf of the barbers of the Niagara Falls zone, thanking you in advance for your anticipated co-operation and support, I wish to remain,

Floyd Mills, secretary-treasurer.

This was from the journeymen barbers association. Another short letter from the Ontario barbers association incorporated, Niagara Falls branch. This was written to Mr. Scott, administrator of The Industrial Standards Act, 74 Victoria street, Toronto 1, Ontario:

Dear Sir:

The Niagara Falls branch of the Ontario barbers association is very much against any modification of The Industrial Standards Act except in local zones by a majority vote.

And I think this is well taken. "In local zones by a majority vote." I think they should be able to govern their own destiny, Mr. Chairman.

As for catering to a small minority who wish to open evenings we can only say that later hours have always been our main problem and we feel such a move would be a backward step for the barbering industry.

And this is signed by Karl Ichhonn.

Now they have the support of the Niagara Falls and district labour council also. They apparently have discussed it among their customers and they wrote me this letter:

Dear Mr. Bukator:

It has been brought to the attention of our labour council that The Industrial Standards Act branch has issued new schedules for the barbers' hours with which the barber shops in Ontario are to be kept open. These new schedules allow barber shops to stay open until 9 p.m. on Thursday and Friday. On these two days the shops would not open before 11 a.m. While the schedule provides that the barbers can elect to stay open late it is quite obvious that those who do not elect to do so will be harmed. This decision of the industrial standards branch has been made in spite of the opposition of a majority of those present at a meeting of the advisory committee where this matter was discussed.

Our labour council, representing 30,000 trade union members in Ontario, has always been opposed to the extending of hours, store hours and the late opening of stores. The action of the barbers is a clear denial of their rights and we protest against these arbitrary decisions which would adversely affect the barbers. We urge the industrial standards branch to reconsider its decision and re-establish the previous schedule.

The letters speak for themselves. I would like to again emphasize, as well as I can, my position in this particular problem.

These men are rendering a good service to their community. I do not believe they should be asked this, even though the hours are not greater. But if you extend them from eleven to nine and they do not get home until ten, I think this is quite an imposition on a group of people who have worked so hard to get to a position where they are quite happy with their lot.

I would recommend that the hon. Minister's people take another look and we hope that he would leave well enough alone. Thank you very much.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, if I may on this same subject add the support of the Windsor and district barbers association who have also contacted me and have expressed similar sentiments. I will not go into any detail at all on it but the hon. member for Niagara Falls has expressed exactly the same feeling as the Windsor group. And likewise

the Windsor and district labour council have expressed similar sentiments.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): I was planning to raise another matter, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister has any comments on this.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Chairman, with respect to this matter, this is not an easy situation. There is no immediate solution, that is obvious. But, for instance, areas like Windsor and Niagara Falls are among the leading convention centres of this province and many of the complaints which I have received point out and take the position—and I simply record it—that here in Ontario we are trying to attract conventions and tourists to our province and we want them to come and spend some time.

In fact, the whole effort is designed as an effort to have the convention people and the tourist people spend as long as possible in this province.

Now it must be obvious that services have to be available to them. And I simply leave the proposition at that point because a tough or strict position within the barbering trade runs somewhat, just somewhat, counter to the other proposition which also interests all of us. It would be my thought on the matter that there is some common ground which might be arrived at to meet this need so that the interests of all aspects or parties to the situation could be met on an amicable basis. Now, the reason I mention on a friendly and amicable basis is this, that in one of the letters which the hon. member for Niagara Falls read, he talked about the barbering schedules being issued by The Department of Labour, by the industry and labour branch. And I think that letter was from a labour council. There is a similar reference to the Windsor labor council.

I think it must be abundantly clear to anyone who understands the operation of the barbering schedules that the department does not issue barbering schedules. They only put into effect what the barbers of the local district agree upon themselves.

Mr. Bukator: The point is exceptionally well taken, Mr. Chairman. They have taken advantage of an Act brought in by this particular province. Am I right up to this point? They govern their own hours—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: That is right.

Mr. Bukator: —up to the requirement or up to the point where the statute allows

them to operate and not beyond. Now they are asking you, with all due respect, not to change that particular schedule. This is all they are asking.

The hon. Minister made reference to tourists who come into Niagara Falls and also Windsor. Again his point is exceptionally well taken, but we must take into consideration where these people stay, where they get the service that they require. Where the barbering services are concerned, the hotels in the city where I live, that I represent, the men have signed the petition and the barbers in these hotels who can render this service to these men from 9 o'clock in the morning until six. Now surely a tourist wants the service that he requires, a shave or a hair trim, before noon or some time through the day so he can enjoy the evening with his family out to dinner to view the many areas that we think are important to them. So this is not an argument at all.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think what the hon. member says really puts the thing into perspective. It is the interests of the men at work against the interests of the people they serve, and I think that is just about the situation.

**Mr. Bukator:** The fact still remains that the travelling public can get that service through the regular hours without extending the hours through the night, and depriving these gentlemen. We talk about a 40-hour week in this House, and here we are taking a group of people and the hon. Minister is penalizing them and this does not seem fair to me.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, with regard to this last point, before I go on to another one I want to raise, I am alarmed at the trend in this province almost everywhere towards requiring people in the service industries to work in the evening.

It is not sufficient in my opinion for them to have compensatory time off in the morning. As far as recreation is concerned, the time in the evening is far more valuable than the time in the morning. The hon. Minister says there is a conflict between the interests of the public—or the demands of the public, as I would put it—and the interests of the people who work for the industry.

But I have found the public can be an awfully hard taskmaster and can be quite unreasonable in its demands. If you had a shop open at 2 o'clock in the morning, there would be some people going there. I

think there has to be some sort of regulation to give people in the service industries a square deal, too.

The public can get all the service it needs in the hours that the barber shops are now open. It is just catering to whims to require them to open any longer and I certainly hope there will be no change in the schedules as far as hours of work are concerned. There is, of course, the protection that the hon. Minister indicated that schedules cannot be changed, in any case, except by agreement of the majority of the people in the trade. I would be surprised if the journeyman barber would look forward with relish to working until, say, 9 o'clock every night.

I certainly would not want to do it, sir, and I suspect he would not want to either, even if he did come in a little later in the morning.

The other point I want to go on to, Mr. Chairman, relates to the government's fair-wage policy on government contracts. We now have what appear to me to be quite acceptable fair-wage schedules with regard to, I think, all government departments and agencies or most agencies, other than The Department of Highways.

This is a matter I have discussed with the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) on a number of occasions. He quite properly pointed out to me that in the first instance this is really a matter for the hon. Minister of Labour. He suggested to me when his estimates were before the House—I do not know if it was under his estimates, but on some occasion at any rate—that this year at last the government is going to go ahead with a fair-wage schedule for highway construction.

He did not at the time have the details, he suggested the hon. Minister of Labour would be in a position to provide them at a later date.

I am wondering if the hon. Minister now has a definite statement to make as to whether or not this policy will in fact be implemented this year and if so, what will the terms be?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The position is that the schedule itself has been developed and on Department of Highways of the province of Ontario contracts effective from today on, April 1—

**Mr. Bryden:** It is now in force?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Now in force.

**Mr. Bryden:** Will the hon. Minister be able to table that schedule? If not now, at some convenient time?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There are several schedules, they vary according to district.

**Mr. Bryden:** They vary according to the areas in which the work is done? Well, how many are there, are there a dozen or—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Basically, five.

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, would the hon. Minister be willing to table the five schedules that have now been drawn up? May I ask him with respect to the schedules, what are the principal classifications for which wages are set?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The recognized trades.

**Mr. Bryden:** As, for example, carpenters?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Carpenters.

**Mr. Bryden:** That sort of thing?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Carpenters, labourers, whoever may be employed on a project.

**Mr. Bryden:** Now, one further matter relating to the fair-wage policy, Mr. Chairman. What is the hon. Minister's procedure for enforcing it, does he enforce only on complaint or does he do some regular checking? Second, when he finds a violation, how does he ensure that the proper wages, in fact, are paid?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** First, we would investigate and check on complaint—

**Mr. Bryden:** Do they do any routine checking?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Just let me finish the answer. First, we would investigate on complaint; second, the contract books will be spot-checked, and third, with respect to the punitive aspects of the matter there is a penalty, but the more effective remedy than penalty is that the government controls the contract payments to the contractor and is in a first-rate position to produce the money and make up any proven decision.

**Mr. Bryden:** I think the hon. Minister's explanation is quite satisfactory. I would like to make one observation with regard to his reference to a "penalty." I am not one of those people who believe that we should go around hailing people into court every time they have made a mistake. On the other

hand, I think that the penalty has an important place. If there is no penalty and no likelihood that a penalty will be exacted, then a contractor or a subcontractor could easily get himself into the attitude where he figures he has nothing to lose. In other words, if he is caught, the worst that can happen to him is that he has to pay what was payable in any case.

However, the hon. Minister has said that the penalty is available and I am sure that his officials—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There is another aspect to it. In The Department of Highways there is the prequalification aspect with respect to contractors bidding.

**Mr. Bryden:** Would you say it would—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I would think that this could be a factor that would be noted—

**Mr. Bryden:** That is very interesting information, Mr. Chairman.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is not the intention of the government to condone breaches.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Brant.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Mr. Chairman, I was wondering how much the inspection staff in this particular section of the estimates and expanded in the past year.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is up \$119,000.

**Mr. Nixon:** Could the hon. Minister tell us approximately how many new employees this would be?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Now, we are talking about the labour standards branch—in 1961 there were four inspectors or councillors; in 1962, eight; in 1963, 12; in 1964, 35, and in 1965, 50—and that is the current number that we anticipate for this year, if the level of, shall I say, of activity, or the economy, the level of activity continues at the current level.

We had not counted on any further extension this year. However, if something developed and there was an explosive expansion in this area, then I would have to look at it.

**Mr. Nixon:** I want to make a short comment.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The total staff, by the way, is 91.

**Mr. Nixon:** I want to make a short comment, Mr. Chairman, if I may, on the preparation that these inspectors undertake before

they go out into the field and call on the owners of small businesses.

I feel quite sure that the other hon. members of the Legislature might have been approached by some of the people who deal with these inspectors and surely in 99 per cent of the cases, it is an amicable relationship, and yet in that one per cent there is the complaint that often comes to me as a member, that apparently these inspectors have had no training in personal relationships.

They seem to forget that they have to call around again and there is a tendency for them to get into a situation where it is very hard for them to return to the place of business without at least the owner having a chip on his shoulder. I am sure that this is a terrific problem on both sides. Would the hon. Minister care to comment on the problem, and particularly on how he prepares these people for this, I suppose, most difficult part of their job?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** With respect to the staff inspectors who go into the field, there is a comprehensive internal training programme which includes, as you would expect, reference to the question of relations with the taxpayers and the citizens of the province.

The standards there are being continually raised and I would hope that as time goes on this will continue—I am satisfied with the level which has been attained at the moment, so far as I can see it.

Let me give an illustration to the House with respect to this matter. When an inspector goes out we do not want the inspector to be too chummy with the employer. On the other hand, we want the employer to respect the inspector and the job that he is doing. The inspector is there to help the employer understand the requirements and the aspect of education cannot but be important in this matter. He is also there to spot-check books and conditions, and this is not the easiest thing in the world. I would hope—and it certainly is the policy as far as I am concerned—that this matter be done in a way that is helpful to all parties concerned.

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** Mr. Chairman, I would refer the hon. Minister of Labour to his statement to the House when he introduced his estimates—and particularly to page 1771 and page 1772 of *Hansard* of March 22, dealing with the operations of the labour standards branch. He informed the House that they recovered some \$200,000 in wage underpayments in regard to The Minimum Wage Act—payments that employers had

not made in keeping with The Minimum Wage Act.

Also, he told the House that under the wage schedule of the industrial labour relations branch, the schedules covering the various trades across the province—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Covering the various what? I did not—

**Mr. Gisborn:** The various trades—that the department had recovered some \$111,000 of underpayments. There was no mention of recovery of due vacations with pay in his remarks and I wonder if he would inform the House as to whether or not there were violations of the vacations with pay Act, in the sense that the employer does not pay the employee.

The real point I want to make, Mr. Chairman—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** May I just answer that one point? There was about \$36,000 of vacation allowances or payments recovered on behalf of employees.

**Mr. Gisborn:** I would say, Mr. Chairman, that in regard to vacations with pay, that is a great improvement over the past and it indicates that the employers are now applying themselves to that Act in a better fashion than in the past. I assume that in the past that it was not as good, but it does seem that they are doing a job in this direction.

Has there been any conviction in regard to the violation of The Minimum Wage Act or The Wage Schedule Act?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Under The Minimum Wage Act, for example, there were no prosecutions last year, because we were in the process of a first inspection and the establishment of a programme. As a matter of policy, I say you can expect to hear of prosecutions for this current year, because we are not going to put up with deliberate inequities or injustices on the part of the people—

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, I think I can agree with the hon. Minister on that point, that The Minimum Wage Act was brought in in stages. I am sure that as far as I am concerned, it is an Act that takes some real scrutiny to know how it applies and I am sure that employers would make honest mistakes. I agree that maybe we should give it some experience before we interfere in the way of prosecutions, but I do think that the time will come when the government has to be a little tougher in this regard, because we just cannot have statutes on the books providing fair wages and fair conditions in employment,

if they are not adhered to. We just cannot agree that there should be a licensing fee for employers.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I would say that during the past year there were 50 prosecutions with respect to industrial standards; and all told, in all of the areas of the branch, there were 35,000 inspections across the province.

**Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke):** Mr. Chairman, I have a question for the hon. Minister in connection with the staggered week. Last year in the summertime there was a strike at Anaconda Brass in New Toronto. At that time the hon. Minister is reported to have said his department was investigating whether the continental week—that is the regular shift on Saturday and Sunday—was becoming the trend in Ontario.

I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us if that probe has been completed, and if so, what the results were? Also, whether or not any other industry besides manufacturing is being looked into.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The report is not complete but the indications that I have about the continental week; the indication is that it is not as prevalent as it was at first thought.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Well, could the hon. Minister tell us what industries the investigation has been carried out in?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I cannot hear the question.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** What industries are being investigated?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We are sampling industries of all types.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, I did not continue my point, but it is all right.

I would like the hon. Minister to have this department look into the situation in Hamilton particularly, in regard to the three or four detectives agencies that are operating in that town.

I had reason to ask the board to investigate the lack of payment of vacations with pay that was due to the employees in 1964 and they did carry out the job expeditiously. They received quite an amount of back vacation with pay and, of course, this was not the first time that the department had to go into the one particular organization, the Lawrence detective agency. They had had trouble with them before.

Just as an aside, I might say that the one

gentleman, a Mr. Fisher, in Hamilton was one who received back vacation pay under investigation by the department and he was subsequently dismissed because of that reason. I tried to urge him to take his case up with the board, but he was so put out about it, he said he wanted no more to do with them.

But right at the present time, I do not know whether there is any problem with vacation with pay, but they are working a 56-hour week.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I wonder if the hon. member would give me a note of such details and information he has. It would facilitate having a look at this situation.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Yes, I will send to the hon. Minister the names and addresses of the agencies involved and the individuals' names the first of the week. But we have talked about this problem before and one sometimes feels that, well, because they are only making the minimum wage of \$1, that they should be allowed to work the extra hours to make a decent living.

This might be all right, but when the Act calls for a 48-hour week, with a proviso of 100 hours for each employee per year, we should try to make it work. I am sure that these employees would like more money, but they feel that as long as they have to live up to the rules laid down by the agency, they cannot do much about it.

I will get the hon. Minister the information and also some other pertinent information that I would like the department to look at in this regard.

As the hon. Minister knows, we have now what is called The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act, which provides that those operating an agency must be licensed—and their employees also. It might be proper that I deal with this under the department the Act is administered by, I am not sure at this point, could the hon. Minister tell me which department administers The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not think it has anything to do with private investigators as such. Is that not a licensing matter under the Attorney General?

**Mr. Gisborn:** I am not sure.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We are not concerned.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think it properly comes under the Attorney General.

**Mr. Gisborn:** That is the information I wanted and I will raise that question with the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart). But I would just say that while we have The Minimum Wage Act in which these people are paid, of course, the hon. Minister is aware of how they operate.

They hire out the security guards for something like \$1.75 an hour and then pay their employees \$1 an hour. I do not like this kind of an organization in the first place, but while they are allowed to legally operate, the Acts governing these people should be enforced strictly, so that in this manner it may better the position of the employees.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is vote 904 carried?

**Mr. Davison:** Mr. Chairman, I was interested in a statement by the hon. Minister when he first brought in his estimates, when he was talking about the problem of illegal strikes. Now, as we know there is a management right clause and also a no-strike clause in most of our contracts. But what I would like to find out is when a company does change conditions of a contract after negotiations are through, do the workers have the right to arbitrate the case?

Now one of the problems seems to be—

**Mr. Chairman:** I wonder if that would properly come under the next vote, under the unfair practices and the certificates of unions and so on? We are dealing specifically with wages and vacations and with overtime at this point.

**Mr. Davison:** Well, if you were dealing with overtime would not this be the work problems? I will bring it up under the next one.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, the subject-matter the hon. member is discussing comes within the area of labour standards, insofar as collective agreements are concerned.

**Mr. Davison:** Well, Mr. Chairman, the problem seems to be—and I am not saying this is right, I do not know—that the unions feel now in taking these cases to arbitration, that it is really not worthwhile any more because they are losing most of them. Now what do you think?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I have already dealt with this matter on several occasions—I think during the current estimates—certainly with the Ontario federation of labour and other organizations.

The question of arbitrations is one to which you have reference, whether the present setup is effective and provides an adequate remedy or not. Actually, in recent months, that is only part of the problem now. We are into some other areas that are before us.

But the position I am in is that a year ago we arranged with Queen's university, who were doing certain research studies, to give a special grant to the department of political economy under Professor Curtis.

I do not recall when, but I have said this in the House, I believe—I think it was under conciliation—that it had been my hope that that study would have been completed in time for discussion here in the Legislature at this session.

But I am informed that it will not be available until some time late in the summer. But I recognize the problem to which you have reference and we are studying it both within the department, as well as this research project at Queen's University.

**Mr. Davison:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I will just finish my question. What I would like from the department, and I would presume that they maybe could not give me this information right away, I would like to know how many arbitration cases there were last year concerning this problem, and how many of those cases were in favour of the company and how many of those cases were in favour of the union?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not think I could produce that information for the hon. member. We would not have that information because the vast majority of arbitrations come under the provisions of a collective agreement. Once the collective agreement is made between the parties, then it becomes operative and there is machinery between the union and the company for dealing with their affairs from day to day and indeed many agreements name the actual people who are going to be the arbitrators in the fashion of a panel.

Now, in a number of references to these arbitrators who are named without reference to the department and agreed to by the parties, the findings are not conveyed to us.

**Mr. Davison:** Well, Mr. Chairman, would it be possible to give me the information on those cases where they have asked the department to set up the chairman? Would he have this record?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, I will be glad to look at that and try—I know the area of material that the hon. member wants and I will try to produce it.

Vote 904 agreed to.

On vote 905:

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** On vote 905 I would like to refer, if the Chairman thinks it is appropriate to do so, to the passing comment made by the hon. Minister in his opening remarks to the report of Mr. Justice Freedman in the whole area of management rights and the so-called residual rights of management.

Mr. Chairman, would you let me know if you consider this is the appropriate time to deal with that matter, because it relates directly to matters which would ultimately result in amendments to The Labour Relations Act?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, if the hon. member would like to make a statement.

**Mr. Chairman:** It may be as good a time as any, the Minister says.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, you will recall yesterday that—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There is this one qualification, that we are dealing with the estimates of The Department of Labour which has to do with the administration; policy comes under legislation or the opening remarks of the estimates by each of the parties or in other areas, but the area of the estimates is in money and the administration of the branch.

I do not want to put a restriction—the area is not so general but it certainly is not all within the area of estimates.

**Mr. Renwick:** Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, you would clarify it because—

**Mr. Chairman:** It is pretty hard for me to judge in advance. Perhaps we could start it and I would have a better idea.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, yesterday you will recall that in the discussion of the shut-down of the Studebaker plant in Hamilton, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development intervened and gave his opinion that this was in effect the price that we paid for the free enterprise system. On other occasions, other hon. Ministers have used the expression that this is the price we pay for progress, and what I wanted to do—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We are on the estimates of The Department of Labour. I do not recall ever having made any such statement, ever. If it has something to do for The Department of Labour, I will speak for it.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think at this particular time, I should rule on that. When the other Minister did intervene, he was asked to answer a question and it was on another vote entirely.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, the connection which I was just going to make is that the other side of that viewpoint is the viewpoint which is reflected in clear terms or in bold relief in Mr. Justice Freedman's report on the run-through issue which I assume would be a matter which would be of direct concern to the attitudes of the hon. Minister of Labour toward industrial disputes.

The hon. Minister devoted a considerable amount of his opening remarks to three areas, one was to the question of technological change in our society, another portion of it was to the question of strikes in our society. Another substantial area of his opening remarks was to the questions related to collective bargaining in our society. I would like to put on the record for discussion under this item, if it is the appropriate item, the basic recommendations which Mr. Justice Freedman made in relation to the run-through problem on the Canadian National Railways.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I would say that on my opening remarks, I recognized and referred to the general area of the problem, Mr. Chairman, and I said that the Freedman report is a significant contribution to this subject-manner.

**Mr. Gisborn:** All the more reason why we should talk about this problem.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think the member for Riverdale will agree that, as far as disputes are concerned, they would come under vote No. 903 under conciliation services. I would like, if he will, to stay with vote 905 on the labour relations board, dealing with reciprocation of the unions and unfair practices and things of that nature.

**Mr. Gisborn:** It is all related, arbitration and everything.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, the whole question of collective bargaining as I understand it is governed in this province by The

Labour Relations Act and there is no statement by any commission as appropriate to-day as Mr. Justice Freedman's statement in the run-through problem, for the purpose of setting the context within which a development must take place of labour-management relations.

It is for that reason that I think it is appropriate, and I think it would be most beneficial, if the assembly could or if this committee could engage in a debate on the principles which he has enunciated in such a clear manner.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I would be glad to hear what the hon. member has to say about the Freedman report. I and my officials have read it and it is under study, but I do not know that this is the time for any debate. It is far too early in the situation. But I would be interested in hearing what the hon. member has to say.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would remind the member that this is the labour relations board, and not labour relations only.

**Mr. Renwick:** Well, I do not have anything profound to say about it. I just thought for the purposes of the discussion in this committee that this would be a good opportunity to lay the framework within which that discussion might take place, because it is of such compelling importance.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think the hon. member might just proceed with his statement. I thought it would be earthshaking but he says it is not.

**Mr. Renwick:** Now, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will proceed.

The first thing I would like to do is simply to put on the record the summary of the recommendations which Mr. Justice Freedman prepared himself as a result of his study.

Now, I do not intend to put all of them on the record because I do not think they are necessarily applicable to what we have to say. But certain of them very clearly are. And with that in mind I would first of all point out to the committee that the problem with which Mr. Justice Freedman was seized was an isolated problem related mainly to the railway transportation industry, the question of run-throughs.

But because of that particular isolated problem which could be clearly defined Mr. Justice Freedman was able to make a very discerning study of some of the problems

which affect labour-management relations in the province at the present time.

The first portion of his comments were related to the nature and background of that problem, and he states that the run-through problem in its contemporary aspect and in its present dimension is primarily a product of technological change.

The coming of the diesel, along with other technological advances, has made it possible for the railway to run longer distances without a change of crew than was possible in the days of the steam engine.

2. That a study of the background of events extending over a period of at least six years, shows that run-throughs were a source of tension between labour and management and all signs pointed to potential trouble ahead.

3. That although the company has the right on the basis of both existing law and of usage, to institute run-throughs, the commission believes that it should not continue to have that right. The institution of run-throughs should be a matter for negotiation. The present situation which permits management to make unilateral changes in working conditions during the contract period is a manifest inequity which clamours for attention and correction. The commission believes that the company should give to the brotherhood 30 days notice of a proposed run-through as a prelude to the negotiations thereon.

4. Since run-throughs are not all equal in their effects, the commission recommends that either party should have the right to refer to an arbitrator the question of whether a proposed run-through would, or would not, have the effect of causing a material change in working conditions.

If, in the arbitrator's opinion it would not, the company would be at once entitled to put its run-through plan into effect.

If, on the other hand, it would cause a material change in working conditions, the company would be obliged, unless it could secure brotherhood consent, to withdraw its plan until the next open period arrived for regular contract negotiations.

The arbitration function here suggested should be performed by a single arbitrator to be agreed upon by the parties or failing agreement, to be designated by the Minister of Labour.

5. Assuming voluntary agreement between the parties is not possible for the purpose of giving effect to the commission's recommendations, legislation would be required.

Either The Railway Act or The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act could be employed. If the latter were used, it would be possible to provide, by an appropriate amendment, that any technological innovation, development or change proposed by the employer, which would materially and adversely affect the working conditions of the employees, should either be deferred for negotiation at the next open period or be dealt with in the same way as if it were a provision falling within the scope of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Act.

That subsection provides that parties may, by their collective agreement, reserve a particular issue for later consideration and still retain the right to a strike or lockout with respect to a settlement on that issue after compliance with the compulsory conciliation proceedings of the Act.

Amendment through The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act would have the advantage of closing a gap in the statute which technological advance has revealed.

6. The commission is of the view that an obligation rests upon the company to take reasonable steps toward minimizing the adverse effects which a run-through may have upon its employees. That obligation has its root in the principle that, when a technological change is introduced, the cost of reasonable proposals to protect employees from its adverse consequences is a proper charge against its benefits and savings.

7. The commission recommends that any employee who is required to change his place of residence as a result of a run-through, should be compensated by the company for financial loss suffered in the sale of his home for less than its fair value. If the dislocated employee is not a homeowner but occupies his residence under an unexpired lease, he should be protected by the company from monetary loss rising from the need to terminate it.

8. On the issue of moving costs arising from run-throughs, the commission recommends that moving privileges for household goods be on a door-to-door, rather than as now, on a station-to-station basis.

9. An employee who has served the company for at least one year and who loses his employment with the company by reason of a run-through, should be entitled to receive severance pay or a lump sum separation allowance.

10. The commission knows of no ground of company responsibility to communities other

than that of good corporate citizenship. The translation of that duty into action requires particular attention to matters such as timing and phasing of change, adequate advance notice and technical assistance to aid the community in adjusting to the impact of the change.

11. With regard to run-throughs, two contradictory policies of the company appear to be warring for supremacy. One was a policy of giving advance notice to communities; the other was a policy of silence, lest early communications stir up unrest and agitation. The commission expresses its approval of the first policy; its disapproval of the second.

12. Good union citizenship is no less requisite than the corresponding duty placed upon corporations. It involves a recognition that change is a law of life and that stubborn resistance to technological advance hurts everyone, labour included.

13. Because of complaints that the seniority system contains certain rigidities, the commission recommends that the brotherhood should survey that system with a view to introducing a greater degree of flexibility that is consistent with the general purpose it is designed to serve.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there are many other recommendations in the Freedman report, but I believe that those recommendations that were made by Mr. Justice Freedman have a very real application to the problems with which the hon. Minister is faced in this department and, of course, to all the members of the committee it will be quite apparent—the applicability of those recommendations to the situation which has occurred in Hamilton with the unilateral shutdown of the Studebaker plant.

If I might just deal very briefly with the Studebaker situation because of the appearance in the newspaper this morning of the—

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not like to interrupt the member for Riverdale but I would remind him that I would like him to stay with the actual working of the labour relations board, if he will.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, the point—and I will try to make it very brief—is, if one will read the 12 so-called “basic principles of good corporate citizenship for American subsidiaries in Canada” that were reproduced in the newspaper this morning, you will find no reference whatsoever by the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce. Certainly there appears to have been no recognition by this government in the case of the Studebaker

shutdown that one of the obligations of "good corporate citizenship" of subsidiaries of American companies is to give adequate and proper notice of any unilateral change, either in the methods of their operation or, particularly, in the case that they are going to shut down their operations entirely and produce the dislocation in a community which could have been avoided by proper notification to the government and by proper notification to the employees of when that shutdown would take place.

Mr. Chairman, the shutdown of the Studebaker plant makes very appropriate today the necessity of this committee giving the Freedman report consideration during these estimates and having the hon. Minister express his view as to whether it is appropriate to make changes in the arrangements for collective bargaining between management and labour under The Labour Relations Act, which would permit the union in an organized plant, or the employees in an unorganized plant, to object to changes in the working conditions, if they have the result of causing either dislocation or unemployment.

This is particularly clear in the case of union contracts because as was recognized—and I am certain that the hon. Minister recognizes it—at the present time the rule is very simply stated that if the working conditions are not covered in a contract, then management may, if they wish to do so, change those conditions without any discussion at all with the union responsible for the collective bargaining.

Mr. Justice Freedman recommends, and we here support the proposition, that any change in working conditions as a result of technological change or changes resulting from automation should automatically be matters which can be negotiated without the union being placed in the position of having no alternative to protesting that change, other than to engage in a wildcat strike.

We were concerned in the hon. Minister's remarks about his reference to wildcat strikes—strikes which are in substance, under The Labour Relations Act, now branded as illegal strikes, when in fact what they are in most instances are acts of protest against the introduction of changes which are not in fact covered by the collective bargaining agreement which is in existence, but have a direct bearing and effect on their employment in the company in which they are employed.

It is because of this direct bearing that we would have much preferred if the hon. Minister, in his reference to wildcat strikes, had indicated that the department was really concerned about analyzing why the wildcat

strikes were occurring in various plants across the province of Ontario.

It seemed to us that there was no need for the hon. Minister to issue some kind of a veiled threat as to what would take place if they continued, when his obligation was really to recognize that the workers in those plants were engaged in a protest.

That does not mean that in many of those cases they were fighting either their union leadership or any other kind of leadership to which they might respond. What they were simply saying is: "We are not prepared to allow management on their own initiative and without any notice to introduce changes which have a substantial effect on working conditions under which we are employed, without discussing them with us."

Now, I think that one example of this which occurred last year, was a particularly annoying one. That was when one of the companies, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in fact, completed their negotiations and signed a contract covering working conditions. It had the usual reserve clause for management rights in it but within a very, very short time after the signing of that agreement, they proceeded to introduce into a large number of other departments in their operation, the so-called European work week, which in fact staggered the period relaxation from employment for the employees.

Sometimes it would fall on a Monday, sometimes on a Tuesday or Wednesday, rather than on the traditional work week, which enabled people to have Saturdays, or parts of Saturdays, and all of Sundays free for their own leisure and recreation and whatever other pursuits they wanted to indulge in.

Mr. Chairman: Does the member really feel that this comes under vote 905 and the working of the labour relations board? I know he is well acquainted with the working of the labour relations board. Perhaps he has been an applicant before the board on behalf of some client—I would suggest that he stay with the workings of the labour relations board.

Mr. Renwick: Well, as I understand it, Mr. Chairman, and I think so far as this committee is concerned, I do not want to wander too far afield in the area, but—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Away out—

Mr. Bryden: Strikes are directly within this vote.

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, this is one of the difficulties that we have in this Legislature of ever discussing matters which are

of fundamental concern in connection with the bargaining which takes place between employers and employees.

Unless you directly rule me out of order, I intend to make the points that I am concerned to make this morning. Now, it is not out of order to suggest that in the absence of The Labour Relations Act there is no law in this country which prohibits any kind of a strike. The Labour Relations Act is the only Act in force in the province of Ontario under which any strike can become illegal.

Questions of illegal strikes are matters which are fundamentally for determination by the labour relations board. No strike in the province of Ontario can be declared an illegal strike, a wildcat strike, or any other kind of a strike, unless the labour relations board so determines it. It is not up to the employer or to the union or to the Minister of Labour to designate a strike as a wildcat strike in the absence of a finding by the labour relations board. Now let us get it perfectly clear.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** How do you know the situation was any different than that?

**An hon. member:** You were trying to get it once before.

**Mr. Bryden:** It is very much in order.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Who has said that it was any different than that? You are talking policy, these are estimates. I am not objecting to an expression of opinion, what I am saying is, these are estimates, not policy matters.

**An hon. member:** What a spurious kind of argument!

**Mr. Bryden:** One of the reasons for giving you the money is that your policy is considered satisfactory.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister in his opening remarks stated that there had been recorded in the province some 37 wildcat strikes, and I will stand to be corrected on this. Were there 37 determinations by the labour relations board that those strikes were wildcat strikes? If they were so determined, then this portion of my remarks, I will desist from making.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, I cannot hear, I do not know whether it is

the machine on the desk or what, but I have difficulty. I did not hear—

**Mr. Renwick:** The question, Mr. Minister, which I was asking you through the Chairman, was that you had stated in your opening remarks that there were 37 wildcat strikes recorded. I was saying that I would desist from my remarks in this area of the topic if the hon. Minister will say that there were 37 determinations by the labour relations board that those were in fact wildcat strikes.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well I cannot say that, because every walkout or act which has the appearance or is *prima facie* illegal is not necessarily—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Do you mean you are declaring them as wildcat yourself?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, not at all.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well then, why do you call them wildcat?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Oh now, let us get off that point. In the middle of a contract, if there is a walkout under the present law, it is illegal. Would the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party agree with that?

**Mr. MacDonald:** My hon. colleague has just been proposing to you that they have not been declared illegal by the labour relations board.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I do not agree with that, because it can still be illegal, and I do not care to get into a discussion about this. We are talking about legalities. A matter can be illegal *per se* without going before any court or board.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Oh, that is an interesting concept.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, it is true, but you asked for the technical approach. There are certain results and consequences which would not flow from the Act until it has been referred to the board. I think that would tend to put it in—I think it is technically correct.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, I was not raising this question with the point of view of getting into a question of legal procedures. The point which I am trying to make is that wildcat strikes are evidence of protest and to have them immediately dubbed as illegal strikes puts the persons who are engaged in

that protest at a very substantial disadvantage, whether it is designated by the company or whether it is designated by the Minister or anyone else, because there are questions which are very difficult questions in most instances before it can in fact be said that it is a wildcat strike.

Now I would have hoped that during the course of this particular vote the hon. Minister would analyze or express to us what were the conditions under which the wildcat strikes took place, what were the causes of the protests. Because I think in a number of cases they will relate directly to this question of whether or not there is a residual management right to unilaterally change the working conditions without discussion with the union which is the certified collective bargaining agent for the employees in the plant if it is not covered by the collective agreement.

Now, it would appear to us that we must be approaching the time when, if working conditions are going to be changed in a plan which is organized and is represented by a union, that a great number of these wildcat strikes would not occur if management did perform the functions of good corporate management. Namely, advise of what work change they are proposing to institute, advise of what changes they are going to make in the conditions of employment and enter into negotiations with the union and discussions with the union as to the best way in which such changes could be introduced or such alterations in procedures and plant operations could be amicably negotiated.

And I would suggest it is very much within the purview of this vote to see whether or not it is not possible to give the labour relations board some authority in this area. If there is no amicable settlement through negotiation of proposed changes then that board would be in a position to make some kind of declaration as to whether or not it was proper to make a change, whether there should be a period of transition, whether it could in fact be phased into the operations of the plant in a way which would protect the employees.

It would seem that if technological changes are going to be made in this way there are many peripheral problems which do not affect the plant management itself but do directly affect the living conditions of the employees. Some of them are referred to by Mr. Justice Freedman, the whole question of moving costs, the whole question of relocation—and we touched the other day

on questions of retraining and short-term training and many other areas.

It would seem to us in this party that the government could very well consider making a declaration as to its position on management rights, to making a statement as to whether or not the labour relations board could form a useful function in solving some of these many problems.

As a last comment in this area, I would think that this government should reinforce the so-called basic principles of good citizenship by stating that in the view of this department one of the principles of good corporate citizenship is the question of giving notice, is the question of negotiation with their employees, and is the question of phasing changes in their operations to cause the least possible disruption and dislocation in the arrangements between management and labour, which have been the subject of a collective bargaining agreement.

**Mr. Chairman:** Vote 905—

**Mr. Bryden:** I take it the hon. Minister does not see fit to make any comment on this matter at the present time.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I have already made comment, Mr. Chairman, with respect to the Freedman report. I am aware of the contents and I regard it—

**An hon. member:** In this House?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** In this House and in other places. I regard the Freedman report as a very important and significant document in this matter. There are other viewpoints which have yet to be heard from, including other governments as well as other parties who have an interest in this general area of labour relations and I point this out because I do not underestimate the importance of the subject-matter we are discussing.

But as to making a conclusive statement about it today, I am not prepared, nor do I think the House expects me, to make a statement on this subject at this point. We will get all of the opinions and this matter will be immediately researched and considered—it is already started—and with respect to the government's position I will be making a statement about the matter.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, I accept that statement. It is fair enough. However, I would like to pursue one or two points the hon. Minister made a little further. He has referred to the need to get other opinions,

which is reasonable. Could he give us some idea of what he is doing in order to get further opinions, what groups he is approaching for opinions, could he give us some idea of the investigation?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I think it is a matter for the administration of the department. At the moment it is within the department, in the Minister's office, and I am studying ways and means.

I have already sampled certain opinions, I have received a number of voluntary views which have been submitted and in view of all that I found out to date by the process I have mentioned, we are now considering the best ways and means of dealing with the subject. It is against that that I will be making a statement in the not-too-far distant future.

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt the hon. Minister appreciates our feeling on this matter; that this is probably one of the most critical issues of public policy that is being faced in Canada today.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That is why I want to consider how it should be best done, especially when the Freedman report was under federal jurisdiction. But I do not ignore the implications of it insofar as provincial jurisdiction is concerned.

**Mr. Bryden:** It was a federal matter insofar as—

**Mr. Chairman:** I would like to remind the Minister of Labour and the member for Woodbine that we would like to confine our remarks to vote 905 under the labour relations board.

**Mr. Bryden:** Of course, the relevance here, Mr. Chairman, is direct, in that it relates to the whole matter of illegal strikes.

If we do not have proper procedures for dealing with the type of matter raised in the Freedman report, then I think we can expect that illegal strikes will start to become a problem in the province. Notwithstanding the comments the hon. Minister made in his opening remarks, I do not think they are a problem yet. I think he is right in considering that they could become a problem but I will say that he certainly alarmed people in this group with his comments on the problem because it seemed from those comments—perhaps we were wrong—that his line of thinking was that illegal strikes could be dealt with by restrictive measures.

That is the cause of concern. I am satisfied if that approach were taken, the problem would become worse instead of better. The situation we are in at the present time is that under the law, under The Labour Relations Act, there is a strict arbitration procedure which applies most strictly as far as trade unions are concerned.

If there is any dispute at all as to the interpretation of a contract as it might benefit them, the only action they can take is follow whatever grievance procedure is laid down in the contract and take it ultimately to arbitration. And a strike is illegal either during or at the conclusion. I am not complaining about that, but what I think should be stressed and cannot be stressed too often is that under the management rights clause management can in effect turn a contract upside down. Then there is no remedy; there cannot be a grievance under the contract and yet it cannot be a matter for strike action if the law is strictly followed.

It seems to me that in this matter the hon. Minister should be reconsidering his arbitration procedures in The Labour Relations Act so far as they affect a management-union situation while a contract is in force.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not quite understand the approach the hon. member for Woodbine is taking when he is saying what the Minister should be doing. I have already stated that this whole question of arbitration is being analyzed and I had hoped the report would have been available for this session.

**Mr. Bryden:** So it is not available—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is not being ignored by any means.

**Mr. Bryden:** I am not suggesting to the hon. Minister it is being ignored. He has said that it is under consideration and he is soliciting views and receiving some gratuitously, and I am giving him some gratuitously right now. He can consider these along with all the others he has before him when he has the matter under consideration. I think it is imperative that we work out procedures that will prevent management, under the guise of a management rights clause, from in effect turning a contract upside down, even as in the case cited by the hon. member for Riverdale, a very short time after it is signed.

In fact, I think we have to get to the point where management rights clauses are simply knocked out of collective agreements altogether. Agreements should lay down all

matters affecting wages and working conditions insofar as they are understood at the time the contract is negotiated and executed. If new matters arise that have an effect on working conditions and employment conditions, then they should be subject to negotiation during the life of the contract and perhaps subject to arbitration during the life of the contract, I do not know. This is a matter that would certainly have to be considered in some detail. They certainly should be subject to negotiation.

There are some broader aspects of this problem, too, that I will not raise now, Mr. Chairman, because I think they may more appropriately come under the estimates of The Department of Economics and Development. There is the whole matter of the community interest, which is affected, too, by unilateral decisions to close down plants or to shift them to some other location or to greatly change their whole method of operation. All these aspects are affected and I will, perhaps, have something to say about the broader community aspects on those other estimates.

But this whole management rights concept is obsolete. It comes out of the master-servant philosophy of 100 years ago, and indeed, of several hundred years ago. It is not a great many years ago, as a matter of fact, that employers took the position that wages, working conditions and everything else that are subject to negotiation in collective bargaining, were a matter of management rights, that the manager would decide in his wisdom what his employees were worth and they and their representatives had no say in it at all.

Over the last generation or so, that sort of arbitrary attitude has gradually been beaten down. Really, the problem we are up against now is to eliminate and to recognize that there is no place for industrial autocrats, that they have a responsibility to the community and to their employees, that they cannot make arbitrary unilateral decisions that affect the lives of a great many other people, that in a democratic society these are all matters that should be subject to solution by the democratic process of discussion, negotiation and compromise and that this affects the industrial autocrat just as much as it affects everybody else. I would hope that perhaps in another year we might even have the hon. Minister bring in legislation that will outlaw management rights clauses in collective agreements.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I have a point that I want to raise. I think it comes as appropriately under 905 as anywhere.

Whether or not I can tuck it in in five minutes, I just do not know.

It has to do with the rather vexing problem of protecting the pension rights of workers, something that the hon. Minister and I explored as members of a select committee some years ago. I have a specific proposal which is now being considered at the legislative level in the United States.

Do you want me to proceed with it now, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: I think it would probably come under this vote, if it comes under any vote at all.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Do you regard it as under this vote, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: I would say that if it comes under any vote at all, I suppose it would be under vote 905. I do not wish to curb the member for York South in any way, if he has a statement to make in connection with it.

Mr. MacDonald: Where would the hon. Minister prefer to have it? Under "research"?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I do not mind discussing pensions, but it is not the responsibility of my department except to be interested in the matter. In general, I have stated my position that I regard the advent of portability and the national scheme as being most welcome.

Mr. MacDonald: I did not make clear to the hon. Minister that it was the particular problem involved in protecting pension rights in the instance of companies that go into bankruptcy, or more broadly, in the instance that we had a year or so ago that I raised in the House of a company in Galt—or Guelph, if I recall correctly—that was bought out by an American concern which immediately then dipped into the pension funds and used them for capital purposes. But more particularly, my concern is with the problem of pension rights of companies that have gone into receivership.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: In the spirit of our discussion about the matter, it seems to me that that type of—not consumer protection—workers' rights, their right to a vested interest or protection or whatever of their share of a pension scheme, it would be my view at the moment that that is probably a matter for—with respect to securities protection—securities themselves.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Securities or insurance.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes.

**Mr. MacDonald:** All right. Mr. Chairman, as a matter of fact, this proposal I have to make has to do with government reinsurance. This is not a new proposal but it is one, and conceivably then it could be brought under The Department of Insurance.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I will be glad to assist the hon. member.

Vote 905 agreed to.

**Mr. Chairman:** On vote 906—

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Chairman, I presume there will be some discussion on the vote that you have just called and therefore I move that the committee rise and report certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report that it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, on Monday I would like to proceed with the estimates of The Department of Mines. This is being done to accommodate the critic in the official Opposition.

This has been on the list for some time and I do not think it will cause us any difficulty. We will come back and complete the estimates of The Department of Labour after we have concluded the estimates of The Department of Mines.

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** Mr. Speaker, before the motion is put, I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister could advise us as to whether or not we will be going back on the Budget debate before the Easter recess. We asked the Whip this morning if we could have that information.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** It is simply a question of who is available for debate. We had a little difficulty in lining up debaters last night. I suggest that the Whips get together and if there is a list of people who wish to speak in the Budget debate, I will arrange to call it.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1.00 o'clock, p.m.

#### ERRATUM

(Friday, March 25, 1966)

<i>Page</i>	<i>Column</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Correction</i>
1927	2	4	Change to read: month of February will be 5.42 per cent. We





ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Monday, April 4, 1966

Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We welcome to the Legislature today students from the following schools: In the east gallery Queen Alexandra public school, Toronto; and in the west gallery Orde street public school, Toronto, and West preparatory school, Forest Hill village.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

**Hon. W. G. Davis** (Minister of University Affairs): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I have two brief statements.

I wish to announce the establishment of the province of Ontario library fellowship programme whereby ten awards of \$1,500 each will be made available through The Department of University Affairs to graduate students proceeding to the degree of master of library science during the academic session 1966-67. This programme is designed to encourage outstanding students to continue their studies so that they can qualify themselves to assume teaching positions in the expanding programme for training librarians in this province or to staff library services at the senior policy making and administrative levels.

To qualify for a fellowship a student must hold a degree of bachelor of library science or its equivalent, with a standing of at least second-class honours from an accredited library school and be recommended by the director of the library school where he intends to pursue his studies.

The awards are for full-time study towards the master of library science degree and they are tenable at Ontario universities beginning in September of 1966.

The second statement relates to student awards generally.

For a number of years the financial assistance available to students attending universities and other post-secondary institutions in this province has been increasing at a rapid rate. New programmes have been added, such

as the province of Ontario graduate fellowship programme. This programme was begun some three years ago and to date has provided fellowships of \$1,500 each to some 3,463 winners, plus summer awards of \$500 to an additional 1,861 students.

During the coming academic year another 2,000 students will each receive the \$1,500 award. The total cost of this programme to the province will be in the neighbourhood of \$3.75 million.

In addition, the college of education fellowships are available for 500 graduates preparing for secondary school teaching. I just announced the library school graduate fellowship programme being instituted for this year.

All these programmes provide a total in outright grants to students which will amount to \$4,019,000 in this current fiscal year.

The Canada student loan plan which was established by the federal government in August of 1964 has enabled many students in this province to pursue their studies. There is, however, the problem of students who have to rely largely on this source of support and who incur too great a degree of indebtedness during their years of study. Other awards available in the past have included the Ontario scholarships of \$400 each to students who obtain an average of 80 per cent on eight grade-13 credits, the type A bursaries for first-year students at post-secondary institutions and the type B bursaries for students in courses beyond the first year; and, of course, the travel assistance grants to enable students from the more distant parts of the province to attend the institutions of their choice.

The Ontario scholarships will be awarded again in 1966 with an anticipated increase in numbers from 1,465 in 1965 to some 1,950 in 1966. The cost of this programme is expected to increase from \$586,000 to \$780,000.

All these programmes have now been brought together in one branch of The Department of University Affairs and have been co-ordinated under one administration.

It is now proposed to establish the province of Ontario student awards programme to incorporate the type A and B bursaries and travel assistance programmes and to

provide extended benefits whereby any student enrolled in a public post-secondary institution in this province and in attendance full time in a course other than divinity will be eligible to apply for bursary support. An applicant will have to be a permanent resident of Ontario for at least one year before June 1 of the year in which he is first enrolled in the approved institution or will have to provide evidence that he has established permanent residence in Ontario in accordance with the regulations governing the awards.

The major change is that marks are no longer the sole criterion by which students will be eligible to apply for assistance. The principle is recognized that if the student is admitted to a programme he may require financial help regardless of the number of marks he has secured previously. Awards will be made on the basis of need established along the lines now used for the Canada student loans plan.

After this is determined, the first \$150 of need will be provided through a loan under the Canada student loans plan. The remaining need will be met by assistance in combined grant and loan form. On the basis of the best information available to us, it is estimated that this portion of the aid will be made up of 40 per cent grant and 60 per cent loan, but the actual proportion will depend on the applications submitted.

Awards received from various other sources will first be applied against the assessed grant. The amount of money for direct grants from the province in 1966-67 will be \$4,701,000, with an additional \$1 million paid to the universities through the scholarship, bursary and loan assistance fund. A large part of this latter amount will also be applied to the reduction of the student need.

In future years, Mr. Speaker, all amounts of money provided for student awards through The Department of University Affairs will be administered by the department so that greater co-ordination of programmes can be achieved. The federal government has indicated in public announcements that it will provide a total of \$10 million for student awards—I think they use the term “scholarships”—for 1966-67, with this sum increasing by \$10 million a year for four years until a sum of \$40 million is provided in 1969-70.

The federal government has been made aware of our new student award grant plan, and it was suggested to the federal authorities that, rather than embark upon a suggested scholarship programme, they make

this \$3.2 million, which would be Ontario's share, available to this general fund. If this money is made available to the province by the federal government, the benefits under the province of Ontario student awards programme would then be extended and, of course, recognition made of the federal government's participation.

I want to emphasize, Mr. Speaker, that these student award plans will be available to any student who is admitted to any post-secondary institution that is recognized under the current regulations of The Canada Student Loans Act and that the type A and type B bursaries will no longer be part of the student awards or bursary programme in this province.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell the House how he is going to deal with the Ontario scholar plan after 1968?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, as I indicated in my statement on grade 13, there were two or three problems to be resolved with respect to the change of the government's policy on grade 13 external examinations. The Ontario scholarship programme is one of the problems that has yet to be resolved but, as I announced, in 1966 there will still be Ontario scholars and in 1967 there will still be Ontario scholars and in 1968—it will depend on the studies that we presently have under way.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister a question? Will the aids now provided entitle a student to attend post-secondary education outside the bounds of the province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Davis: The student awards programme, Mr. Speaker, has application to students who are studying within the province of Ontario.

Mr. Newman: It discriminates against one who would like—

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. R. Smith (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the hon. member for Etobicoke (Mr. Braithwaite), I have a question for the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree).

Would the hon. Minister inform the House when the last inspection was carried out on the escalators at the S. S. Kresge company's store at Yonge and Richmond streets in

Toronto, prior to April 1; and, how frequently are escalators inspected by the elevator inspection branch?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, I have no notice of the question from the hon. member for Nipissing.

**Mr. Speaker:** The member for Nipissing was asking the question for the member for Etobicoke.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Who is not present.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is quite all right.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** On March 19, 1965, the escalator was inspected by the insurance company which carries the insurance on these escalators.

Now, insured installations became the responsibility of the department itself on January 1, 1966. The elevator inspection branch investigated immediately after the accident and found that the clearances were in accord with the requirements of the Canadian standards association code.

Escalators are inspected at least once a year, usually when licences come up for renewal.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The thirty-first order: House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF MINES

**Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines):** Mr. Chairman, might I say at the beginning of my remarks that I am very pleased to see you sitting in the chair during my debate because I have always been aware of your great fairness and your ability to choose the right answer in times of stress. I hope that your generosity will be extended until the end of my estimates.

This year, as I rise to speak on the estimates of this Department of Mines, it is with a feeling of real gratification that I look back on the great achievements of the mining industry during the last year, and indeed to the still brighter future which almost certainly is in store.

In 1965 the industry in this province rose to new heights. A new record of production was established which, at \$986 million, was nearly \$85 million better than the total for 1964; and if today we were allowed a free market for uranium, we would far exceed the billion mark. We hope that markets will

be found soon that will absorb our uranium for other than military uses, which is the blockade, as you know, at the present time.

Just a short time ago I had the pleasure of presenting to this House the annual review of The Department of Mines. Since this report contains a very circumstantial account of the achievements of the mining industry, I do not intend at this stage to more than summarize the main points of interest.

The production figure itself—very close to the billion dollar mark and more than 26 per cent of Canada's total mineral output—might be considered an index to the buoyant health of the industry. An even more encouraging portent of a glowing future for mining is to be found in the new mines which have come into being within the last few months and the great volume of exploration work now going on, together with the expansion of existing plants and preproduction development which is being carried out on a great many properties throughout the province.

Let me cite a few figures and a few examples of this surging development.

The lion's share of Ontario's total production is, of course, made up of the metallic minerals which in 1965 were valued at \$780.69 million. This was somewhat better than 40 per cent of the total metallic production for all Canada.

Nickel retained its position in first place among all our mineral products with total production of more than 385 million pounds valued at \$319.77 million. The increase of more than \$52 million over the 1964 total may be credited to the great expansion of activity in the Sudbury basin to meet the increasing world demand for nickel.

The Sudbury basin—I am sorry to see that the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) and the hon. member for Nickel Belt (Mr. Demers) are not here, but they know this story well—is the most productive mineral area in Canada and from it comes what is probably the greatest diversity of minerals to be found in any corresponding area in the world.

In addition to nickel, of which it provides something like 55 per cent of the free world's supply, it yields vast quantities of copper; all of Canada's platinum, worth \$35 million in 1965; gold, silver, cobalt, iron and sulphuric acid. All these materials, 14 in all, are extracted from the rich ores of Sudbury—a great tribute to the metallurgical skills represented in the two companies, International Nickel and Falconbridge, which together have 16 mines in operation and are currently engaged in bringing six others into production.

An integral part of the great mining complex, of course, is the battery of smelters, reduction works and laboratories that make the city of Sudbury and its environs one of the most highly industrialized and progressive communities in Canada. I imagine that both of the hon. members mentioned have helped greatly in arriving at that great total for the year.

Before I move on from the Sudbury district, I would like to point out in passing just two of the many developments and expansion programmes that are now under way there. The Strathcona mine, a completely new operation of the Falconbridge Nickel Company, is well on the way to becoming one of Canada's major producers. When the development programme is completed in 1967, this \$40 million operation is expected to yield 6,000 tons of ore per day.

In addition to the development of its new mines and the continuing expansion of many of its present producers, International Nickel is carrying out important work which will lengthen the life of the old Creighton mine by several years.

Now, this is an amazing statement, Mr. Chairman. Included in this expansion programme is a new shaft which is to be sunk to a depth of 7,150 feet in one drop. That is made possible—that is the Creighton number nine shaft, it has never been done before, I do not think, in any place in the world—the ability to make that one single drop lies in the new tensile steel which has come into being in the last two or three years. We tested it on our machine in The Department of Mines to try to break it and we broke the machine and we could not break the cable.

These great new inventions and developments are helping mining each year. That shaft is just about one and a half miles deep to make it the deepest single lift shaft from surface ever sunk in North America, and probably the deepest in the world.

The big story of 1964 was the discovery of the rich copper, silver and lead deposits near Timmins by the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company. I was especially pleased about that, because the discoverer was a boy who learned his mining in the old Northern Empire mine at Beardmore, right up in my own area. I had not seen him for years and it was a pleasure to realize that he had made that great discovery, and today he has the position of vice-president of that tremendous elephant mining complex — Texas Gulf Sulphur.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Elephant?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Yes, Texas Gulf; I am explaining the enormity of it. It is one of the biggest in the world. This young man who learned his mining in Ontario is the vice-president, a great tribute to him and to us.

I am happy now to be able to say that work to bring this great new mine into production is proceeding rapidly and a concentrator building capable of processing 9,000 tons of ore daily is moving toward completion. Target date for production is October of this year.

Directly or indirectly, as the result of the great prospecting rush which followed announcement of the Texas Gulf find, we now have three other smaller copper properties in the general area of Timmins engaged in underground development which can be expected to lead to productive mining, perhaps before the end of this year.

We have two great things up there. It is an amazing mining area and they have sent us down a son of theirs who is our hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner). Two great achievements for the area. North of Sault Ste. Marie is another copper mine, appropriately enough called Coppercorp, and again we have one of our famous members in this House who is a son of that area, the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart). He was there when I assisted him, or he assisted me, in officially opening that great mine. The Coppercorp mine celebrated its formal opening toward the end of last year. Advanced underground development is proceeding at a second mine in the same area. Early in 1965 the third mine in the Manitowadge area, my own riding, the Willecho, began production and its potential as an important source of copper and zinc, as well as gold and silver, has been improving ever since.

Although four old, and in their time richly productive, gold mines came to an honourable end last year, the final exhaustion of their ore reserves had been anticipated for some time. Mr. Chairman, to the miner, that is one with the mining fever in his veins, watching a mine die begets much the same sorrowful feeling that watching a proud ship sink beneath the waves must engender in the sailor.

The dislocation and sorrow of the miners and their families, although expected, comes as a shock. However, today, there is no need of a miner being out of a job. There are plenty of jobs for him to go to, if the mine he is working in happens to close.

These mines—Broulan Reef in the Porcupine area, Lake Shore and Wright-Har-

greaves at Kirkland Lake, and Leitch at Beardmore—in their time added many millions of dollars to Canada's economy and their passing leaves a serious gap. However, during the year, two smaller eastern Ontario gold mines, the Upper Beaver and Stairs, came into being to partially replace them; and at Red Lake three more potential producers are being developed by the Cochenour-Willans Company.

There have been some very important developments in Ontario's iron-mining industry during the last year and it is quite probable that certain equally important announcements may be forthcoming in the relatively near future.

A great boost was given to the economy and the employment picture of the Kirkland Lake area with the development and the opening last year of the Jones and Laughlin Corporation's Adams iron mine. This is a million-tons-per-year operation and, in addition to all that such a mine would normally mean, it offers the extra benefit of shipping every pound of its product over the government-owned Ontario Northland Railway, with a considerable addition to the commission's freight revenue.

At Timagami another very big iron-mining project is under development. The Sherman mine, being developed jointly by Cliffs of Canada Limited and the Dominion Foundry and Steel Company, will be an equivalent operation to the Adams mine, when it goes into production toward the end of 1967. In this case, too, sir, the ONR will benefit as the entire production will be shipped over its line. Ninety per cent of the output of the Sherman mine is slated to feed the Dofasco steel furnaces in Hamilton.

Iron mining developments, Mr. Chairman, provide the biggest of several very big stories about the development of the mining industry in northwestern Ontario, and I am sure that the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden) will be interested in this. At Steep Rock lake, the Caland Iron Ore Company has completed the installation of a \$30 million pelletizing plant which will result in increased production and enhanced value of the ore from that extensive iron range. Just a month or so ago, Caland's neighbour, Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited, completed an agreement with Algoma Steel which will result in increased production and a certain market for the duration of the 20-year agreement. This is a further very important step toward the expansion of our own steel-making facilities and the use of our own Ontario ore as the basic ingredient. There

has never been any question of the desirability of having Canadian ore processed in Canada.

There is one other iron ore development of major importance that I want to mention. At Bruce Lake, just 30 miles south of the rich Red Lake gold camp, the Steel Company of Canada and Pickands Mather Limited have undertaken jointly to bring another tremendous iron ore deposit to production. This mine, when it is in operation, is expected to produce 1.5 million tons of iron ore pellets annually; and again, the product will be used in Canada by a Canadian steelmaker, The Steel Company of Canada at Hamilton. Work is now going on on that great project, which is up in northwestern Ontario area.

Mr. Chairman, I do not at this point intend to go any further into the details of the achievements of this great industry, or the prospects for its expansion. All this information, Mr. Chairman, will be found in the report to which I referred earlier. However, there is one point which I should like to make, and I think it will come as something of a surprise to most hon. members. I have already said that Sudbury is the centre of our most productive mining area but, if I were a gambling man, I would be willing to bet that no hon. member of this House would name Toronto as the hub of the second most fruitful area of mineral production—Toronto and its environs. Yet it is a fact that the structural materials—that is, clay products, cement, lime, sand and gravel and stone—produced from the pits and quarries of Ontario last year were valued at \$175 million. Since most of these pits and quarries are located within a 30-mile arc of Toronto and Hamilton, the figures speak for themselves.

Note this: Since a stone quarry or gravel pit is more conspicuous than a conventional underground mining operation, and in Ontario they outnumber all other mining operations by 714 to 84, I suggest that this might provide a partial answer to the argument so often heard in recent years that the mining industry detracts from the natural beauty of our northland wilderness areas. Here we have 714 of them right within a few miles of Toronto and Hamilton.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Some of them are eyesores.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** Well, you could say that, but certainly the whole area is not disfigured.

**Mr. MacDonald:** They are even destroying our Niagara escarpment.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Oh no, you would not say that.

They are beautifying the area, Mr. Chairman, and bringing wealth and prosperity to the people of this province; and the people in turn, can beautify their areas because the miners provide the money to make it possible for them to buy a piece of land to beautify. So it is an advance rather than a retrograde step to have these mines.

Last year, at the annual conference of Canada's provincial Mines Ministers, I was privileged to hear Mr. W. S. Kirkpatrick, the president of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, put forward one of the best reasoned summaries of the problems and opportunities of the mining industry that I have ever heard. He said in part:

It must be remembered that mines as viable economic operations are not just found, they must also be made. Mineral deposits become mines only after the investment of the great amounts of capital required for plants to produce saleable products.

I would add, parenthetically, the rather obvious point, which does not always seem to be understood, that the mines can be only where a benevolent nature has deposited the minerals and not at other points which might be more convenient.

But I digress: Mr. Kirkpatrick went on to point out that if a mining company is to be economically viable it must find or develop markets of sufficient size and continuity to absorb the output at prices that will yield an adequate return on the investment.

He said:

The standard of living of Canadians is more dependent on our success in exporting our products than that of almost any other highly industrialized country in the world. On a per capita basis we are one of the greatest trading nations, and our export trade amounts to about 20 per cent of our gross national product, compared with 19 per cent for the United Kingdom and only 5.2 per cent for the United States.

In this context, the mineral industry takes on great significance in its contribution to our overall economic activity because it accounts for nearly one-third of Canada's total export trade. For many years exports of metals and mineral products have shown strong and consistent growth, and for the last seven years have led all products groups, including both forest and agricultural products.

That, Mr. Chairman, is the considered opinion of one of Canada's industrial leaders—a man who has made a close, lifetime study of the subject and who certainly knows whereof he speaks.

We come now to the very important matter of employment in the mining industry. In Ontario last year 49,000 people gained their livelihood directly in the industry as miners underground or mill workers on the surface, in quarries or pits, in metallurgical plants or in diamond-drilling operations. These 49,000 workers, their dependants, and all the people who provide the services established in the towns built around these mining enterprises make up a very large part of the population of this province. Countless thousands more are employed in industries that owe their existence wholly or in part to supplying the equipment and services required by the mines. It has been estimated that 13 out of every 100 Canadians in the national work force get their livelihood directly or indirectly from the mineral industry.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that I have made a case for the importance of the mining industry to our economy. It is a case which could be enlarged upon considerably, and a case which can be documented to any degree the hon. members might require.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, whom I quoted earlier, had this to say of the part of government in helping or hindering the mining industry. In this connection he said:

It would not be inappropriate to say that government is the senior partner with shareholders and employees in the fortunes of resource companies. With the money available after payment of all operating costs, a company still has obligations to government for direct taxes, to shareholders on their investment, and to the corporation itself to maintain it in an economically sound condition. This last is particularly important in mining where we are dealing with a wasting asset.

Then, using Cominco's experience as an example, Mr. Kirkpatrick pointed out that with average gross earnings of \$50 million—one-third was returned to the government for direct mining and income taxes, one-third was reinvested in the business, and the other third went as dividends to shareholders who received an average of nine per cent on their investment. And he said:

Note this: The governments have received the same amount as was paid in dividends to the owners, and yet they have no investment *per se*. In addition, indirect taxes on sales and purchases may well

equal or exceed the total of the direct mining and income taxes. Further, the employee pays a substantial part of his wages in taxes and the shareholder pays income tax on his dividends.

In other words, government, collectively, is the biggest beneficiary from the profits of a corporation and, conversely, government will be the major loser if Canada's mineral resources are not brought to profitable development through lack of incentive or high production cost.

From the provincial point of view, it is, of course, to me and to you, Mr. Chairman, unfortunate that the lion's share of this tax revenue goes directly to the federal government.

If any hon. member feels that the nine per cent return on Cominco is excessive, let me point out that this figure is considerably better than the average for Canadian mining companies which is more in the order of 6.2 per cent—compared with 10.3 per cent for agriculture, 14.8 per cent for construction, and 8.2 per cent for manufacturing. Certainly, in the face of these statistics, it cannot be said that the rewards of mining are disproportionate to the risks.

To return to Mr. Kirkpatrick's address, he said—and I love to quote this:

A basic reason that our country has a flourishing mining industry is the intelligent tax provisions arranged by this and past governments.

I think that is worthy of applause.

To take away any of the present incentives from the mining industry would result in the drastic curtailment in the rate of prospecting and exploration in Canada. Our mining industry would be on the wane with consequences harmful to the whole economy.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I believe that this government can feel proud of our own policies and activities in support of the mining industry. It is a fact that The Ontario Mining Act, both the parts that have to do with the acquisition and use of Crown lands for mining purposes and the sections regulating the actual operations of mines, is considered a model piece of legislation; and its provisions have been applied in many other jurisdictions.

Our geological and geophysical programmes have done a great deal to assist prospecting, exploration and mining companies to find and develop the mineral wealth of our province. It is not a static

programme that we in The Department of Mines envisage, but a progressive one in which any suggestions for changes or extensions are given very careful consideration and implemented if they seem feasible and helpful to a growing industry. Neither the programme nor the Act under which it operates is yet perfect, as we know, and probably never will be considered perfect as long as methods and procedures are subject to progress and change. I see it as the job of my department to keep abreast of, or, if possible, a little ahead of, these changes so that they may be put into effect without delay when they become desirable.

And it was with that in mind that this House established the select committee on mining two years ago. The chairman is my friend, the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Brunelle). He and his committee have worked long and faithfully, conducting hearings and receiving briefs from many sectors of the industry and the population generally. I am sure that every hon. member awaits with great interest the report which is now being prepared, and my sincere thanks go to the chairman and that group who are bringing in this report.

There is one feature, though, which should be the cause of very grave concern, Mr. Chairman. There is something seriously wrong when we see a whole great industry faced with the possibility of having to curtail operations for no reason other than the shortage of manpower to enable them to carry on at full throttle. It is not the fault of the mining industry, it is not the fault of the government, that the scarcity of miners is reaching crisis proportions. Perhaps it is that the whole economy is so buoyant and the whole labour force is so deployed that there just are not enough men to go around.

Whatever the reason, our universities are not graduating even a small percentage of the geologists, geophysicists, metallurgists, mining engineers, chemical engineers and other professional men that the industry must have if it is to continue to thrive and play its full role in our nation's growing prosperity.

I am afraid that there is no ready solution to the problem; or, if there is an answer, I certainly have not found it.

I am going to take the time, Mr. Chairman, to read a letter from an old friend of mine that might put, in the minds of hon. members, some new method of recruiting men for our industry. He addresses this to me and he says:

The enclosed clipping—

that is the clipping where I had talked about the shortage of miners:

—struck me as something that the Mines Department might follow in some manner to try and interest young people in mining and prospecting. It appears this country is running into a crisis in the all-important field of finding and developing our mineral wealth, with the oldtimers dying off and the rising generation shunning any and all association with our rich mineral resources.

Obviously, as things are going we are headed right into a situation where Canada will be obliged to import its mining engineers, technologists and prospectors; perhaps even from Russia, which is making great strides in mining in their country.

I think in a way it is like hockey; we must get Canadians interested in mining at about the same age they take up hockey, when they start school.

I think of John McCready. Some of you may know the vice-president of International Nickel at Sudbury. He is a hockey player; many of you knew him when he played for Toronto Maple Leafs. He played up in my area after he got back from the last war. The International Nickel Company put him through university and he went up there as a mining engineer and today he is vice-president of that great complex.

It can be done and it should be done!

I continue with the letter:

We have two hockey players at home. Both boys have been playing in organized leagues for several years now. If they had waited until they were into Lakehead University before they were introduced to hockey, as would normally follow in the case of deciding on a career, they would not become hockey players. They might ski or curl perhaps, but it would be too late for them to consider hockey. The same thing with mining.

We have two boys and a girl. The boys are hockey players and all three are potential prospectors or miners. Even the girl showed keen interest in pretty rocks but, womanlike, she prefers them mounted in rings, bracelets and necklaces and so on—

we all know that:

—but rocks in their natural state interest her. The boys are forever picking up unusual pieces of rock around our summer camp and bringing them to Dad for identification. Dad knows a niggerhead from a

brick and that is about all Dad knows about rocks.

Often I wish a geologist or two would visit us for just a Sunday and show us all there was about minerals. We have them out our way too. In time it would encourage the kids to take up an interest in rocks and a natural interest such as this must be nurtured and encouraged.

Children can learn—

I want to direct this to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), but I see he is not here.

Children can learn Latin or music or French, but nobody takes the trouble to show them what gold or silver or even iron in their natural state look like.

Get them interested in the first years of public school. Do a little to encourage and help along their natural and latent interest in minerals, that is all. Just see how much more they get out of trying to identify rocks after a little coaching than perhaps being obliged to learn Latin roots. Rock collecting would become a popular hobby.

Nobody bothers about our kids as far as our rocks go. Children can show curiosity, and goodness knows they do, but at once they run into a stone wall. They get the stony stare from Father, from Uncle Ben and from their teachers; because these people were never encouraged to develop interest in minerals either.

Then again times are not tough enough, nor is it likely that they ever will be again, to drive men into the bush with a little hammer, great hopes, a little knowledge and a pitiful bag of beans to look for minerals as they used to. Hard times did once and these fellows made good. Their generation is going or has passed on.

People come around to schoolrooms every week to teach pupils the rudiments of music—doh, re, mi, fa, soh; you know—nobody, but nobody, ever dropped around with a sample case of our native rocks and showed them to the youngsters. Nobody ever came around and encouraged the children to go out and collect interesting rocks and bring them to school, say, next Tuesday, when the expert would be back again to show them what they had.

It is about time somebody did all over Ontario. In 15 to 20 years, Canada would be developing geologists, prospectors, technicians and mining engineers as they now turn out hockey players. We would have them for export.

Well, George, I do not want to flog this

thing any further, but I think this is what should be done. As for the young forest rangers, how about one of your geologists spending a little time in the bush with them, showing them something about rocks as well as trees? Goodness knows the two go together.

Now that, Mr. Chairman, is a letter that I kept because it is from a man who has taken a great interest in the outside through his life; and I think that he has given us something to think about—in educational circles. I will go on and show you what we have there, but today our universities are not graduating geologists, metallurgists and these men that are so important to this great industry of ours—which, as I said, is bringing in more wealth than any other—are not available.

Whatever the reasons, our universities are not graduating them; and I hope that I can get something over to them in this talk that will make them take a second look at graduating mining engineers.

There is one phase of education for the mining industry for which I would like to commend the hon. Minister of Education. The provincial institute of mining at Haileybury, which is now in its 21st year of operation, has done and is continuing to do a remarkably fine job in providing a post-secondary school education to prepare its graduates for technical or technological work in the mining industry. Under the extremely able guidance of Mr. O. E. Walli—he was originally at the Lakehead, by the way—who has been principal for many years, the institute has established for itself an enviable reputation as the source of well-trained men to take positions of responsibility with mining companies.

Its facilities are now strained to the bursting point. There are 150 students enrolled this year and, unfortunately, another 30 had to be turned away at the beginning of the term because of lack of space. Arrangements have now been made to use rented space in Haileybury for certain lectures so that next year the enrolment can be increased to a maximum of 180.

The value that the mining industry puts upon the training given at the institute is attested by the fact that during January of this year 20 separate mining companies had interviewing teams at the school bidding for the students' postgraduate services. One large company made a blanket offer to hire the entire third-year class. The need for an extension to the institute's physical plant has reached crisis proportions if it is to serve the industry as it can and should serve it.

So, while I commend the hon. Minister for all the assistance and direction that he and his department have extended, I would urge most strongly that provision be made this year for the addition which is so urgently needed by the provincial institute of mining.

My friend, the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman) will be interested in this story I heard the other day. I said, "Allan, I have a new idea for recruiting miners." He said, "How?" I said, "Well, you know, there was a famous singer, Perry Como, on the radio some time ago every Sunday night. And he told about how his singing songs affected people. Sunday night he sang 'Rock of Ages' and 5,000 Protestant boys joined the church. The next Sunday he sang 'Ava Maria' and 10,000 Roman Catholic boys joined the church. The third Sunday he sang 'There's a Gold Mine in the Sky' and 15,000 Jewish boys went out and joined the air force."

We hope we can change those boys into going out and finding minerals in our good Ontario soil. Probably it is an idea.

Now, Mr. Chairman, having concluded my preliminary remarks may I now proceed to the consideration of the individual items in my estimates for the coming year?

Our estimate of ordinary expenditure for the year 1966-67 is \$3,043,000. This is an increase of \$386,000 over the estimates for the current year. About \$220,000 of this may be attributed to salary increases and some increase in staff.

Vote 1201 provides for the needs of the main office which is the administrative centre of the department. That is, it covers the activities of the Minister's office, the Deputy Minister's office, the mining commissioner, financial administration, administrative services, personnel and public relations and information services. The funds requested for all this work amount to \$642,000, an increase of \$98,000 over the funds provided for the current fiscal year; \$25,000 of this amount has been earmarked for the renewal of the large relief map which hangs in the main corridor of this building. The present map is almost 40 years old and very badly out of date in its representation of the mineral resources of this province. Looking at it the other day I noticed Timmins was not even on the map; we have put it on in little white letters just in the last few weeks. It is 40 years old and we must have a new one. We also plan to replace some of the mineral display cases which are in the corridor of the building and which have always been a focal

point of interest to visitors to these buildings. The balance of the increase in main office estimates reflects salary increases and normal increases in operating costs.

Under vote 1202 we are requesting \$1,295,000 to cover all costs connected with the operation of the geological branch. This is an increase of \$160,000 over the amount provided for the current year. Of this, \$59,000 is accountable to salary increases.

The next largest single item of increase is \$50,000 to cover the cost of Operation Kapuskasing, as we call it. This is an application of the most modern methods of reconnaissance survey over areas that are covered with heavy overburden and in which there are few rock outcrops. The plan is to cover 20,000 square miles of country in the vicinity of Cochrane, Kapuskasing, and Hearst by several parties supported by helicopter service. To date, little or no attention has been paid to this area because of the difficulties of access and the lack of important mineral discoveries.

The Texas Gulf discovery has changed this picture and it is realized that geological mapping by conventional means would be very slow, laborious and expensive, if not impossible. It is planned to set up a base camp on the outskirts of the area and this will be the control centre for the whole operation. We expect to have 21 other field parties at work doing conventional surveying and mapping in various parts of the province.

The final stage of the federal-provincial airborne magnetometer survey of 121,500 square miles over a period of four years will be completed before the end of the next fiscal year—that is, by March 1968—with the production of maps at the scale of one inch to the mile. We realize the extreme necessity to speed up the mapping of our province, so that we will know where our mineral wealth lies. We are far behind in that field and we are going to try to do it very quickly.

Vote 1203 covers the operation of the mines inspection branch. The sum in all amounts to \$419,000, an increase of \$76,000 over funds provided for the current year.

It is planned to open a new office in southwestern Ontario, probably in London, to serve the new installations that are being built in that area as well as existing mines, pits and quarries. It has been found impossible to handle these operations adequately by existing staff based in Toronto and Peterborough, where they are at the moment.

An important phase of the mines inspection branch is the operation of mine rescue stations which are located at various strategic points throughout the mining areas of the province. The only reference to this work which will be found in the estimates is a statutory item of \$1,000. This, however, does not begin to express the scope of the operation, which in normal years costs upwards of \$100,000 and which in the present fiscal year is expected to amount to more than \$400,000, because of the purchase of new breathing apparatus incorporating many modern refinements required in mine rescue work. All expenditures in mine rescue training, or in the operation of mine rescue stations, is recovered in full from the industry.

The value of the work was shown dramatically last year on the occasion of the fire at the McIntyre Porcupine mine, which many hon. members read about or heard about. And I want to publicly compliment the manager of that mine, Mr. Peter McCrodden, and his men, because they preserved or bettered our record of safety. There was only one man lost in that tragic fire; he was brought out but unfortunately died of a heart attack. Those men did a great job. We cannot afford to lose one life, Mr. Chairman, and we do take off our hats to those fellows connected with that work.

Vote 1204 covers the maintenance and operation of the Timiskaming testing laboratories in Cobalt, and the analytical and metallurgical laboratory which is situated in the tower of the Whitney block. The amount requested for these two establishments is \$235,000, a slight increase over the estimates for the current year. The Timiskaming testing laboratories provide specialized services such as bulk sampling and marketing, as well as conventional assaying for the silver mines of the Cobalt-Gowganda areas. The Timiskaming testing laboratories are practically self-supporting since the revenue derived from fees is approximately equal to the total expenditure.

The laboratory in Toronto offers a complete analytical service to the industry and to the geological branch of the department. Comparatively little revenue accrues from the operation of the laboratory because much of the work is done without charge on the basis of coupons issued under the terms of The Mining Act, as detailed in section 690.

The total cost of this installation is expected to be \$150,000. The cost of operating the office of the sulphur fumes arbitrator as covered in vote 1205 will be \$29,000 for the coming year. All of this money will be

recovered from the mining companies responsible for the emanation of fumes. This complex is located in the Sudbury area.

Vote 1206 covering the operation of the mining lands branch amounts to \$423,000—\$24,000 of the \$25,000 increase over the current year may be attributed to salary increases. This branch administers The Mining Act insofar as it pertains to the disposition of Crown lands for mining purposes; The Beach Protection Act; The Canada Companies Lands Act; and section 66 of The Public Lands Act.

That, Mr. Chairman, is the résumé of our ordinary expenditures for the coming year. There remains only one item of capital expenditure covered in vote 1207, for the construction of mining and access roads. I think it is a matter of great regret that the Dominion-provincial roads to resources programme expired on March 31 of this year. I will be discussing this matter with the Minister of Mines at Ottawa shortly, with some success, I hope. Since the inception of the programme in 1960, five roads, totalling 283 miles, were built to make a large area of the precambrian shield accessible and of service in the development of the mineral and tourist potential of this large and important part of the province.

Two other projects have been started but considerable work still has to be done on them. One involves the construction of a road westerly from Pickle Lake, in the far north, where many mineral anomalies are being found; and the other the extension of Highway 108, from Elliot Lake, to connect with Highway 129. When completed, these two roads will open up very large and potentially important parts of the province for development of minerals, timber and recreation. Negotiations between this government and the federal authorities, which are now under way, give hope that some programme may be resumed in the future.

Aeromagnetic maps to be published in the next three years may give some indication of the mineral possibilities of the great areas between the Manitoba boundary and Hudson Bay. It will be noted that only \$500,000 is being requested for the construction of roads under the mining and access roads programme. The department and companies directly concerned in gaining access to the properties will share the cost of such roads, with the government's contribution to be limited to an agreed maximum in each case.

I would say that is most important, Mr. Chairman. The great Bruce Lake mine was found due to access roads being put in to

open up country. We have many big ones now that you will hear about soon—between Pickle Lake and Red Lake, in that far northern area—that must be opened up further with roads. This is one programme that my department considers absolutely essential to the future finding of this great wealth that we know is in that northern area, over the whole northern part of this province.

Mr. Chairman, although necessarily I have been able to outline in only general terms what my department is doing and what we plan to do in the years ahead, I hope that what I have been able to say will be of some value to the hon. members. I have never accepted, nor have the officials of my department, the theory that the value of the work done is necessarily in direct ratio to the amount of money expended. We have scaled down our financial requirements to the bare minimum necessary if the work we plan is to be done satisfactorily. I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that with the highly skilled and devoted staff of this department every dollar that this House votes for the department's work will be spent to the best possible advantage.

Now, in concluding my remarks on this occasion, Mr. Chairman, I want to give full credit to the members of my staff without whom, I can assure you, our mining industry would not have grown as it has without experiencing many more growing pains than it has suffered.

The Department of Mines is made up very largely of specialists, highly trained geologists, engineers, cartographers, chemists and assayers. Those are all highly developed skills, Mr. Chairman, that many of us do not realize are available in the department. All of these men and women have first-hand knowledge of the problems of the mining industry and a dedication to its service that permits them to cope with these problems as they arise, or better still to enable them to act in time to prevent them arising at all.

In all these projects, Mr. Chairman—I want to make this statement—on all these projects and improvements that I have mentioned, we have had the greatest co-operation from the mining industry all over this province. I am very pleased to make that statement because I know that they very often get very little praise from other places.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I hope that I have given some information and knowledge that will be helpful to the hon. members and I am now ready to proceed with our estimates, sir.

Mr. R. A. H. Taylor (Timiskaming): Mr. Chairman, I would first like to thank the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and the hon. Minister of Mines for their kindness in moving the Mines estimates forward to today so that I could be present. It was very thoughtful of them to make this change.

Before replying to the hon. Minister's speech on his estimates, I would like to say how much I personally have appreciated my tenure on the select committee of mining. Not only have I learned many things about the problems that face the development of the mining resources of this province, but it has been a most pleasant and enjoyable experience.

I would like to indicate also how fortunate we were in having as our chairman the hon. member for Cochrane North. Besides performing his duties with dignity, he generated a spirit of fellowship among the committee members and the many individuals who presented briefs to us. He evidenced an earnest desire to produce ideas that would be of major assistance to the future of our mining industry. I must add, Mr. Chairman, that this same feeling prevailed within the committee. The members, regardless of political affiliation, conducted themselves with the same high standards of fellowship and concern evidenced by our chairman.

While the recommendations of our committee may not go as far in certain directions as I would have hoped, nevertheless I believe they have produced some solid recommendations that will be of help to the industry and have laid the groundwork for future progress.

I would also like to say how fortunate we were in the selection of our secretary, Mr. George Mason, who fielded all our problems in a most lighthearted but effective manner. He has contributed greatly to the committee's work. We were fortunate as well in being able to rely on the sound opinion and background knowledge of our advisers, Dr. Langford and Mr. Colin Campbell and Mr. John Beattie. Their experience and advice enabled the committee to cut through the mass of detail and variety of presentations and kept us on the track of our main objectives.

We also appreciated the earnest help of the hon. Minister and his deputy, Mr. Donald Douglas, as well as the other members of his department and the other departments with whom we consulted.

May I repeat, sir, that it was a very great pleasure and a privilege to be associ-

ated with so many dedicated and public-spirited individuals. I believe the chairman set the standard for the entire investigation and I commend the committee's report, when it is presented, for your earnest and serious consideration. I believe the industry will benefit from its recommendations.

In discussing the hon. Minister's speech and his estimates, I would first like to say that I share the hon. Minister's optimism with respect to the future potential of mining in Ontario. The hon. Minister's report, in terms of new developments that are taking place in northern Ontario, is certainly a complete turnaround from the reports that he had to make two or three years ago. It is evident that there is again an awakening of Ontario, of Canada, indeed the whole world to the mineral resources that this province possesses.

However, at this point, the hon. Minister's view and mine diverge. I do not believe that this turnaround has been the result of any policies that this government has produced. It has rather been because of the initiative of individuals, private companies and the changing conditions in technology and economics insofar as the uses of the minerals themselves are concerned.

The move towards pelletizing in the iron ore industry has made the use of low-grade iron ore deposits possible, and indeed economical. The new requirements for the use of uranium ores and the increase in the world's consumption of copper have changed our whole mining picture.

In fairness, I should say that these changes are entirely beyond the influence of our provincial government. They have been governed rather by world requirements and by our scientific progress. However, I do say that this government has been lax in recognizing these changes and in stimulating in Ontario the advantages that were bound to accrue. The government has been far behind private enterprise in recognizing what has happened over the last several years and they have done little to forecast or initiate the advantages we now possess.

Despite the forecast of our experts little tangible help has been given by the department to encourage the mines at Elliot Lake to hang on until the obvious changes in the uranium markets would again make this a booming industry. No great exploration effort by the government has brought about the Adams mine, the Timagami mine or Red Lake, in the iron ore field. No encouragement was given to Texas Gulf to carry out their seemingly hopeless programme of ex-

ploration in the Timmins area. The government has historically taken the position that this is not in their field of activity; at the same time they have accepted, and indeed in many cases have taken, full credit for these new developments.

Contrast this with what would have been the actions of countries like Japan, Germany, or other nations of western Europe, or even that of the Soviet Union. These people recognize the importance of mineral wealth to their current economy and, indeed, that of their very future. They realize that, with the rapid growth of world requirements, their mineral resources will be the key to future progress.

Mr. Clarence White, vice-president of Canadian Bechtel Limited, a firm of engineering consultants, has recently stated that with the world demand expanding at an increasing rate, serious mineral and metal shortages are likely to occur in Canada in the very near future unless the Canadian mining industry and the governments join forces in a wide-ranging research programme. Mr. White went on to state that it is evident that consumption of certain metals will soon exceed production and will result in further price increases. This trend is already evidenced in the increased price of silver, copper, lead, tin and zinc.

Among Mr. White's recommendations to meet this challenge, he suggested:

1. Likely mineral areas should be pinpointed and that prospecting and development work should be encouraged in those areas;
2. Government aid in providing sufficient capital to launch worthwhile mining projects.
3. Governments should assist in research to develop the best use of these natural resources.
4. Transportation should be developed and improved so that these resources can be reached and so the minerals may readily reach their markets.
5. Governments should develop low-cost power resources so that power costs can be kept within reasonable limits.
6. Governments should institute fair and equitable taxation so that remote mines can be competitive with those closer to the markets.

How does Ontario stand on these six points? What is this province doing along these lines to improve our mineral production? First, even in the known mineralized areas, the province has done little to encourage prospecting. The province provides no

assistance for electromagnetic, geochemical or other specialized surveys to turn up new ores in the Cobalt, Kirkland, Larder Lake, Timmins, Matachewan, Beardmore or Red Lake areas, other than the magnetic surveys and mapping programmes which were started many years ago. Continuing at such a pace, it will take another 20 years to complete the present programme.

Intensive government efforts should be made now to assist our depleted areas to uncover sufficient new ores to maintain their existing communities on an operating basis. There is little doubt that an intensive effort in the Cobalt and Kirkland Lake areas would turn up new resources and could resuscitate the economy.

Ontario has never undertaken assistance to private mining companies to help develop new mineral resources, as have certain other provinces in Canada. Our neighbouring province of Quebec has itself actively entered the mining business. They are not prepared to wait for development.

General Graham recently estimated that some \$400 million will shortly be required to develop the present mineral finds in Canada. Under present conditions it is inevitable that foreign investment and control in these fields will increase. Our private Canadian companies are not in a position to meet these capital needs. Government aid in securing major capital requirements is the only way for us to keep control within our province.

With respect to research, our province is again lagging. In 1963, The Department of Mines provided the sum of \$10,000 to the Ontario research foundation for a study of the use of northern peat moss as a possible substitute for bentonite in the iron ore industry. With the industry making much greater use of pelletized ore, it was estimated that 155,000 tons of bentonite had to be imported into Canada in 1965 at a cost of something like \$60 a ton, for a total of \$10 million. Our future requirements will almost parallel our future increased production of iron ore.

I am led to believe that the results of these studies were most encouraging and further research was indicated. The department, however, as I understand it, did not renew its grant to the Ontario research foundation for this past year and this is most regrettable. It seems to me, for the relatively small amount involved, this investigation should have been continued. This is the kind of research that could be of value to

our province and create new wealth from materials presently considered worthless.

Our province has so far followed a completely unimaginative programme insofar as making transportation an important factor in the development and growth of our mineral resources. Aside from the early building of the road to Elliot Lake, we have come reluctantly into the field of providing adequate access to and egress from our mineral deposits. Although the Red Lake area has been in production for some 30 years, we still do not have a properly surfaced road connecting it with the rest of the province. The only reason that the ONR went ahead with the line to Texas Gulf as quickly as it did, was that it was afraid that the CNR would beat them to this lucrative business. The government was reluctant to spend the \$10 million required for this extension.

For the past number of years, the federal and provincial governments have provided \$1 million a year on a 50-50 basis for the building of mine access roads. The Department of Mines, through its budget, has provided the provincial funds that are required and The Department of Highways has had the responsibility for the construction and maintenance. Some roads have been built entirely at public cost and others are shared with private industry, where benefits accrue to them. For the most part, the department has supported costs on roads only to mines that have gone into production.

Despite this arrangement, the construction of these roads has all too often lagged well behind the need for them, thus adding to the cost of the mining operation in increased cost and considerable inconvenience to both resident and non-resident employees. No long-term provincial programme for roads to its resources has been followed, other than the plan set up a few years ago by the federal government.

Our sister province of Quebec has been much more foreseeing in this field and is continually reaping new benefits. Northwestern Quebec is developing its mineral and other resources in remote areas, at a much faster pace than we are now moving in Ontario. Despite the fact that a large percentage of our power requirements is produced in the north, the mines in most areas pay a higher price for power than do equivalent sized industries in southern Ontario.

Hydro has insisted that the mine pay the entire cost of building their line to the mining property. This cost is paid back to the customer at the rate of 25 per cent of its

power bill. The standard mining rate, I believe, has been \$41.50 per kilowatt for the first 4,000 used, whereas in Quebec it is my understanding the rate is approximately \$38.50. I appreciate that it may be difficult to compare rates because of differences in voltage, but it certainly does not appear that any special effort is being made by this province to assist the mines by way of low-cost power.

Since January 1 of this year I understand that the special mining rate has been cancelled and rates have been raised to some of the mines by approximately ten per cent. Rather than helping to develop new mining properties, our present power policy seems to be one of increasing the mines operating costs. Generating and transmission costs can hardly have increased this much as the recent increase.

Last, Mr. Chairman, Mr. White has mentioned the desirability of setting up fair and equitable taxation so that more remote mines can be competitive with others closer to the market. Actually this province has taken the reverse course with its application of the provincial sales tax. The more remote mines and industries have higher costs to begin with, and pay more by way of sales tax as a result than do the mines and industries located more closely to the metropolitan areas. Both communication and transportation costs are higher, as are the costs of most of the necessities of life for their employees; which of course, again adds to the difficulty of securing an adequate labour force.

In addition to Mr. White's points, Mr. Chairman, the province has been of little or no assistance to the mines in helping to ensure an adequate labour supply. We are not developing sufficient numbers of geologists, engineers or specialized mining men to meet our expanding needs. It is no doubt true that part of the fault lies with the mine operators themselves. They have not always shown the foresight to provide adequate incentive to attract the people that are now required to keep pace with the developments that are now taking place. In recent weeks we have seen the closing of several mines because of rising costs and the shortage of manpower. We are likely to see further evidence of this in the year ahead.

Mining is not an attractive industry in which to work unless there are compensating considerations by way of improved living conditions and recreational facilities that most mining areas now lack. This is an increasingly serious problem that transcends the responsibilities of the mining companies

themselves. If we are to increase our present mining production capabilities, the provincial government is going to have to face up to its responsibility for a greater part of the problems of mining municipalities than it has in the past.

Historically, mines have been established in out of the way places with the mines assuming, initially at least, a great part of the housing and municipal requirements. In many cases this has limited the grades of ore that could be profitably mined.

The establishment of a mine in the north places more responsibility on the mine operator than would ever be faced by a manufacturing industry located in other parts of the province. For example, a car manufacturer looking to a new location in the southern part of the province has all the ancillary services available or newly provided for its employees. Not so with the mine, for added to its remoteness and the higher transportation and communication costs, a mine needs to play an integral part in the establishment of the townsite to service it as an industry.

If we are going to continue to develop our mineral resources of the province, the province is going to have to play a greater part in providing these requirements. All of which, Mr. Chairman, brings me back to the serious problem that has faced existing mining municipalities and these problems are intensifying daily.

If the report of the committee on taxation is long delayed, or if the committee fails to properly face up to the problem of existing mining communities, the industry itself must of necessity seriously deteriorate. Lacking the necessary industrial assessment, these municipalities are going to have to receive a much greater proportion of the taxes collected by the province from the mines. The present formula is no longer relevant, let alone adequate.

The burden placed on the local taxpayer is rapidly mounting beyond his ability to sustain. This in itself will soon further complicate the employment problem because of the municipality's inability to continue to finance the necessities of the community.

While the select committee on mining has made many studies and will make many worthwhile recommendations to stimulate the growth of mining in our province, the question of adequate methods of financing for a mining municipality is one that must soon be faced. So far this government has shown no indication that it adequately rec-

ognizes these problems, let alone intends to take steps to meet a problem that will impede the future growth of this province.

**Mr. E. G. Freeman (Fort William):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to preface my remarks by offering a bit of an apology to you and to the hon. Minister of Mines. I am sure that the hon. Minister would like me to continue for a protracted period of time in discussing the matters pertaining to the operation of this department, but I confess to you, sir, and to the hon. Minister, that I have a very sore throat and if I am somewhat brief in my remarks this afternoon I hope that you will understand and not take it for granted that I am not interested in the operation of your department. I am considerably interested. I would hope that this interest will be maintained over the years to come because of the very optimistic attitude which, as usual, the hon. Minister presented today in the opening remarks to the consideration of his estimates. I might say to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the hon. Minister, that I share his optimism.

I believe that with the right type of approach by this government—something it has not, I am afraid, adopted in the past several years—in the near future, in the next four, five or perhaps ten years, that Ontario could indeed become the leader of mining in this country.

I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that in many instances The Department of Mines has been very less than daring in its approach. I would suggest to you also, Mr. Chairman, that the estimates asked by the department for this year's operations, in my opinion, would leave much to be desired. I think the department is entitled to and should have much more money to carry on its work, because the need for its services in various areas of the department's work are so very evident, not only here in the larger cities in the eastern part of the province, but all over the smaller mining communities, those which could easily become outstanding mining communities in the north and in the northwest.

This, I suggest again, is only going to be accomplished if the department takes on a new attitude of daring, of sound thinking, with the idea that the resources of our province at the present time have been only partially, and very partially, examined.

I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that you and the people in The Department of Mines will realize full well that with the new

developments in electronic equipment and so on that we are so proud of—and I think that it has been mentioned in this House just recently that the city of Toronto is the nucleus, actually, for the production of this type of equipment in the world at this time—we have had, on the select committee on mines during the past two years—the committee to which my friend, the hon. member for Timiskaming referred on two or three occasions—excellent opportunities to examine the products of some of these inventors in this field. It would seem, in actually talking with mining people—that is, prospectors and people who are actively associated in the mining field—that these new devices have extreme value; and it would be hoped that more people will be attracted to prospecting and other areas of mining in this province in the very near future.

The hon. Minister referred to the fact that very few people are taking advantage of the educational opportunities to study geology and the various other needs for trained people in the mining field. I think it is well known, Mr. Chairman—and certainly the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister and his top people would be the first to agree with me—that one of the really grave reasons for this serious situation is that the mining companies are just not paying the right type of salaries to attract these people.

These are people who have devoted years of their lives to acquiring knowledge of a very highly specialized field of activity. Yet, when their highly specialized knowledge is ready to be placed at the disposal of people who are engaged in vast mining operations, they are paid meagre salaries. We find many cases, too. Those of us who have travelled in the various small mining communities—and in some of the larger ones, too—cannot but gainsay the fact that in many of these smaller communities there is very little to attract a young, well-educated man, particularly if he is married, to live in these, in many cases, remote communities. The facilities, the amenities, are just not there. One cannot blame a young married man, and certainly not a young married woman, for not being overly happy in surroundings of that kind—unless she is of that peculiar, unusual pioneering type who likes to live in conditions of this kind. There are not too many of this type of person.

In talking about the various things that one could do, I could mention at this time that I would be—and I think you can well realize this, Mr. Chairman—repeating to a great ex-

tent the words of the hon. member for Timiskaming. We shared membership on the select committee of mines during the past two years and I, too—as he expressed himself—would like to get into the record the fact that I feel that we have had a very good committee. The committee worked conscientiously and studied the commissions and the briefs that were presented; and talked with individuals and with people in the various areas of Ontario and in other parts of Canada where we visited. I think we acquired some worthwhile knowledge of the needs of the mining activity in this province that we certainly did not have two years ago.

I think that the committee, under the chairmanship of the hon. member for Cochrane North and his deputy, together with the members of the committee, tried to do an effective and worthwhile job. I would suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the hon. Minister, and to hon. members who are present in this House at this time, that when the select committee's report is tabled, it should just not be taken, as so many reports are, and placed upon the shelf in some private member's office or on his desk, and forgotten and left to mildew until such time as some other member of a committee wants to refer to it to bring something to the attention of the House. I would suggest that hon. members who are actually interested in the future of this province will study that committee's report and will realize that the suggestions, the recommendations, and the thoughts and plans which are contained within the covers of that report, may have a very real bearing upon the future of this province in this great field of mining.

When the committee members are studying this report, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that they consider the idea that was suggested to the House last year—I believe it was last year when I brought the matter up—that I think there is a very real field in this province for the establishment of a Crown corporation, on a proper basis, not to enter into competition with private mining companies, but to assist private mining companies and private individuals to bring about a condition that is going to contribute in a much better and greater way to the development of mining than it does at the present time.

In this area you have heard, from time to time over the years, suggestions by the prospectors and the prospectors and developers associations, and so on, that more attention should be paid to the prospectors

classes. We have these classes in various places in the province and I think they have undoubtedly contributed in no small way to the knowledge that the people in this area wanted to acquire; but, as we know, today many of these people are not financially affluent.

They might, sir, be very interested in this work but they are not financially affluent—and they are in a position where they do not feel that a two-week course or something of that kind is sufficient. It is not going to give them the background of information or knowledge that is going to make it worthwhile for them to go out into the field except as an amateur—perhaps as a “rock hound,” as they are known, and that, too, I guess, can be a very pleasurable, interesting and informative field of work. But they do need—it is admitted, I think, in the mining industry that there is a very real place for prospectors—but these people do need, in many cases, some sort of assistance, financial assistance, while they are taking instruction. It has been suggested by knowledgeable people in this area, that the two- or three-week period of instruction is completely insufficient, that this should be two to three months. And that it should be in the area of not less than 15 people taking the course. If it was necessary to take people from fairly distant areas to some central place to get the 15 or 20 needed to carry on a worthwhile instruction group, then the funds should be found available to make this possible. They should be in a position where they should not have to worry financially during the time they are taking this course of instruction.

This may or may not be a very worthwhile action to be taken. It could be that these people may acquire knowledge that might make it possible for them to go out and come up with some really worthwhile finds, or make some initial finds that may lead to some really worthwhile finds in future years.

Again I share the optimism of the hon. Minister because I believe wonderful finds, exceptional finds, are going to be made in this province during the next decade. But I think it is agreed by anyone who has paid any attention to mining at all that much of the surface, the outcropping of prospecting, has been done; a lot of this area has been covered. The new forms of activities are the forms that are going to uncover some of the vast wealth that is still contained underground in this province. This is going to cost money and it is going to take time, but it is also going to bring about some needs that I

am afraid The Department of Mines in this province has not realized up to the present time; or if it has, the department has not seen fit to put these ideas into effect.

In the field of geology it seems that a very large number of people all over the province are of the opinion that geologists, as such, are spread too thinly.

We know in all areas, particularly the government areas—the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) has some in his department, the hon. Minister of Mines has some, I presume there must be other departments that have geologists on their staff—and we wonder if any thought has ever been given, Mr. Chairman, to consolidating the geologists, the trained geologists, who are presently in the employ of the provincial government. We mean consolidating their thinking, their abilities, their opportunities perhaps to enter into some degree of research among their own groupings in a more effective way than has been done in the past. I would like very much, when the hon. Minister is speaking on some of his estimates, to hear what he has to say with regard to some of these fields.

I do not put these thoughts out as a challenge or as severe criticism; this is not my thought. The reasons I put some of these thoughts out are to ask for the co-operation of that magnanimous individual, the hon. Minister of Mines, and I know he will give us this co-operation unstintingly.

With regard to prospectors classes and training men in employment in mining: This is an area mentioned in connection with the trained people at Haileybury and so on. We know that this is a rather frightening situation when you realize that now from various parts of the world people are applying for entry to this well-regarded school of mining. Because of the niggardliness of this government in the past several years and in its failure to visualize the prospects, this group presently is completely inadequate to take care of the demands made upon it. I would hope that a generous government and a wise government will see fit to expand these facilities to the point where they are needed, where they are going to do the people in this province a great deal of good; to the point where they are going to be able to serve the people of this province who desire to enter the field of mining and the study of geology and its attendant studies, and the people from the emerging countries in the world from whence we see a number of people coming here to Canada, to the province of Ontario, to continue their training in

the field of geology and all of its attendant other areas.

I would hope that we can see fit to go farther and faster with this programme than has been done up to the present time.

It has been mentioned by the hon. member for Timiskaming that there are many countries in the world at the present time in which we know—we study factual reports from various places, they seem to be factual at least—the governments are making much more detailed studies and going much further into depth than we are with regard to mining programmes. I do not mean just going down deep into the earth but they are studying mining in a very modern way.

Just in this area I was rather surprised, to bring this up again, too, by this atomic approach to mining. In looking over the people who have attended many of these blasts in the United States, I could be wrong, but it seemed to me I only noticed one name, one individual, from Canada who attended any of these blasts. Certainly no report has been issued by the Dominion government and I do not know whether this government is in a position to issue a report on the effectiveness of this type of mining approach. It would seem to me that with a very short distance to be travelled, just over to our neighbours to the south where this mining approach is now being made—and they have had many, many blasts; 50, 60, 70 or something up in that area, perhaps more—that we should perhaps be taking a closer look at this.

The hon. Minister of Mines might have this right at his fingertips. He may be able to tell me exactly how many blasts have taken place over in the United States and he may be able to tell me how effective this type of operation or approach is, but I think that we should have this information if it is available. I think we should be told what the situation is and whether or not there is a likelihood or possibility that this approach may in the not-too-dim distance be brought into action here in Ontario.

I would hope, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Mines is going to get his long-hoped-for pinnacle of success. He points to it as \$1 billion; he puts a dollar sign on it as far as the production of minerals in this province is concerned. I hope that comes about this year. As a matter of fact I will be really big-hearted and suggest that I hope it is \$2 billion. But it is not going to \$1 billion, and certainly not \$2 billion, unless this government and this Department of Mines really gets on its horse and gets moving.

Perhaps I should put it this way, and I

hope the hon. Minister will understand the very friendly feeling with which this is said, that I think I share the opinion of others when I suggest that we consider him as being—let us get the grammar right—either hung with horseshoes; I cannot say hanged with horseshoes, but he has certainly been most fortunate in the last few years inasmuch as things might look bad to begin with, but by jove, they turn out all right at the end of the year.

I still think the hon. Minister should come to us with an even more detailed study of the mining situation than he has presented to us today and with a much more ambitious plan of operations during the next fiscal year so that we can scrutinize his estimates in the hopeful feeling that the money he asks for is not going to be all spent on internal operation, but that a good portion of the money which he is going to be spending is going to be spent in the field of mining so that the production of minerals in this province can increase tremendously. I wish him success in his next year of operation.

On vote 1201:

**Mr. B. Newman** (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, under vote 1201: Has the hon. Minister offered any types of scholarships or aids to students to encourage them to take any one of the subjects that he has mentioned—metallurgy, technology, or even mining engineering?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I am glad that the hon. member asked that question. We have not, but they are available to any student who is interested through the mining companies and we would give any of them direction as to whom to contact depending on the type of scholarship he wanted to go through for. They are available in almost all fields of mining.

**Mr. Newman:** Your department does not make scholarships available?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** No.

**Mr. Newman:** Why would you not include assistance to secondary school students in one of our votes to encourage them to take the various subjects that you mentioned, where there happened to be an acute shortage of personnel? The other departments of government seem to do this.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** We have some geology students attending university now on full pay from our department, but those are not scholarships and we in turn expect them to

be a bit loyal to us in the department when they are through. We are helping these men that we think are going to be valuable in our department, but generally speaking the companies are the ones that are issuing these scholarships and will continue to do so.

If you have any in mind I will be very glad to see them and contact the mining companies and have them contact you.

**Mr. Newman:** I do have a young lad in mind who happens to be attending the Haileybury institute of mines, but I am just looking at it from an overall point of view. There happens to be an acute shortage of certain types of personnel and I think that it behoves the hon. Minister to encourage this by having in your estimates provisions for scholarships or bursaries or assistance to potential miners.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, there are two items I would like to raise and I think they both would come under the main estimate. I do it in the general context of the hon. Minister's introductory statement.

A couple of years ago the situation in the mining industry got so very grim that even the hon. Minister of Mines, who is the most incorrigible optimist in the world, came in somewhat gloomy. He now comes in because of the finds and the general development in the mining industry and, as has already been pointed out, in effect is claiming credit for it.

But I would like to examine exactly what this government has done for these developments. They have done very little if anything—except, on occasion, to have the hon. Minister rush out and make an announcement even a few weeks ahead of the company; and on occasion get into a mild argument with the company as to whether or not the development had reached the stage of fruition that the hon. Minister has suggested. In other words, he was so anxious to take credit that he got himself into some difficulties with the people who were really doing the work.

But to keep within our estimate, here, Mr. Chairman, there are two specific aspects. I was interested in the quotation that the hon. Minister gave, from somebody who obviously had a very personal and professional interest in the mining industry, that one of the main reasons for its development is the favourable tax structure.

Now, I am back to a bit of old straw, and I thresh it with a growing sense of futility—that we are not going to get anything from this government by way of an alternative approach; but I think it is well that each year we at least keep the record up to date.

The situation this year is that we have come within a whisper of getting \$1 billion in wealth from the Ontario mining industry; \$986 million, if I recall correctly, is the figure. From that mining industry this year, Mr. Chairman, the total amount that came into this provincial government in the mines profits tax, believe it or not, was \$14.8 million. In other words, out of a billion dollars of wealth produced, that was the amount that came into this government. It is well to remember this tax is not only the equivalent of a royalty, but also is a substitute for municipal taxes. So that \$14.8 million is a combination of what they should be paying as municipal taxes, plus what they should be paying as royalties for the resources that they are exploiting.

The interesting thing is that in the breakdown this year, out of that \$14.8 million, \$5.8 million was paid back to the mining municipalities. Obviously, they were short-changed, because certainly they did not get what they were entitled to. The only thing that is of benefit in the approach of this government is that the rebate in lieu of municipal taxes is made to all municipalities where the miners happen to live, rather than to where the mine is situated. The whole of the neighbouring communities will share in it, rather than the one municipality where the mine itself happens to be situated. That is the only advantage. Generally speaking, the region as a whole is being short-changed.

Apart from the rebate for municipal purposes the amount that comes back to the province of Ontario—as the rental, so to speak, on the resources which we, the people of the province of Ontario own, out of a near \$1 billion in wealth produced—is \$9 million.

There is one point here, Mr. Chairman. I do not know if it is possible to find words in the English language that would be strong enough, and yet parliamentary, to protest how wrong in principle it is for this government to persist in saying that the revenues that are raised from the various companies are private information to which the public is not entitled to have any detail. The proposition that we should have a tax on our resources, a tax which is also a substitute for municipal taxes, and we should not be able to discover what, for example, is coming in from any particular municipality or region in this province, I suggest, Mr. Chairman, is completely indefensible. This is the classic instance of the favoured position in which this government is willing to place the mining industry. Indeed, the only conclusion one can come to is that the government feels that an

analysis of the details, company by company, or region by region, across this province, simply would not stand the light of day. I suspect the major case which would not stand the light of day is in the Sudbury area, with regard to International Nickel. In face of a \$14.8 million amount coming into the provincial Treasury, only \$9 million of which is for royalties, from all the mining industry, Inco alone last year had \$235 million in gross profits, \$131 million in net profits, after they had paid all their taxes.

I would concede that all this is not raised in the province of Ontario. They have mines in other parts of the world, including other provinces of Canada, like Manitoba. But a very significant proportion of it comes from the province of Ontario, and that such a small proportion of that should be coming into the local municipalities, in the province of Ontario, is something that I will continue to protest year after year, until something is done about it; because I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, it is completely indefensible.

So what has the government done to create this new and optimistic situation? What they have done is what the hon. Minister quotes from this mining spokesman. They have given them the most favourable tax structure that it is conceivable to legislate. And it continues, even in good times. I would be the first person to say that if you are going to have a mines profits tax, in the case of a marginal mine where a full tax might result in it being closed down—with a loss of jobs and all of the other economic consequences in the area—there might be some justification in adjusting the level of the tax. There may well have to be in the instance of a marginal mine, an incentive. But with mines that are as prosperous as International Nickel, there is absolutely no justification at all.

What happens, Mr. Chairman, is that this government accepts and swallows, hook, line and sinker, the argument which is usually presented by the thriving prosperous companies, that we must accept these favourable tax structures, otherwise the marginal companies will go under. It is possible to separate one group from the other, and to have a tax structure that would be equitable in terms of incentives and in terms of revenues.

On that I would like any comment that the hon. Minister might like to make; but particularly I would like the hon. Minister once again to see if he can persuade me, or anybody in this House, as to why the amount of money raised from any single region or company should remain secret information; and why we, the elected representatives of the people who are the guardians of the pub-

lic Treasury—the revenues that come in and the revenues that go out—should be excluded from detailed information on that.

I sought it a few weeks ago and I did not get it. Perhaps I can make my comments on the second point and the hon. Minister can deal with each of them when he rises. That is with reference to what the government has done, if anything, on the question of training workers. I had a quotation here from a document that seems to have suddenly disappeared from the top of my desk—I knew it was there, Mr. Chairman; as somebody says, it was not lost, it was just filed, in Fibber Magee fashion.

Mr. V. C. Wansborough, the vice-president and managing director of the mining association of Canada, pointed out in *Today in Mining*, a publication of that association, dated July, 1965, that the number of people required in the industry across the country—this is the whole of Canada—technical, skilled and unskilled jobs, would be in the range of 4,000 jobs. By way of a breakdown, he is later quoted as saying:

The most urgent need is for miners and tradesmen. Mechanics, electricians and welders are in especially short supply. Miners, both underground and open pit, labourers and truck drivers, are required in most areas and there is evidence of developing shortage of technicians.

I would like to follow through in somewhat more depth with a comment made by the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville when he asked what this government is doing by way of scholarships, to persuade people to come into the industry. Let me try to break down the labour requirements. The hon. Minister complained about the fact that the universities are not training enough geologists and metallurgists and assayists—the various skilled people who are required.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that my colleague, the hon. member for Fort William is absolutely correct—that if in an industry that is attractive and has all the romantic lore that the mining industry has is not producing these skilled people, then it is simply because there is not adequate remuneration in this industry to attract them.

But you get into a second category which might be called technologists or technicians. As the hon. member for Fort William has pointed out we have drifted along with a mining school in Haileybury, which is a good school, which has achieved an international reputation. But it is within the power of this government to do something

with this school; and what has it done? It has done so little that the school is meeting not even our needs, let alone the broader needs in which we might give assistance to other countries in the world. It is doing an inadequate job. This is an area that comes within your jurisdiction.

Finally, I come down to the miners, the underground miners. I have been impressed by the number of mining communities that I have gone into in the last year where I have constantly heard the complaint about the difficulty of getting workers. In some instances, like Pickle Lake, where the conditions are such, both in the mine and the isolated area, where unless you pay something by way of a bonus in wages you are going to have a shuttle service of miners being brought in. When we were there visiting on the trip last year—I have forgotten whether the hon. Minister was with us or not at the time—the manager was new. He had come in—I believe from the Timmins or Kirkland Lake area—and he was using his previous contacts and was really shuffling the boys in.

But they were shuffling out just about as quickly as he was shuffling them in. The important point is that you have the same problem in other mining communities that are not isolated.

My question to the hon. Minister in specific terms is: What has been done, either by the industry or by this government in the Mines department or other departments, to see if you could not channel to an industry that needs people those who could be persuaded to go into mining?

I think, for example, of the chronic condition of unemployment in certain other mining communities in the eastern part of Canada. True, in some areas it may be somewhat better now, but in Cape Breton you still have chronic unemployment. Is it not, Mr. Chairman, in the interests of this government or the industry, separately or jointly, conceivably in co-operation with the federal government—in fact, undoubtedly it should be in co-operation with the federal government in NES—to provide the necessary incentives to bring these miners who are sitting, perhaps on relief of some kind or working part time in Cape Breton, up to an area where we have such a desperate need for underground workers?

What has been done in this area? It is all very well for the hon. Minister to get up and say to the House that this is the problem for which he does not know the answer. But

what has he done in these various areas that I have raised all too briefly?

I would appreciate the comments of the hon. Minister on the revenue aspect and on the labour aspects that I have touched on.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Mr. Chairman, on the remarks of taxation we had forgotten that \$1 billion of new wealth is a lot different than mining profits. As you understand, there are tremendous amounts of taxes paid out of that and no mention is made of the 51 per cent income tax collected from the mines.

I agree that there should be more research in those tax fields, but it is characteristic of all income tax Acts that information as to individual tax payments must not be revealed, as you know. We are concerned that out of all the taxation that is taken from the mines in Ontario we get only \$14 million, or as the hon. member just mentioned \$14.8 million. We have not been able to find any solution to that yet, although we are working on it. I think that the mines, as I read to hon. members in my opening speech, are disturbed about further taxation being taken from them, which lessens the amount of money they have left for research.

Talking about education, all the mines have men in the universities with the hope of graduating them as geology students; and while they are there they are on full pay, the mines are paying them full wages—I think I am right there—which is something that the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville brought up and he would be glad to hear about. They get every opportunity possible from the mines to finance themselves through university and so on.

The mines are recruiting them all the time for that purpose. They are constantly visiting the schools and trying to pick up men who will be interested in mining in the future, and paying their tuition and doing everything they possibly can. They are really trying to get recruits into the mining field.

The hon. member for Fort William mentioned atomic blasts as a prospecting measure. We have no knowledge of those, but I have heard that there is some thought given to using some form of blasting in mining that would avoid having to dig a very expensive shaft and all the other ramifications, that take an awful lot of money in development of a property. If you could blast out a big area you would certainly be far ahead. But there is nothing that I know of that is

being done in that field at the moment. However, if anything comes to me you will certainly be told about it.

Was there any other point that the hon. member wanted on taxation?

**Mr. MacDonald:** I am curious to know while we are on taxation: Does the hon. Minister mean to say that public taxes, such as corporation taxes, are private information? This is public information reproduced in all their annual reports.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** No, it is private information. We have no annual report on taxation at all. It is the Dominion government—

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Chairman, could I ask the hon. Minister a question right on this subject?

**Mr. Chairman:** On the same subject?

**Mr. Young:** Yes. I understand that this is not a tax in the sense of an income tax that is charged to the corporation. The situation is this: We, the people of the province of Ontario, own certain property; that property is under the ground in the form of ore, and as the people of Ontario we are selling that ore to a producer. He is paying us for raw material which he uses. I think this is the situation, is it not, Mr. Chairman?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** The hon. member is talking now about royalty tax. All of these taxes, the same as your own, are not public knowledge. Whether the hon. member can get that changed or not, it is characteristic of all income tax Acts that information as to individual tax payments must not be revealed.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this is in a different category from income tax and other kinds of taxes of this nature. In a municipality, if the municipality owns land or other real property and it sells that land, the people of the municipality have a right to know what returns are realized on that asset.

Here we are, the people of Ontario, and we have this asset under the ground in the form of minerals. We, the people, own those minerals and we sell them—the raw materials of an industry—to the industry and out of those raw materials the industry makes its profit. In this case, after this industry we have been talking about pays the wages that the hon. Minister talks about, even to the people who are taking courses at the universities, and after they have paid

all of their taxation, they still have \$130-odd million of profit left.

Now this is after they pay for the raw materials. Our point of view is a simple one. If they can do this out of the raw material that we own, then it would almost seem that we, as a province and as the people of this province, are not getting enough for the raw materials.

As individuals we would charge the corporation more if we owned it and they would have to pay us more. Yet as a province, and as the people of Ontario, we do not even know what we are getting. We have no knowledge of the amount of money that this industry is paying us for the raw materials of that industry; and we have a right to know this, this is our point of view.

We have a right, as the people of Ontario, to know what we are getting from the assets we are selling. I do not think that the hon. Minister can cover this up by talking about taxation and income tax and the right of secrecy in income tax. This is different. This is property we are selling, an asset we are disposing of, and we have a right to know what we are getting from that asset.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** The hon. member realizes that, if he is a shareholder in this company, he would get an annual statement which sets out all the things he is speaking about: the amount of dividend he would get if he held shares; the amount of money that is realized by the company and where it all goes—that is all detailed. One cannot be a shareholder in an Ontario mine and not be told those things; it is fully divulged—the different avenues through which the money they have made from our minerals goes out. The only thing I cannot give is the income tax figure, because all income tax is secret. It is not given to us, although the hon. member might get it from—

**Mr. Young:** We are not concerned about income tax; we did not ask about it. We are asking how much this province receives for the goods it sells to International Nickel.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** That will be in the statement, too.

**Mr. Young:** Then I have to buy a share of International Nickel—

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** No, no, no, no! Anybody can get one of their yearly reports.

**Mr. Young:** Well, then, Mr. Chairman, may we ask the hon. Minister to tell us today—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Why are we not entitled to have it?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Certainly you are entitled to have it.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Why does the hon. Minister not give it to us, then? I ask: How much mines profits tax was paid in the past year by International Nickel to the provincial government?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** We cannot give the hon. member that information.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Why not?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** As I said before, it is the same as income tax and that is secret.

**Mr. MacDonald:** It is not income tax.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Certainly it is.

**Mr. MacDonald:** It is not income tax.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister how much this province received in payment for the ores which International Nickel took out of the ground last year?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** We do not have those figures.

**Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer):** I do not have the information to give the hon. member the figures he asks for; but I think it is well understood that the mines profits tax may be said to take the place of a royalty. But there is no royalty as such on the ore that comes out of the ground.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, it not only takes the place of the royalty, it takes the place of the municipal tax.

This was really quite a spectacle a moment ago: we put the question to the hon. Minister of Mines. He is a pretty fair person, and I think he became persuaded that this is information that we are entitled to, and so he looked at the hon. Provincial Treasurer and he whispered, "Can I tell that? Is that fair?"

It is fair that we should know what we got for the resources that we sold to the International Nickel Company. I submit to you that it is completely without justification—the proposition that this information is secret information. This has nothing to do with your corporation tax. Indeed, I think—for example, I put this question to the hon. Provincial Treasurer a few years ago—this tax is even deductible as an item when

they calculate their corporation tax at Ottawa; this is considered as an expense in mining.

As my colleague, the hon. member for Yorkview has put it—and I think it is a very pertinent way of putting it—this is our resource. We have been selling it to the mining companies; we are entitled to know, as a people, what we get in return for it just as, for example, in any community anybody can find out what a corporation is paying in municipal taxes. Normally, this is public information and there is no justification for holding it as a secret item between this government and its favourites in the mining industry.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I do not think that is done. I do not think that is done at all. It is characteristic of all income tax Acts that information as to individual tax payments must not be revealed.

**Mr. MacDonald:** It is not an income tax.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Well, that is it; but mind you those questions do not come under my purview; that is the hon. Provincial Treasurer's purview and there are regulations to that effect. I think that it is rather unfair to go into those things which, if divulged, would hurt all the shareholders and everybody else.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Why? This is nonsense—

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I cannot tell the hon. member why, but they should not be divulged under my estimates; that is what I feel.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Why is it going to hurt the shareholders? The hon. Minister's argument gets weaker every time he tries to defend it.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** These mines take so much mineral out of the ground that is worth so much money. The hon. member does not think that that goes to any mining company, or the people in the mining company? The expenses they have to pay out for all these services and everything—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Then this is one of the expenses—

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I will tell the hon. member what it would run to—it would be about six and a quarter per cent or something in that order. He heard what the president of Cominco said. I cannot say where all the other money goes but the hon. member can bet that his government is getting a lot

of it; but he will need to talk to the hon. Treasurer of Ontario and the Treasurer of the Dominion House to find out that information. We do not have it.

**Mr. Taylor:** Mr. Chairman, under this vote I would like to draw the attention of the House to some of the very serious problems facing one of our more important northern industries, the Cobalt refinery at Cobalt. This is one of the largest industries in that area, employing some 60 or 70 people at the present time. It has had a very difficult starting life. The plant was originally constructed, as the hon. Minister is aware, during the late 1940s, but was closed after a fire in 1949 and remained idle until 1952. At that time, it was rehabilitated by Quebec Metallurgical Industries Limited, and completely redesigned, rebuilt and put into operation in 1954. They were, however, unable to achieve satisfactory production and in 1957 the plant was closed down again.

When the smelter at Deloro was closed in 1961 and, despite the many problems, including finance, raw material and marketing, this plant was put into operation again in 1963 through the efforts of Mr. Arthur White and this firm, the Cobalt Refinery Limited, one of their more serious problems was to secure a sufficient quantity of concentrate to make their process economic. If all the producers in the Cobalt-Gowganda area were to ship to the smelter, this problem would have been overcome.

However, all of the mines involved did not see fit to ship their ores to Cobalt, despite the fact that they would receive much more favourable processing rates from this company than they would be in shipping it to the United States. Meanwhile, this company has operated since that time despite the efforts of their main competitor, the American Smelting and Refining, to take this business from them. Their American competitor drastically reduced their treatment rates and were successful in persuading the railways to reduce the freight shipping rates from northern Ontario to East Helena, Montana, by \$16 a ton, or from \$44 to \$28, or by almost 40 per cent of the original rates. This move was concurred in by our Canadian railways and the Canadian board of transport commissioners, despite the fact that they were in effect legislating against the only Canadian smelter that could handle these materials.

At the same time, the railways also refused to make any concessions on finished silver out of Cobalt. Despite the increased income and quantity value of the shipments, the

mine was finally forced to find alternate, more economical rates for shipping. Despite all these difficulties, by 1964 this plant was operating steadily and satisfactorily and was able to reduce its treatment rates, even though one of the local mines was still shipping to the United States. Their operation, however, became further complicated by the fact that they were receiving more cobalt in the concentrate than they were able to process. This added to their financial problems as they were forced to build larger inventories of semi-processed material, tying up additional capital and necessitating large loans. To overcome this deficiency they have been forced to cut their inventory by disposing of some 550 tons of this semi-processed material at a loss.

This operation is a first-class example of the ingenuity of its operators and of the northern spirit of making things work despite most of the cards in the deck being stacked against them. Despite Canadian railways collaborating with their American competition, they have been able to operate to this point, enabling their Canadian suppliers a better return for their ores and providing employment in an area. Despite the heroic role it has played, Canadian mining needs a great deal of help, this company has presently reached a turning point. Whether it continues to provide local employment, whether it continues to be of assistance to local producers, whether we are able to continue to operate a Canadian smelter of this type, depends on its ability to secure: (1) The ores from all the producing mines in the area; and (2) additional financial assistance.

It is my understanding that this company is presently negotiating with the hon. Minister of Mines and the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) for assistance in both these directions. They have indicated their general sympathy and support.

However, Mr. Chairman, I would like to stress in this instance that much more than sympathy is required. Here is a northern industry struggling for survival; an industry which is most important to the Cobalt area, an industry that is not in competition with other provincial or Canadian industry. Here is a chance for the Ontario development corporation and The Department of Mines to really demonstrate that they are prepared and capable of doing a job.

This problem should not be bounced back and forth between Ottawa and Toronto until such time as the company disappears in the background and an industry is lost for Canada. Lip-service is not required, but an

honest and effective effort to help solve the problems. Perhaps the hon. Minister would care to comment on this situation.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I might say at the commencement I have to agree with the hon. member for Timiskaming. As usual he has given a factual and complete summary of the problem and I guess he has some idea of the work that I have done personally on this thing; and some of the promises made to me that were never kept.

I also want to compliment Mr. White on the wonderful job that he has done with that plant which is so necessary for the future silver wealth of our whole province. There is no other place that it can be looked after. I was promised once, a year or two ago, that one firm that is getting their silver in Ontario that should be finalized in Ontario, would agree to send their silver there if I helped them with another matter. There was something that I did for them in the province. I kept my part of the promise; they did not keep theirs. We have continually been trying to get this problem resolved, as you know, sir, and I am very hopeful that we will.

You mentioned The Department of Economics and Development. They are in this problem, too, and they are now studying to see what help they can give. But it seems to me that if we could get that one big mine, which has refused up till now to send their silver to the Cobalt refinery, we would be all right, as you know. We are attacking the problem constantly and we will not quit until we get some satisfactory result.

In addition to that being a very necessary project in this province—a lot of people depend on it—where are other silver producers going to send their ore if that plant happens to close down? I am very disturbed with the thing, I am glad you brought it up and I assure you of all possible help on my part and on that of my staff, too.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Kingston (Mr. Apps).

**Mr. Taylor:** May I continue, sir?

Along the same line: I wonder if the department had made any request to the federal government with respect to the continuance and the expansion of The Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act? The same principle is involved in that as in the situation for Cobalt mining. There are certain areas throughout our province that are most dependent on the production of gold. Municipalities are dependent on the production of

gold and historically gold has meant a great deal to this province. The fact that the price of gold has not increased in line with increased costs because of the external political situation is a very serious problem. I wonder if the department has taken any action or made any recommendations to the department in Ottawa as to how important an early extension of The Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act would mean to this province?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** We have made our approach and I might say we were not too successful, but the door is still open a slight way and we are working on it. We will realize, up in my own area as the hon. member knows, around Red Lake, it is a very serious thing.

Some of these gold mines, with increased costs, higher wages and so on, are on the edge of just not being able to break even and they will have to close. We are talking to the Dominion government; and where we have not had any success we are continuing and we hope that some result will come soon that will be successful and these mines will be able to stay open.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Kingston.

**Mr. S. Apps (Kingston):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to go back a few minutes in connection with the training of mining engineers. Before I do that it is most difficult for a person on this side of the House to get up and catch your eye. It seems to me that you have a preference for looking on the other side of the House; and often I think I am going to have to get a bell and ring it so that we will get your attention over here once in a while.

I would like to bring to the attention of the House that Queen's University now has the only mining engineering course in Ontario. We are very fortunate in having down there Dean Brown, a very competent, energetic man who is promoting this course throughout the province.

He has on many occasions discussed it, I am sure, with the hon. Minister of Mines. I know he is receiving every co-operation from the department in his efforts to persuade students to enter this mining engineering course.

As hon. members realize, down at Queen's in first-year engineering all engineers take the same course. At the end of the first year they spread out into the various engineering courses. Dean Brown is going out and trying to find jobs for these first-year engineers with the various mining companies, some in the provincial government, in the hope that after

a summer working with the companies who need mining engineers they will see their way clear to go into mining engineering courses. I think with the energetic way in which Dean Brown is promoting this mining engineering course at Queen's you will find that there will be more mining engineers graduating from Queen's University.

In the second place, I would like to extend my thanks to the hon. Minister of Mines who, along with The Department of Economics and Development, has seen fit to grant a small amount of money for research into the limestone deposits around Kingston. As you know, Kingston is known as the limestone city and if you go down there you would see that many of the old buildings are built of Kingston limestone. For some reason, over the past 20 to 25 years this limestone has not been used. The Department of Mines has given a grant to the university to do research on this particular project in the hope that we can find some way in which this stone can again be used for building the very fine limestone buildings that you see throughout the whole section of eastern Ontario.

And third, I would like to point out that Queen's University, in connection with the city of Kingston, next winter is going to do some drilling in Kingston harbour where apparently there is a fair amount of iron ore deposits. They have received the utmost co-operation from The Department of Mines in this particular endeavour.

So I can assure the hon. members that, as far as the urban riding of Kingston and the Islands is concerned, we are getting a great deal of help from the hon. Minister of Mines. And I know, through his co-operation, along with Dean Brown of the mining engineering department of Queen's, we are going to have many more mining engineers graduating in the future than we have at the present time.

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** Mr. Chairman, under this vote I would like to draw to the attention of the hon. Minister the marble deposit of Omega Marble Tile and Terazzo Limited, located in Darling township, Lanark county. The hon. Minister's department must be quite familiar with this product, as the testing report, C-9829, is dated January 10, 1964. This report, I believe, indicates that the quality of this company's product is comparable with that of a similar imported material. From an inspection, it is clear that its colour is at least equal to that seen anywhere in the world. This Rideau blue marble appears to

have taken its colour from the shimmering blue of the surrounding lakes.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Spence:** Because of the flawless nature of this deposit, it is available in exceptionally large size for this material. My point in describing this to you, Mr. Chairman, is to find out, when we have such a product produced in our province by our own people, why we have to use imported marble on our provincial buildings—those which have been built and those that are now being built. Surely the greatest showcase for products that are produced exclusively in this province should be our own provincial buildings? Surely we are sufficiently interested in our own industries to give them at least an equal opportunity when we are buying their materials? I understand that the price is not a factor. These materials are more than competitive with the imported line. Could the hon. Minister inform us why this marble is not being used on our government buildings?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I am glad the hon. member asked that question and I am happy to let him know that Ontario marble is being used in our new provincial buildings. And we had quite a fight about that. I was exactly of the same mind as the hon. member when I went through these buildings. If you go over to our geologists in the department and see the beautiful samples of Canadian stone there, you will know that it is the nicest in the world.

There were many problems—the cost, the amount that could be got and supplied at certain times and so on, therefore Italian firms and others were serving us; but I think that now we are finding that our own stone is really good and you will see the provincial buildings use it. Many other industries in this city are using Canadian marble in buildings now. But for a long time I put up just the same argument as the hon. member did, because I loved the colours, I thought they were superior.

Italian marble comes in here very close to the cost that we can produce it for, but we have made it a policy now to try to influence people to use our own stone every place we possibly can get it used, because it is a superior kind of stone. I hope that the hon. member's manufacturers up in his area, and the owners of those pits, really get some orders that are worthwhile.

**Mr. Spence:** I am glad the hon. Minister won out.

**Hon. G. E. Gomme** (Minister without Portfolio): May I say a word, Mr. Chairman, on this particular thing?

**Mr. Chairman:** There are two or three listed on the same point. Is this on the same point?

**Hon. Mr. Gomme:** Yes. The hon. member is three or four years late in asking for this. We have been working on it all that time. It was at first expressed that the architects were not conversant with what we had up there. As soon as the department drew this to their attention, they changed their plans and specifications so that Lanark marble could be used. As I pointed out before, there is nothing we would sooner have than Tory blue marble all over Ontario.

**Mr. Spence:** This happened this fall; then you decided to use this marble.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would say to the Minister without Portfolio and the other members in the House, that we do not want to get into the estimates of The Department of Public Works at this time.

**Mr. R. Smith** (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, this is on the question of Canadian or Ontario granite, which is not being used in the department buildings across the way. The specifications, when the tenders were called, specified—

**Mr. Chairman:** I think this properly comes under The Department of Public Works.

**Mr. Smith:** It is a granite mine I am talking about.

**Mr. Chairman:** If the member is dealing with building specifications, I would say it definitely comes under The Department of Public Works.

**Mr. Smith:** Mr Chairman, I am dealing with the question of their producing the granite.

**Mr. Chairman:** Fine, if we stay with that we are within the scope.

**Mr. Smith:** It seems that the producers cannot produce the granite because The Department of Public Works specifies that the granite must be quarried in Péribonca, Quebec. I would ask the hon. Minister of Mines if he would comment on this.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** There is no granite being used in the buildings, but I did not know that any stipulation went out that our

granite could not be used. I thought it was all right. There is no granite being used in the building the hon. member mentioned.

**Mr. Smith:** The granite that is facing on the front of the buildings?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** It is marble.

**Mr. Smith:** It is polished granite.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** No, it is marble; that is what I understand.

**Mr. N. Davison** (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, the question that I have to ask the hon. Minister is going to take a minute or two to explain. You may feel that I am wandering quite a bit off the subject, but I will get back to my question.

While the select committee on aging were in Sudbury, last fall, in one of the briefs that was presented to our committee the problem of the mining setup came in, in this way. At the time there was quite a group of people in Sudbury who had been brought in from the eastern provinces. I understand, at that time, International Nickel had advertised for workers, and there was quite a large group of men from the eastern provinces who landed in Sudbury with no money. Quite a few of them got jobs at International Nickel, but they were not getting any pay for about two weeks. At the time we were there, the group that presented this brief were able to show us where they had paid out thousands of dollars to these workers to keep them living for the first two weeks. I understand that the city of Sudbury had the same problem.

My question is: When a mining industry like this asks and brings people in to work in their plant, have they not got some responsibility to see that those people would have enough money to live on until such time as they draw money from the company?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** I have never had this problem posed to me before about nickel, but I know up in my own area, the Little Zenmac mine up there, I have sent men there and they pay their travel expenses and all other expenses; they do not keep them around running up bills. I would think that the same thing would hold in International Nickel. They need men so badly, I would say they would be taking them on immediately; and, in order to hold them, if they could not use them immediately, they would be paying their expenses. That seems to be unusual, but if you would get me details of

the problem, or who met with it up there, I would be glad to pass it on to the company.

**Mr. Davison:** Well, may I just suggest then that you check with the united steelworkers union in Sudbury, who paid the money out for these people for about two weeks? I think you will discover it is quite a large amount.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Yes, I will.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, while we are talking about Ontario products, I wonder if the hon. Minister can report on a development up in his own area. Last year, when I was up along with the thousands of others in the Beardmore fish derby, I was informed of the prospects of a greenspar development back of Beardmore, where I understand there are 30 million tons of what may be a competing building facing material. It is a marble or a granite which polishes very beautifully. What is happening on that development by way of lifting an area with an economic depression at the moment?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** That belonged to a man by the name of Blackie Pitts. Poor Blackie died just about a month ago. The whole problem there was that it was uneconomic. It was a beautiful stone and we tried our best to get it used, but so far we have not been able to do so on account of it being uneconomic from the point of view of mining costs and shipment down to the places where it is to be used and so on. We just cannot compete.

It might be a future asset, because it is a beautiful stone. But poor Blackie, I must report, went very suddenly. He was the one that made it go, and since he has gone we have lost a little enthusiasm for it.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister: I had the privilege of being with the hon. member for Timiskaming to see the granite in his area and I know the question of development came to my mind, and I wish I could have been able to answer it.

What is your best and how do you apply it? You talk about Mr. Blackie Pitts, and that you tried your best to get a sale for this. Could you tell the House the steps by which you tried? This is important to the granite quarry up in Timiskaming, and I am sure there are others who are looking at Nipissing and at its resources and wondering whether to develop. How will they be helped by you in connection with the sale of their product.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** The method that I used with him was to see that the contractors got a sample of that rock, polished and so on. We told them the area it was in. But I am given to understand that it is all a matter of the cost of transportation. It is not the cost of the rock, but if it is away up where we are, transportation costs are very heavy as you know and shipping it down here just pushed them out of the market.

Now, I would imagine the hon. member who just spoke over on this side, his area, is very favourably placed and they can use it at a lesser cost. That is about the answer. It is transportation mostly, because that heavy material has to be loaded on flatcars, taken off and transported to the site. It takes money to do it.

**Mr. Smith:** Mr. Chairman, on the granite from Nipissing: The distance from the granite quarries in Nipissing is less than the distance from the granite quarries in Péribonca, Quebec, so I think the distance and the weight of the product does not enter into it.

I would ask the hon. Minister if he has looked into the granite quarries in the river valley part of Nipissing? I would assure him that granite from Quebec is being used as the facing on the buildings across the street and that people in Ontario were not allowed to tender.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** That has not come to my attention. Will you give me a memo of that? We had been talking before, as you know, about some of the things up in your area, it is one of the areas in which I would like to see something developed mineral-wise. If you give me the information on that material you are speaking of I will see what we can do with it, because I was not conversant with it before you spoke.

**Mr. Smith:** I am sure the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) is quite conversant.

**Mr. G. Ben** (Bracondale): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that I have to tell my hon. colleague here from Nipissing that he is wasting his time speaking to the hon. Minister of Mines with reference to this granite up there; and I am very sorry, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Attorney General is not here at the present time because one of the most iniquitous things that has been carried on in this province is this kick-back that architects get by specifying a particular item. It does deal here with mining, although it does cover other things.

**Mr. Chairman:** It comes under Public Works.

**Mr. Ben:** I think that the hon. Minister of Mines should object to any contract being let for public works in the province of Ontario which specifies any kind of particular granite or marble. The architects do this specifically because they get a kick-back of ten per cent if they specify a particular type of window or a particular type of flooring—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

I think the member for Bracondale will agree that this is definitely under Public Works.

**Mr. Ben:** I think my hon. friend here from Nipissing is wasting his time going to the hon. Minister of Mines. I do not think the Minister of Mines can help him. I think the hon. Attorney General is the one that he should see.

**Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South):** You should see him, too.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. Ben:** It is not even six o'clock yet, how could you be in that state?

Mr. Chairman, one of the things that baffles me about this business of mining taxes that has been raised here is why we do not have, in the province of Ontario, a natural resources depletion tax. To me it is completely incomprehensible that the federal government should be giving companies what they call a depletion allowance. If anything the companies should be taxed on depleting our natural resources.

Trees, in another 50 years, are back again; they will grow back. When you take mineral out of the ground, you only take it out once.

Every time we put a shovel into the ground and we take out a ton of ore, we are depriving future generations of the natural resources we now have. We are depleting our resources and depriving future generations of them. If anything, every mining company should pay to the province of Ontario, for the benefit of future generations, a depletion tax for depleting those resources.

I would exempt trees, of course, because they can replant trees and they will grow in another 50 years. But when it comes to minerals we only take them out once, and I cannot understand why this province long ago has not instituted a natural resources depletion tax to at least give some benefit to future generations.

Now there was a discussion here about the shortage of labour and why labour is not brought in from the east coast and things like that. One of the difficulties, Mr. Chairman, is that it takes from seven to eight months to train a coal miner—or a soft-rock miner, if there is such a thing as soft-rock—to become a hard-rock miner. Then there is no guarantee that after you do retrain or train him to be a hard-rock miner he is going to stay. Who wants to stay up, as was pointed out by the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party (Mr. MacDonald), in a place that looks as if it were a World War I battlefield? The sulphur fumes have completely killed all the vegetation, we admit that the waters up there are polluted, it is a long way from any kind of amenities. It is almost impossible to keep people up there.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party did not use the term World War I battlefield.

**Mr. Ben:** I never said he did. You must have had your nose in a book at the time your hon. leader—

**Mr. Chairman:** Is the member for Bracondale finished?

**Mr. Ben:** No, I am not finished.

Mr. Chairman, I should ask you to ask the Sergeant-at-Arms to search the House because methinks I hear an animal braying some place.

**Mr. Chairman:** I ask the member to carry on with vote 1201, please.

**Mr. Ben:** How are you going to get those people up there to live and work in those surroundings if we want the people there? It is asking too much for the companies to train these people for seven or eight months and then find them leaving. Perhaps what should be done under the circumstances here is to have the government of Ontario undertake retraining programmes specifically to retrain soft-rock miners to becoming hard-rock miners. As the leader of the NDP pointed out, there are 4,000; there is a shortage of 4,000 miners and they are desperately needed up in the north.

I am rather puzzled. I have been going through The Mining Tax Act, Mr. Chairman, and I believe the hon. Minister mentioned something in the vicinity of close to \$1 billion production from our mines. Is that not correct? I have been doing a little mental calculation and I am presupposing, for instance, that only

ten per cent of that ends up as profits. Ten per cent of \$1 billion still ends up as \$100 million; and, taking the rate of six per cent under paragraph (a) of subsection 1, of section 3 of The Mining Tax Act being the lowest rate of calculation, one would estimate that we would receive in the neighbourhood of at least \$6 million right there.

If you go over to see where the profits are in excess of \$5 million, the rate there is 12 per cent. Sometimes I wonder whether or not the government refuses to disclose what the profits are because we would question whether or not they are in fact getting the proper tax out of these people. Certainly, I can see no reason for hiding it because every company that operates up there, mining, is a public company. They publish financial statements for their shareholders every year, showing what their profits are. We are not asking them how they make their profits, but they still have to disclose to their shareholders what their annual profits are.

Why is it that the shareholders are entitled to that information? Why do they publish it in the newspapers from time to time—International Nickel Company does and Falconbridge Mines and the others—and we in this House are not entitled to this informa-

tion? What is so secret and sacrosanct about that? I do not know. I would again ask: Perhaps the hon. Minister would explain why anybody who reads the newspapers can find out what profits are made by these big companies, and the shareholders can, but we cannot?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** You spoke of the \$1 billion of new wealth; that is a lot different from mining profits. That \$1 billion you spoke of was mineral wealth, but profits are a very different thing. You also spoke of depletion tax, and that is a form of profits tax we place on the ore in the ground. The province is getting that now—you mentioned the depletion, well, that is the way we get it.

This tax you are speaking of now, I cannot quite understand it; but \$1 billion of new wealth is a lot different than mining profits. We get a tax on the profits, but you mentioned depletion and so on, the ore in the ground.

**Mr. Ben:** You cannot get it both ways.

**Mr. Chairman:** It being 6 o'clock, I do now leave the chair. We will resume at 8 p.m.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.



# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Monday, April 4, 1966

Evening Session

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**Speaker:** Honourable Donald H. Morrow

**Clerk:** Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF MINES (continued)

On vote 1201:

**Mr. R. A. H. Taylor** (Timiskaming): Mr. Chairman, under vote 1201 there are a couple of points that I raised in my opening remarks to the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrobe). I wonder if he would care to comment on them.

One was the matter of the hydro rates in Ontario, as compared to other provinces. It would be interesting if it is possible for the hon. Minister to table a comparison of the cost of a small mine and a larger mine under the old rate and under the new rate, based on their consumption; as well as the equivalent rates in, say, northwestern Quebec, in either the Val d'Or or Noranda areas. I think it would give us a more accurate comparison.

Values are a little difficult to identify and I appreciate that it is difficult for the hon. Minister to say that our rates are lower or higher than in any other province. I wonder if the hon. Minister's department could develop some tables. I think they would be most interesting to people who are concerned about this subject.

Also in my opening remarks I wondered if the department has any special plans for areas such as Kirkland Lake or Beardmore where the mines have become nonoperative or have been depleted as a result of the consumption of ore and as a result of the lowered prices. Has the hon. Minister's department any special plans for those areas in order to try to make them economic again?

**Hon. G. C. Wardrobe** (Minister of Mines): On the hydro rate, we do not have those figures, but we will get them for the hon. member and give him the comparison.

As far as Beardmore is concerned, as the hon. member knows Domtar is in there and they have a big organization going and the

same with the other mine the hon. member mentioned. Coppercorp took a lot of them down at Sault Ste. Marie and we have not as yet any indications of any further ore right close to the town of Beardmore, but we are looking to what we can get for them. Our maps are in the hands of people who are looking around and seeing what can be developed.

I guess, as you know, that Geraldton has some very fine showing south of the town, both iron and other minerals which may take up a lot of the slack of those other places, but we have not definitely done anything about the two points the hon. member mentioned. However, we do know that there have been people in there to look after it and they are perfectly all right.

**Mr. Taylor:** On the same question, the hon. Minister had a recommendation from the prospectors association that extensive surveys be taken in the areas north and west of Kirkland Lake. Has the department any specific plans in this direction?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** Yes, there are discussions going on with Ottawa now about that area and I imagine, from the way I see it at the moment, there will be something done up there.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask, under the training of miners the hon. Minister mentioned about the flow of immigration in connection with mining, filling the gap and the need for miners. I have travelled through the north with some of the hon. members and have seen the number of mining communities. It has been quite inspiring to see the people who have come from Europe and who have settled and have been working in the mines. It seemed to me that there was quite a dependency on the immigration flow for miners.

One of the concerns expressed to me by one of the leading mines in an area was the lack of facilities for teaching English. I wonder, particularly when you think of safety measures in mines, what provisions

are made by the hon. Minister's department or by the government in order to facilitate the teaching of English to immigrants who are working in the mines?

**Mr. Chairman:** I think the leader of the Opposition—

**Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary):** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, I wonder if that question should not be directed to the Provincial Secretary at the time of his estimates?

**Mr. Chairman:** I was going to suggest to the leader of the Opposition that it should properly come either before the Provincial Secretary or the Minister of Education (Mr. Davis).

**Mr. Thompson:** I am thinking particularly of mines, sir.

It is interesting, I think, when we are talking of mining and the fact that there has been a dependency on immigrants, particularly from my own experience—and I admit it is a very short experience in a way—but hon. members are deeply concerned about the mining industry, as I know the hon. Minister is, and this was raised to me on one particular occasion; and certainly it has been raised by my hon. colleagues.

I am thinking of the safety element; let me put it that way rather than under the citizenship, which of course is of interest to the hon. Provincial Secretary. Under safety, and under the aspect of getting labour to come to the mines: What facilities are available? I appreciate that to some extent this is under the hon. Provincial Secretary, but I know you have their interest very much at heart.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think I should tell the leader of the Opposition that if he wants to speak under safety that would properly come under 1203, but from the standpoint of educational matters I think it would properly come under The Department of Education or the Provincial Secretary.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I would really hate to see the leader of the Opposition change any of that Irish brogue of his, I think it would downgrade the English language a bit.

But seriously, most mines in Ontario have training schools on safety and at the same time they are taught English.

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not want to get to that vote in advance, Mr. Minister, I think that it properly comes under vote 1203.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Fine!

**Mr. Taylor:** Last year during these estimates the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Freeman) recommended the establishment of a Crown corporation to get into the business of mineral exploration and developing new mines within our province.

Now, Mr. Chairman, our sister province of Quebec has done just that in setting up the Quebec Exploration Company with a capitalization of \$15 million to be spent over the next ten years with the view to retaining a participating interest in any new properties or mineral deposits that they find. While it is certainly desirable to speed up the uncovering and developing of our latent mineral resources, I do not feel that this end justifies the risk use of taxpayers' money. At best the search for new commercial mineral deposits is a pretty hazardous business and requires hard management of the money available and the exploration know-how which seems to be beyond the capacity of a government corporation. Unless the corporation would be blessed with luck in its early years \$15 million would not go very far.

It is said that Texas Gulf has expended over \$10 million in one location in the five years prior to their uncovering the deposits in the Timmins area. Can we see a government department making similar expenditures with the possibility of success as remote as it was in that situation? After all, other well-known mining companies with good geological staffs had gone over that same ground previously without success. I do not believe that the public or taxpayers would put up with such an operation on the part of our province. The expenditure of money is not the only answer to discovering of our mineral deposits. Some \$50 million—

**Mr. Chairman:** Does this properly come under the next vote—under surveys for the geological branch?

**Mr. Taylor:** I do not think so. This is not geological, this is under finance, which is under the first vote, I believe.

The expenditure of money is not the answer alone in discovering these mineral deposits. Some \$50 million annually is now being expended by private companies for this purpose.

However, there are other means that governments may use to stimulate exploration. The federal government has recently announced the establishment of a loan fund to private companies which would provide

up to 40 per cent of accrued expenditures for exploration work in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Other provinces are setting up similar incentives to encourage the location of new mineral deposits.

In Ontario, however, other than the mapping and the magnetometer surveys, little has been done. The former will be completed in 20 years time and the hon. Minister announced today, I believe, that the latter would be completed this next year.

However, 20 years is a long time and we need the metals now. It seems to me that the province should be using other means at their disposal to speed up the new discoveries of our mineral resources.

There are many possibilities that the government should consider, each of which would be helpful and together would be bound to have an important effect on the results.

For your consideration I cover a number of these:

1. Government electromagnetic surveys in limited areas where previous prospecting and magnetic surveys have indicated strong mineral possibilities.

2. The government should institute a broad programme of grants in aid of the basic and applied research in geology, metallurgy and mining at the universities, which has earlier been mentioned.

3. On the matter of tax incentives:

First, expenditures of a capital nature in the construction of mines are subject to provincial sales tax. Mines should be exempted from paying this tax to minimize the original capital outlay necessary to bring a property into production.

Second, for producing mines the costs of exploration are deductible as an expense. However, for a non-producer these funds can only be written off against income if a successful mine is found. To counteract this, it is suggested that they might be allowed a write-off of 200 per cent preproduction expense against income if this stage is reached.

Third, The Mining Tax Act makes no allowance for depletion. The mining tax acts as a royalty on minerals mined in the province rather than as a tax. A depletion allowance would encourage the continued production of marginal properties.

Mr. Chairman, I contend these are steps that the province could take without actually participating in the industry and would not be too costly to the province. The increased returns from mining would more than offset

any apparent costs, yet they would serve to greatly stimulate the industry in our province.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I would like to compliment the hon. member on that because it is an idea that could be workable, although I really could not say at the moment. One thing about this mapping, I know that in my own area and others they are waiting on the doorsteps of our recording offices the day they know the map is going to come out. They get away with it and they go up to these areas, and it is surprising the indications that they get of minerals there. I do not know whether any properties that have been found can be traced back to that cause, but they certainly are after the maps. And we are getting them out as fast as we can; in fact we are increasing our staff a lot for that very purpose this year. But I would appreciate a copy of what the hon. member has said tonight, to let us look it over and see what we can do with it.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Mr. Chairman, I assume, under this vote, a question in relation to the licensing of gravel operators in the Great Lakes would be in order. I just wonder as to how many licences are issued to United States companies for dredging sand and gravel in the Great Lakes?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: If the hon. member will wait, that is under vote 1206, the mining lands branch, and we will give you all that information at that time.

Mr. R. Smith (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister in his opening remarks said there has never been any question of the desirability of having Canadian ore processed in Canada. In the last few years it has become economically feasible to use magnetite iron ore to produce steel. Following this there was the opening of the Sherman mine and the Adam mine, and the Steep Rock mine where they pelletize the magnetite. Could you tell me what percentage of the pelletized magnetite is used in Canada to produce steel, and what percentage is shipped to other countries?

Mr. Chairman: Is the information available, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Yes. You know that all the new producers, Bruce Lake and these others, all that ore is going to be used right here in Canada, turned into steel; but we import five million tons per year, in addition, for our own mills. We import about five million tons. We export about 20 million tons.

**Mr. Smith:** In other words, much of the magnetite iron ore that is pelletized in Canada, in northern Ontario specifically, is being shipped out of the country?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Just one.

**Mr. Smith:** Just Adam mine?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Just Caland. Oh, the Adam as well. There is one down here and one up north. In time we hope that all our iron will be turned into steel, and we will get the mills here. We are striving for that all the time.

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Chairman, just before we pass this vote, would the hon. Minister be prepared to make any statement as to his views on the method of financing mining exploration through primary distribution over the Toronto stock exchange?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** We have made—

**Mr. Chairman:** I am not sure I got the question in connection with this vote. Has the Minister got it?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Yes, I think so.

**Mr. Chairman:** I thought the question had something to do with the stock exchange. I did not know what it had to do with this vote.

**Mr. Renwick:** I think the hon. Minister heard me. If not, I will repeat what I said.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** That is right.

**Mr. Renwick:** My question was, whether or not the hon. Minister would care to make any statement as to his views about the financing of mining exploration work in Canada, through primary distribution over the Toronto stock exchange?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Well, for short terms, I believe in private enterprise. I think they can do a much better job.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, I had thought, with his rather intimate connection with the Windfall operation, that he would have been prepared to make some more definitive statement to this House at this time.

Vote 1201 agreed to.

On vote 1202:

**Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South):** Mr. Chairman, while we are on vote 1202 in connection with the estimates of The Depart-

ment of Mines, I had in mind asking the hon. Minister certain questions and then possibly enlarging on them. My question to the hon. Minister tonight is this: Has his department contemplated any assistance toward prospecting, surveys, and so on, in his department?

I am going to go back to the history of another province, one of the provinces in the mid-west that had to endure a CCF government for some 20-odd years.

**An hon. member:** Shame, shame!

**Mr. Yakabuski:** During that time, in the province of Saskatchewan, free enterprise was out, and industrial development lagged in that province for some 20-odd years. There was a drain on the population, and there was little opportunity—

**Mr. Chairman:** I know the member is trying to prove a point—

**Mr. Yakabuski:** I am getting to the point, I am getting there. When that government was swept out of office not so long ago—

**An hon. member:** By the Liberals.

**Mr. Yakabuski:** By the Liberals! And thank goodness that in certain parts of this country the Liberals are not such a bad party, especially when they—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! On 1202, please.

**Mr. Yakabuski:** —especially when they got rid of something that should have been gotten rid of many years before. However, when Ross Thatcher took over as Prime Minister of Saskatchewan—and I might go into a bit of detail here. At one time Ross Thatcher was a hardware man in Saskatchewan, at one time he belonged to the CCF Party.

**Mr. Chairman:** Would you mind telling the Chairman what this has to do with 1202?

**Mr. Yakabuski:** We are getting to how they solved the problem in Saskatchewan. However, when that government was swept out of office and a government that at least encouraged the climate of free enterprise took over this is what happened.

Now the Saskatchewan government has encouraged a programme of assistance toward the mining industry and a programme was brought out not too many months ago, an assistance programme that assumed part of the high risk of exploration and the development stages. Three major points were established: the government will pay up to 50 per cent of the cost of approved work.

Such work may include prospecting, trenching, geological and geophysical surveys, diamond drilling and exploratory shaft sinking. The maximum of the government's contribution may not exceed \$50,000 per year to each entity whether an individual or a company; nor \$150,000 on any one property area.

To receive assistance in Saskatchewan the individual or company's proposed work programme must be submitted for approval. Upon completion, a summary of the results of the work is required for auditing purposes before the government assistance is paid. In the event that assistance results in a successful development of a mine, the government's share of the costs will be repayable from the profits of the operation. Such repayment is not liable against the assets but merely a lien against the profits, if and when they occur.

So, Mr. Minister, when I recommend that your department consider a programme such as this for Ontario, I do not mean that it will be a handout by this government or your department. I merely state that I am sure it would be an investment. Such has been the case of a new look taken for mining and exploration in the province of Saskatchewan. I do not always smile at what some other government may do in some other province but I would just like to reaffirm the fact that this has taken place since they got rid of that socialistic government out there.

Mr. Minister there are many areas of this province that have lagged in development—

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** What will the hon. member say after the next election?

**An hon. member:** All right, Mumbles, you are not in yet. You were lucky to get in last time.

**Mr. Yakabuski:** Just hold on! Just let what I said about Saskatchewan sink in and I think the hon. member will be in tune for a while.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! Through the chair, please.

**An hon. member:** He was lucky to get in last time.

**Mr. Yakabuski:** Mr. Chairman, there are many areas of this province—and I am not thinking so much of the prosperous north as far as mineral and mining developments go; I am thinking of the south and eastern Ontario. Now, in the north we make dis-

coveries, we build whole new townsites, we build roads to those townsites, and we service them completely.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Nonsense!

**An hon. member:** What would happen to the hon. member's job at the steel company if he was not elected? He is not too popular at the steel company.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. Yakabuski:** Mr. Chairman, there are towns in southern and eastern Ontario that already exist. They have not been built up by any special development; they are there. Many of these towns are on the verge of dying partly because of this monster here in Toronto and partly because of other reasons. But, Mr. Chairman, we feel that surrounding some of those towns there are mineral developments and I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister and to the personnel in his department that intensive, geophysical surveys and IP surveys take place in the vicinity of those towns, 20 or 30 miles around those towns. I am sure there is mineral wealth there and if these surveys take place and it is found these towns can be rejuvenated, we do not have to build new towns with all the services and leading roads, we have them there. And I would suggest that this department look into the possibilities of this scheme immediately because we have towns like Bancroft that died once uranium was gone. Once the uranium market was gone, Bancroft and all the town that was built up around Cardiff was done. We have places like Calabogie, we have places like Griffith, Ontario, we have all these places and when we are looking at all the likelihoods of mineral wealth, we feel they are to be found there. If the department would initiate steps to intensify surveys around these communities, intensive geophysical and IP surveys, I am sure that the mineral wealth is there, it is only to be found and developed. I would be most pleased if the hon. Minister and the staff of his department took this fact into consideration and took steps perhaps to carry out a programme such as I have outlined.

Mr. Chairman, earlier today just before the House rose at six o'clock, one of the hon. members from the Opposition benches was addressing this House and he had what I would term some snide and uncalled-for remarks. Mr. Chairman, when I was elected to this House, I knew without coming here,

that when you rise to speak, unless you are speaking on a topic that all members of this House are in favour of, you can expect interjections. And any member, sir, who seeks election in this province and comes to this House and expects to be used as a babe, is in the wrong league, Mr. Chairman.

Shortly before 6 o'clock tonight, when the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Ben) was speaking on the hon. Minister's estimates, he had some remarks to make. There were some interjections from this section of the House and he used the word "animal," Mr. Chairman, "animal." Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not ask the hon. member for Bracondale to retract that statement, I do not for one minute, Mr. Chairman, but I ask that I answer it.

Mr. Chairman, up in the rural parts of this province, the farm people raise animals and up in the hinterland of this province a lot of hunters have a lot of respect for animals. But I will tell you one thing, Mr. Chairman, they have little respect for wild dogs.

Mr. Chairman: I would ask the member to stay with vote—

Mr. Yakabuski: Mr. Chairman, I am answering the remarks that were made before this House rose at 6 o'clock. May I continue?

Mr. Chairman, I am a rural member of this province. We try at all times to be in attendance in this House; there are many times we may not be in our seats, but we are up in our offices or somewhere else doing the business of our riding. Mind you, Mr. Chairman, we are not able to go to lunch with our wives, we are not able to go and dine with our wives, but there are certain hon. members of this House who can lunch with their wives, dine with their families and who are very seldom here.

Mr. Chairman: Get back on vote 1202, please.

Mr. Yakabuski: Mr. Chairman, in Churchill's latter years, when he was ailing and failing, Lady Churchill often said to him: "Don't go to the House today, you are not going to make a speech." A certain hon. member from Metro gets up in the morning, looks in the mirror, does not consult his wife, and may go to the House even though he is not making a speech.

Mr. Chairman, I had the great fortune or the misfortune to be born and live through a depression.

Mr. Chairman: I do not want to rule the member out of order, but—

Mr. Yakabuski: Not yet, Mr. Chairman, because I am just about through. There are certain of us, Mr. Chairman, who because of the depression, because of the war and certain circumstances following it, did not have the opportunity to fulfil some of our ambitions. Maybe we would have liked to have gone to Osgoode Hall, but on a second thought, after some of the things we have seen released from that great institution, we have second thoughts on whether we would have liked to have gone to Osgoode Hall or not.

Mr. Chairman, over in London there is a famous clock. I think all the hon. members in this House know about that clock—

Mr. Chairman: The member is very interesting, but he must get back to 1202.

Mr. Yakabuski: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member I am referring to in this House does not fall into that category, he falls into that little category, that category whereby Westclox up in Peterborough manufacture little clocks called "Baby Ben."

Mr. Taylor: Under this vote, Mr. Chairman, is listed the amount budgeted for salaries to provide the geological staff.

Now, sir, in view of the needs of this department and the growth we would like to see in this industry, the amount budgeted appears to me to be wholly inadequate. We cannot expect this industry to grow to its full potential as long as we fail to provide adequate government services to make this expansion possible.

In an era of rapid expansion of our economy in other directions, we are falling behind in the equivalent expansion of our utilization of mineral resources. The situation will continue to deteriorate until we gear our Department of Mines to the point where they are in a position to properly encourage and service the growth that this industry historically deserves.

As an example of this, I would refer you to the modest amount budgeted by the geological branch for salaries, an amount of \$775,000. The increase over the previous year's \$710,000 hardly even recognizes the amount of normal salary increases that would be required for these specialists. But even worse than this, Mr. Chairman, each year, although we budget for an increase we then underexpend our estimates. We simply are unable to secure the services of

trained personnel for the jobs that are presently being offered. We are falling further and further behind each year in meeting our responsibilities to one of our more important industries.

To meet this problem, I make three specific recommendations:

1. That the estimates for this vote be increased substantially to be more in line with the salaries available in the industry itself and to supply a sufficient number of trained personnel to keep up with the department's requirements.

2. That we apply the spirit of the recent legislation put forward by The Department of Labour and attempt to hire trained personnel over the age of 50. It is my understanding that the department is reluctant, for many reasons, to hire older men. I appreciate the fact that it is more difficult for them to do bush work but, nevertheless, it seems to me that there are positions available in the department where these specialized and trained individuals would be of value.

3. That the department make an all-out effort to hire the services of university students in mining and the students attending the provincial institute of mines during their summer vacations. In addition to meeting the immediate requirements of the department, this would provide a specialized training for the students that they would not be able to get in either industry, or at school, and also sharpen their interest in government service for the time when they may graduate.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** If I may reply to that, Mr. Chairman, we at the present time are short six permanent geologists. It does not matter what we offer—if the hon. member knows of a good geologist, send him to us; money will not bother us at all.

**Mr. Taylor:** What about age?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I think we would take a second look at that; if we figure that a man is safe out in the bush, and so on, why we will take him. We would be happy to increase the salary vote if we could find the bodies. We have found that Treasury has always been very receptive to things in our department, and if they were sensible, they would go along with it.

As far as students are concerned, we cannot get students. The mining companies are taking them on. International Nickel, at the present time, is having students work in their plant on Saturdays if they are physically fit

and can do the work. It is a matter of a terrific shortage of manpower in this industry and skilled geologists are at a premium; they are wanted all over. If we can get them, we will pay any salary and we have 92 students who will be working for us this year.

I agree with the hon. member that there is a terrific shortage. There are many other things that could be done if we had the bodies, but we just cannot get them.

**Mr. Taylor:** It has been stated by a member of the prospectors association that government geological maps show a surveyed area between Kirkland Lake and James Bay, corresponding roughly to the Larder Lake mining division, but that the department cannot produce any maps to prove that this survey was actually done. Is this the case?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** This operation—Kapuskasing—that I read, we are going to be doing 20,000 square miles up there this summer. We will be flying that and doing this survey that I told you about in my estimates under this vote.

**Mr. Taylor:** Is that the case where there is a survey and the department cannot locate it?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I do not know of them; I have not heard of them.

**Mr. Taylor:** It was so stated by a representative of the—

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** If the hon. member can get any information on it, let us have it, please.

**Mr. Taylor:** Sir, in view of the recent announcement by the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) that they intend to proceed with a plan to extend the facilities of the provincial institute of mines which will in effect doubt the number of students, I have several comments to make relative to the needs of the industry.

In the first place, the expansion is much needed as applications to this school have increased rapidly in the last several years. With the demand for these graduates growing at a faster rate than we are able to produce them, I can foresee the necessity of even further expansion within a few years, if we are going to continue to produce the technicians for our own industry.

While the town of Haileybury takes its name from a famous English town, and while it provides the desirable climate for an educational institution and it is advantageously adjacent to the training fields of mineral deposits, it is, nevertheless, very limited in the

residential accommodation that can be provided. Haileybury has presently a population of less than 3,000 people and the number of households available to accommodate students is very limited. With the announced expansion of the school itself, something will have to be done to house the increased number of students.

The hon. Minister of Education announced last year that his department is prepared to provide residences for this type of requirement in northern Ontario and with the increased enrolment at the school, the need is now.

Happily, there is in Haileybury a ready-made residence available at once. The Hotel Haileybury, which is a very fine building, has been closed for the past six or more months, and its owners do not intend reopening it as a hotel. They have offered it for sale at a very reasonable price. It is fully equipped and in good condition and with very few alterations would be completely suitable as a residence for this school.

It has an adequate number of rooms, bathrooms, two well-set-up dining rooms, kitchen, space that could be used as common rooms, games rooms and lecture rooms. There is a full basement which would be adequate for laundry requirements, storage and the showing of moving pictures. It is centrally located and within easy distance of the school. It has a park at the rear of the building and it overlooks beautiful Lake Timiskaming. It has most of the equipment that would be required to operate as a residence.

I would estimate, Mr. Chairman, that it could be purchased and refurbished at a price something less than one-quarter of the price that it would cost to build and equip similar accommodation to serve this purpose.

I suggest to the hon. Minister, sir, that he recommend to the hon. Minister of Education that an immediate survey be made of the need and this building as a possible residence.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I would be very glad to and I am sure that my words will not fall on deaf ears and I suggest that the hon. member speak to the Minister of Education, too, about it.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that the hon. member for Renfrew South is not in his seat, but I had hoped that the hon. Minister would answer the very pertinent questions which the hon. member asked about the dying communities in eastern Ontario and what the hon. Minister's depart-

ment might do to stimulate mining exploration and development in that area.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I was going to answer, but then we got on something else. But we have already got people up there and will have many surveys there this year. That is part of our Kapuskasing plan. We will survey farther east, and we will be up there this year surveying some of that area. So we certainly have not forgotten it.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, the question arose, a moment or two ago, regarding the lack of help in some of the mining areas. I am interested to know if the hon. Minister could tell us in what areas the mines are having trouble in getting the type of help they need, and what in his opinion is the reason for it.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Mr. Chairman, this is another—

**Mr. Chairman:** In 1202 we are dealing with the prospectors classes and the service to the industry and the surveys and I would ask the hon. members if they will stay with this vote.

**Mr. E. G. Freeman (Fort William):** Mr. Chairman, may I just put, through you to the hon. Minister, a brief question with regard to the type of equipment which these planes will carry? I understand the figure was 20,000 square miles of survey work that is to be done this year. Would he explain to us, please, what type of equipment, that is geological equipment, these planes will have aboard?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Did you ask about planes? No, they will be helicopters.

**Mr. Freeman:** I understand, Mr. Chairman, through you to the hon. Minister, that this is an aerial survey, is it not?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** No, no!

**Mr. Freeman:** This is ground?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Ground survey! The helicopters will place the men and they will work on the ground.

**Mr. Freeman:** Is there also aerial work being done in conjunction with the same operation?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Not in that area.

**Mr. Freeman:** Not in that area!

**Mr. Taylor:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask under 1202 how many survey parties the hon. Min-

ister intends to have out this summer? I seem to have the number 35. Is that right?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Twenty-eight.

**Mr. Taylor:** I understand that Quebec normally sends out 69, or are currently sending out 69 parties, am I right on that?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** No, there would not be that many parties.

Vote 1202 agreed to.

On vote 1203:

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** Mr. Chairman, under this vote, I believe there is a problem among the miners of back ailment, or back problems. It is a common occurrence amongst the miners. I think last year we suggested the department might investigate the possibility of combining a back X-ray with the present miners' chest X-ray examination, as a means of reducing the workmen's compensation costs for back injuries. Did the hon. Minister ever give any consideration to this?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** The chest X-rays are carried out by the compensation board, but we have never had the back X-ray that you mention given us to investigate. I had not heard about it before, but if you will send them a memo, it is entirely a matter for the compensation board, you know. But, however, if you will write me a letter, I will look into that for you.

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, as we find out, this is a common ailment among the miners. Maybe the two could be carried out just at the same time you do the chest X-rays.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. Minister will recall that each year when we have dealt with the estimates of The Department of Mines, since he himself has been the Minister, and before, I have always taken the opportunity to say a word about the people that work in the mines.

I have mentioned once or twice that I was somewhat disappointed each year that during the hon. Minister's introduction of his estimates, there is very little said about what happens down below the ground, in relation to the men themselves. I thought this year we would have had a little more from the hon. Minister just about safety in the mines, and the conditions that men work under.

I want to take the opportunity again tonight to say a word or two about it. It is my feeling that the average person, when we talk about the mining industry in this country,

all they seem to recognize is what they might read on the financial page about stock manipulations and this sort of thing. Very little is thought or said about the guy that has to go down and do the digging.

I asked the hon. Minister if he would tell us what areas of the province are facing a shortage of help, in relation to the mining industry. I was told it was the wrong place to raise it. I do not see any place where one might raise it, as considered a proper order.

**Mr. Chairman:** Office personnel would probably come under the main vote, I think, in number one.

**Mr. Gisborn:** But I think it is important enough that the hon. Minister inform the House, at least I am interested in the whole problem. If we pick up a press release and we see that certain mines are closing down because of the lack of help, one wonders what the reasons are.

I would like to know exactly what the hon. Minister's opinions are in regard to the lack of help. The information that I am receiving is that it is not the fact that they cannot get the proper type of personnel, but that the personnel going into the mining areas will not stay because of the conditions in the area, that is the housing conditions, the living conditions, the recreational conditions and this sort of thing.

Now, this is my opinion and this is the only thing I have been able to learn about this problem. If this is the case, I think it is about time that the government moved to make sure that conditions are of the nature and type that men seeking work and wanting work will get themselves used to that kind of environment. Certainly they are not going to stay in areas that are not considered on a par with others, if they can leave and come down into the urbanized areas and find work.

That is one question I would like the hon. Minister to answer. I want to raise the question of safety in the mines, in relation to a specific case, and I have here correspondence between the chairman of Levack safety and health committee from the Sudbury district, correspondence from himself to the district engineer of mines, Mr. Hoffman, in regard to a whole series of grievances.

Now, I have read them, and I am sure that as indicated by some of them, they are alleged to be violations of The Mining Act. Others that do not indicate that they are violations of The Mining Act, I am sure should be given the greatest degree of attention by the department. I do not think we have to confine ourselves strictly to the

wording and spirit of an Act in any case, when it involves human beings, and I want to put on record, Mr. Chairman, the grievances of this particular local union, who are greatly interested in the welfare of the people who work in the mines.

I might have felt that I could have been more brief with the presentation, but I thought after listening to what I considered drivel of the hon. member for Renfrew South, taking up 15 minutes of the time, and the manner that he carried on, that what I want to put on record will be more worthy, even if it does take a little time.

I want to quote from the document that I am sure is in the hands of the hon. Minister, it should at least be in his hands by now, because it has gone to his department to a responsible branch, the mine inspections.

1. The inhuman practice of forcing wet, sweaty men to wait in the cold, draughty drift on 1600 level, Levack mine, when a warm refuge station is available within 50 feet of where the men wait.

2. The use of skiffs for the transporting of men when proper signals are not present, contrary to The Mining Act.

3. The practice of not immediately marking and keeping marked all major junction boxes, switch boxes and starters, contrary to The Mining Act.

4. The practice of the 12 to 8 shift, 2,650 level to 3,600 level, going to work at blasting time—contrary to The Mining Act.

5. The everlasting slippery and sloppy drifts—contrary to The Mining Act.

6. The storing of excessive amounts of inflammable material, particularly oil, seven days supply—contrary to The Mining Act.

7. The practice of unqualified motormen and switchmen operating motors on the 12 to 8 shift.

I might interject, Mr. Chairman, here that 12 to 8 shift means the time of day, 12 at night until 8 in the morning.

8. The practice of timing 12 to 8 shift without switch lights—contrary to Mining Act.

9. The unsafe new practice of pouring sandfill in stopes without phone communications in the stope.

10. Unsafe, filthy conditions of manways, travelways due to sandfill.

11. Unsafe conditions of gangways, travelways, manways, referring to timber—contrary to Mining Act.

12. Cold showers continuously, in the dry—

I think that is a term used for the kind of change rooms they have in the mines.

13. The use of Levack businessmen on Levack coroners' juries of the Levack fatalities.

14. The inexcusable practice of not bringing the mine inspector to all fatal accident scenes and the inexcusable practice of not insisting that the mine inspector interview the hourly rated men involved.

15. The unsafe practice of allowing men to have their lunches in stopes and other working places when lunchrooms are available.

16. The violation of The Mining Act by not having a first aid kit on the vehicle that pushes or pulls the man cars when men are being transported.

17. The request for adequate glove protection for men handling cement.

18. That seating facilities, benches, be provided by the company for the men waiting to go underground.

19. Repeated requests for hot water in refuge stations.

20. Request that the unsafe practices at all hours cease.

21. That the consistent overcrowding of cages cease.

22. A repeat request that the mouth-to-mouth resuscitation kits be made available at all refuge stations.

23. Request that the poor conditions of all underground tracks and switches be corrected forthwith.

24. That the practice of blowing ore cars at the ore passes every trip there—and no water—cease.

25. That the practice of parking ore cars tight against No. 2 compartment's three shaft doors, cease.

And it is signed by five members; I assume they are five members of the committee.

I must admit, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister, that all of these grievances are not considered and not alleged to be violations of The Mining Act. I am sure that management will have to give consideration to many of them that may be considered poor management policy, and maybe the department would have no authority to bring about changes. Of course, the department through the Minister could refer to them and maybe

have some influence in getting some of the grievances cleared up; those that are not considered violations of The Mining Act. At this stage, I think the hon. Minister should inform the House as to what action has been taken in regard to the alleged violations of The Mining Act, and give us assurance that at least they are getting the due consideration they deserve.

I realize that some action might have been taken since the time the correspondence was put into my hands. It was the first of the year, about February 1, when the committee saw need to raise these grievances with the department. I would appreciate some comment from the hon. Minister.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I have a note and I am amazed and appalled that such conditions exist at the Levack mine. International Nickel has, as you know, one of the finest safety records for hard-rock mining in the world, and all fatal accidents are investigated by one of our department mining engineers. I think that report came into me some time ago—it was the Levack safety committee, was it not? Mr. Stewart?

I think those have been withdrawn now by a senior official of the steelworkers union in Sudbury. They were looked after and, I think, probably the letter to you was prior to all this being done. That is the situation today and I have a letter to that effect from Sudbury and also one, a report, from our own department's mining engineer.

**Mr. Gisborn:** I know that the correspondence does say that one of the staff representatives had agreed to withdraw charges. I was not aware, Mr. Chairman, that he was referring to the number of 25-odd grievances but rather some specific charges that were laid. Was the letter referring to the grievances I outlined, or did it refer to specific charges on violations of The Mining Act?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** No, just a general report on what had been done to correct those statements that had been made.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Fine!

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** May I ask the hon. Minister a point of information? Is the incidence of silicosis dropping or not as far as mining is concerned?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Yes, very greatly so.

**Mr. Newman:** It is well under control?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Yes.

**Mr. Freeman:** I wonder if the hon. Minister would bring us up to date with regard to the situation as it affects safety inspection in the mines. You will recall I am sure, Mr. Chairman, so will the hon. Minister, that not too long ago—perhaps the last few years—it has been repeatedly asked that a system be adopted that would make it possible for one at least of the employees to be present on these safety inspections.

I noticed just recently, just a few weeks ago, in the news media, that the province of Quebec has adopted this system now. They have labour representatives on the safety committee teams making regular inspections of the mines, and I wonder if the Minister would bring us up to date as far as Ontario is concerned.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I have had many of these committees in to see me and I have found that a large number of the mines have a representative of the men on that committee. I think that is being done more and more. I cannot tell you the number, but a large number have; all the big ones have. They feel that it is an added safety factor in two ways, because they report immediately to them if they have noticed something that may be dangerous and also it is sort of a comfort to the men to know that one of their men is on that committee; so that has been done.

**Mr. Freeman:** Mr. Chairman, that I think is the answer we would like to hear. I would think then that at the present time this is a matter, to a great extent, of mutual consent between various mines and various employees; but it is not actually a legal requirement of the safety inspections of the mines in the province as yet. We would hope that the department would see fit to study this method thoroughly and carefully because I am sure the hon. Minister agrees with me, the fact that an employee, a very personally involved individual, in that area and in that mine, has his life at stake as well as his fellow employee would go well—and it would look well, I think, to have these inspections carried out in such a way.

These people are perfectly capable of pointing out to an inspection committee where they think some serious danger could exist, either at that time or at some time in the near future. I think that co-operation of this kind could not help but be good for the industry.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** My answer to that would be this: There is never an accident

occurs but one of the senior officials is right down there where the men are. They know the situation and are just as anxious as the men to preserve this safety record of theirs and also to make their own lives safe, because they have to go down there every day where the men are. And, contrary to some opinions, I think that there is a very fine liaison, mostly, between the men and the officials of the mines—those are the ones working with them underground, and so on.

I have not run into any trouble that caused violent fits of temper and so on, on either side. They are all pretty logical fellows who know their stuff. The report that the hon. member brought to me, just before this hon. member, was rather amazing to me. I figured that all those things would have been looked after very carefully and I understand that they have been.

**Mr. S. Farquhar** (Algoma-Manitoulin): Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about one statement the hon. Minister made. In the area that I come from, one of the biggest jobs that the member for that area has is the work he has to do with the compensation board concerning back injuries and incidence of silicosis. The hon. Minister said that the incidence of silicosis—I think this what he said—was disappearing or going down rapidly. I would like to hear him elaborate on this; it certainly is not disappearing or going down rapidly in the Elliot Lake area, to my knowledge.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope**: I would like to get the figures for the hon. member.

**Mr. Farquhar**: In the meantime, I will take the hon. Minister's word for it.

The other thing I would like to deal with just for a moment is further to the safety precautions in the mines. I sometimes think that it is not a matter of money for miners; it is not so much a matter of fringe benefits or housing, that is causing us our trouble as far as personnel in the mines are concerned. Sometimes, it sounds perhaps a bit ridiculous when we hear it said that a hard-rock miner is a special breed of man, but it is just not that ridiculous in view of the kind of circumstances they work under. I wonder how many of the hon. members in this House have worked underground in some of the deep mines.

I think it would be interesting if I could, just for a moment—and I am not talking about a tour underground at all, not a one-day or one-hour tour underground. I am talking about the actual experience of work-

ing underground on three different shifts, and recognizing that when you jump on the cage and start down and see, five minutes before, the men are joking and having a whale of a time kidding each other; the minute that cage starts down with one light on the floor of the cage, then there is no more talk.

The cage gets to the bottom and they take off for eight hours, and there is no talk for that eight hours, either; and this does make a different breed of person. I am sure that the hon. Minister knows what I am talking about and I do not intend to elaborate on it although I would like to make a lengthy speech on it; but this type of thing, as far as I am concerned, is what develops in a matter of four or five years in this type of life. It develops the special breed of hard-rock miner that we are talking about.

Now this type of hard-rock miner, if he does stay—and mind you, I have had personal experience with it in two different mines and I know what I am talking about—if he does stay there for anything over two years, he is hooked; he is a miner. Because he has been taken out of circulation; he has no more competitive spirit, and is afraid to move back into society. From that point on, he is a hard-rock miner until he is either injured beyond capacity to work, or loses his job.

I do not know what there is that this government, or any government, can do about this thing other than to pay more and more attention to the safety measures that will keep those people satisfied that everything possible is being done to take care of their safety. The incidence of fatalities is not the answer at all. This is a thing about which most miners, when they have mined for a while, say, "Well, you take your chances; if the percentages are with you, you will live to be 40 or 45, if you can work that long under those conditions."

They do not give that too much concern. What they do concern themselves with is the shadow that hangs over them all the time in connection with these little things. I will not elaborate on it, but I am only trying to stress every little thing that can be done to make them more satisfied, that the small and large safety measures are being taken care of and being paid attention to. These are the things that are going to keep our work force in the mines.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope**: I agree with the hon. member. I worked underground in the Howey mine more years ago than I would like to tell and they are a peculiar breed. I was down the Wright Hargreaves two

years ago—the 8,100-foot level, and that is pretty far down—

**Mr. Farquhar:** I worked there when I was 20.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Did you? Well, there were two fellows down there working together and I talked to one of them. I asked: "Are you fellows ever nervous at all down here?" And he replied, "Not when I am with that fellow."

Partners! It is a liaison—as the hon. member spoke of it. It is very important. Not so long after that we had a bad accident at one of the mines, and it always wrings my heart because I know what it means to the whole crew, even to the manager and everybody else. I always felt that little things that could be done for them—mind you, I have never seen any of them that are afraid. If they were afraid, they did not tell me that; and if they are afraid, I do not think that they could continue to go underground.

But if any of these little things can be done, such as the curing of any air pollution, safety measures underground, with the machinery and everything else—I am sure that everybody there takes a very close look at everything and watches it very closely. Because, mind you, the manager is down there every day himself for a while, and if anything happens who knows who is going to get it?

When there is an accident and loss of life, it almost ruins the mine for some time, because everybody does feel badly about it. But I can imagine just what the hon. member is getting at and I assure him that this department—many of the men in there have worked underground at properties themselves before they got in the department, and they have the same feelings as the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin. We are specially careful to do everything that we can to help any safety measures because we do think constantly of the lives of those men who have to go underground every day.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, everyone involved in mining is extremely concerned with the safety aspect of it. As time progresses, the methods of examining and inspecting the various pieces of equipment seem to change. Today, I understand, it is an ultrasonic method, as opposed to the mechanical method of inspecting equipment. Does the department use the ultrasonic method extensively or is it just starting to get into that?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** It is being used extensively in most of the mines today.

Vote 1203 agreed to.

On vote 1204:

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister how many employees there are in the Timiskaming testing laboratory?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** There are 16, four of whom are permanent now and the remaining 12 are to be taken on permanently.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The remaining 12 are being taken on permanently?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Yes.

**Mr. MacDonald:** This is a point that rather intrigues me. I raised this question last year and the hon. Minister said something about them not wanting to be on permanent staff. I understand that, within two weeks of it being discussed in the House—sometimes things do get stirred up—there was a visit, and I had assumed that they had been put on permanent staff. It has taken a full year but you are moving towards putting them on permanent staff.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** The hon. member did a good job, I guess.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, I appreciate the comment of the hon. Minister but I wonder why one even has to get up in the Opposition and remind the government of the fact that people who have been working as permanent casuals for something like 25 or 30 years—why the government has to be reminded of this before they will be put onto a permanent staff and given some of the fringe benefits that go with that.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** The strange thing about this is that those employees themselves did not want to go on the permanent staff.

**Mr. Gisborn:** The government had to coax them?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** No, I do not think it was as bad as that. They refused to go on but now they have changed their minds, and that is fairly recently—six months ago. Now they are going on permanent staff. I suppose they had an idea of other jobs that were better for them and they wanted to be free.

**Mr. Taylor:** There are two points under this vote. I understand, a few years ago,

some research was done to try to find industrial uses for mine tailings which, up to the present of course, have no commercial value to the mineral producer. Is the department aware of what the results have been from this research? Are these studies still going on?

Second, in the same line, in the earlier remarks I mentioned the study concerning what the Ontario research foundation had been doing with respect to bentonite. Has the department anything in mind for further study into possible development of a northern clay as a substitute for bentonite in the use of pelletizing?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** The research on lignite and peat moss is still being carried on out here in the research council—I do not know whether the hon. member has ever been there—they are still carrying it on and they have not finalized anything. We were very anxious to get it for the iron, I remember two years ago up at Steep Rock, but now that the pelletizing plant is going in there we are not bothering with that. But they are making a constant study of this stuff and it has been a long job. I think they have been at it about five years and it is not finalized yet.

The research in mine tailings was not carried on by the department. I think the companies have made some studies themselves on it but we have not undertaken this.

**Mr. Taylor:** Is the department still financing the study as a possible replacement for bentonite? Or is that some other department?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** We give them \$30,000 a year.

**Mr. Taylor:** That is \$30,000! And that is included in the estimates for this year? It is not listed—

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** That is right.

**Mr. Taylor:**—separately, I do not think, is it, in the estimates?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** Under main office!

**Mr. Newman:** I wanted to ask one question of the hon. Minister. In days gone by we heard a lot about highgrading in the northern area. Is highgrading an avocation that has already gone with the wind?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** It never will. We have no idea what it amounts to, but it con-

stantly comes to our attention through management of mines.

For instance, Kerr-Addison, they have a showcase in their front lobby. It is a beautiful mining building and they have a showcase that has the most beautiful gold specimens you ever saw, and one night it was broken into and the whole works was taken.

They got them again away down in eastern Ontario. I do not mean to say that all those fellows come from eastern Ontario, but this was a father and son who had worked there and they had devious ways of getting into the building.

They got the gold back, but every once in a while this happens, it has to be watched constantly.

You know, there are fellows who may not be working in the mines but are always thinking of some way they can get some gold or some mineral. It is a constant thing that has to be watched and I do not suppose it will ever be cured as long as there are human beings in the world. It is really not too great, Mr. Chairman, because it is watched very closely.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, I can understand that; I asked that because I notice in the report there were in 1965 only two cases that were dealt with.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** That could be, quite easily.

Vote 1204 agreed to.

On vote 1205:

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, how much was paid in claims under the sulphur fumes legislation last year?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** We have no way of doing that because we do not contribute financially to it. It is operated between the companies and the farmers. They settle those claims mostly themselves. I remember we had a meeting with the operators of those places where there had been some complaints. When there is—I think the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) sat in on it, too. We came to a conclusion as to what was satisfactory to both sides. But it goes on all the time and we do not know, until there is some complaint from somebody, whether there is any difference of opinion between them or not. Then one side or the other brings it to us and we do our best to help them arbitrate the thing.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, if the hon. Minister does not have the information now, I wonder if he could get and provide me with figures for, say, the last two or three years. Is this not public information?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** No, it is not, it is up to the mines. But we might try to get it for the hon. member, if we can.

**Mr. MacDonald:** It is up to the mines?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I mean the people who are blamed for causing the damage to the farmers, it is up to them to make a settlement, then they can tell us or not. It is not compulsory for them to advise our department.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, we pass a law as a result of the earlier days when there was almost a freewheeling condition in which nobody was compensated at all. We pass a law, and I think the sulphur fumes arbitrator is appointed by this government, is he not?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Yes, he is.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Yes, he is appointed by this government. Well, I would submit, Mr. Chairman, that this is not an item which is secret information. As a matter of fact, on an earlier occasion, maybe some five or six years ago, I raised the question of whether or not we were not in somewhat of an invidious position.

We pass a law on and appoint an arbitrator, yet it is handled between the company and the people. Should it not be handled by a public body which would assess the company in light of whatever has to be paid out both in administration and in claims? In effect, you handed it back to the company to settle claims rather than have a public body settle claims. By the hon. Minister's own admission and his comment a moment ago, periodically he has to be brought into the picture if there are complaints.

I raise this because I have been rather intrigued by the fact that in the last year or two, when I have visited the Sudbury area, I have heard more complaints regarding sulphur fumes. I had assumed that, after the action some 10 or 15 years ago which followed some vigorous protests, the situation had been brought under control and I wondered whether the incidence of damage was increasing in the last two or three years. That was really why I was asking what the figures were with regard to damage.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** The answer the hon. member is looking for—practically all of the cases are settled by the company concerned, we are involved only when the case comes to arbitration. I suppose that would mean that if they cannot settle it agreeably between them then it is brought to us.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. Minister says "when it is brought to arbitration." Is that when the sulphur fumes arbitrator comes into the picture?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Yes. The last case I remember was with the hon. Minister of Health but that was not arbitration.

Vote 1205 agreed to.

On vote 1206:

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Essex South.

**Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West):** He has a lot of mines down there.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** The hon. member would be surprised.

**Mr. Paterson:** The problems are all in Kent West, Mr. Chairman.

Would the hon. Minister advise me as to how many American companies have licences for obtaining sand and gravel out of the Great Lakes?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** One U.S. company is licensed in Lake Erie, the Erie Sand and Gravel Company.

**Mr. Paterson:** What revenue does the province obtain from the operation of this company in the Great Lakes? Is there a revenue per yard of sand or gravel taken?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I think so, I will get you the answer in just a second. It varies from 10 to 18 cents a yard.

**Mr. Paterson:** What would the total revenue be, derived by our province from this operation? The reason I ask for this is because I have had complaints from commercial fishermen on this operation, as they feel they are destroying the nesting beds of various breeds of fish, and their operations are possibly interfering with the setting of nets by our commercial fishermen. I wonder, has the department received any official complaints from the commercial fishermen?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** No, we have not, but 17 cents per yard, about 85,000 cubic

yards per year they use. It costs 17 cents per yard.

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, through you to the hon. Minister, might I ask is the hon. Minister's department involved in the inspection of the casings in the oil or gas wells that are in the bottom of Lake Erie? This too has been—

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** No, I will just tell you the royalties for last year in sand and gravel were \$184,000.

No, what you are asking about now, sir, is under Energy and Resources.

**Mr. Paterson:** Yes. Could the hon. Minister advise as to how many permits for taking sand or gravel from our lakeshore and lakes—are the same four licences still in existence, or has this changed in the last year?

**Mr. Chairman:** While we are waiting to get that information, would the member—

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** It is here, Mr. Chairman.

There are three on Lake Erie for shore operations. Does that answer your question?

**Mr. Paterson:** Yes, that is fine.

**Mr. Taylor:** Mr. Chairman, during the estimates of this department last year, I raised the matter of the mines registry office at Elk Lake. The department at that time was seriously considering closing that branch and amalgamating it with the office at Haileybury. I pointed out that Elk Lake had always been a very busy office, and that it was fourth highest in the province in the number of claims registered in the past year of the 14 offices in Ontario. In 1964 the number of claims staked and registered there were almost double those registered in 1963.

The hon. Minister at that time pointed out that the department was being evicted from its building in Elk Lake, but indicated they would look into the matter further. Happily, further consideration persuaded him to proceed with a building to house the office and a contractor was requested to submit a price last summer. However, the matter, I understand was held up by the Treasury last fall, until it was too late for the building season at the contracted price.

My question now is, will this building be built this year, or is there again a question of moving this office?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Well, we have passed it on to Public Works and as I understand it,

they are very seriously considering it. For you, sir, I will ask the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) and see if he cannot rush it. You might ask the hon. Minister yourself, too.

**Mr. Taylor:** As far as your department is concerned, you are not contemplating the closing of the office? That is the main thing.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** No, no.

**Mr. Chairman:** Vote 1206 carried?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I know my hon. friends over here would like to have it carried, even though it is neglected.

I want to come back to my old friend the ACR, since the hon. Minister through interjections raised a number of points.

Back about 1952—if the hon. member over here wants to know what the ACR is, I will fill him in. Back about 1952, a rather strange thing happened. According to a story, which I do not think is apocryphal, a clerk discovered that the ACR had not been paying mines tax on lands for as long as 30 and 40 years prior to that.

The law, as I understand it, states that a company does not have to pay lands tax and mines tax for the same property, but if they lease or sell the land, then they must pay the mineral tax. The ACR had been leasing or selling land as far back as the early '20s and in 1952 it was discovered inadvertently that they had not been paying the mines mineral taxes during that period.

When it was drawn to the attention of the government, the then Prime Minister apparently entered into an agreement with the ACR, whereby they could survey this property to discover whether or not they wanted to retain it. In other words, they were going to survey to see whether or not there were any minerals in it, and whether it would be worth their while to retain it.

About a year and a half, nearly two years, ago now, they began to hand back to the government great stretches of territory north of Sault Ste. Marie, because apparently they had come to the conclusion that they did not want to retain it. They have retained others.

Recently they cut off public prospecting, because they are now apparently getting into deals with companies that are interested in doing it on a bigger basis.

Now, I think there are two stages to this story. Whether or not since 1952 this was a fair deal—that they should continue to pay no mineral tax, while they did their surveying, I would suggest to you, Mr. Chairman,

is highly questionable. Under the law they should have been paying. But as for the period from the early 1920's until 1952, there is just no doubt in the wide world they were liable to this tax. They simply were not paying for it, they were tax delinquents. As a matter of fact, the ACR is a habitual tax delinquent.

When I was talking in Sault Ste. Marie somebody quipped you could not call them a juvenile delinquent because they have been doing it so long now that they are practically grandparents in the game. But they are habitual tax delinquents, both on mineral tax and on land tax, sometimes legally, sometimes illegally.

Now, my question to the hon. Minister is this: what was the amount of the arrears in mineral taxes that were outstanding as of 1952 when the then Prime Minister, Mr. Frost, made this very cosy little arrangement for the succeeding 12 years? Let us forget about that, but what was the arrears in taxes up until 1952?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** We have not got the exact figures for you, but we will get it. I have not any idea myself.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, I would appreciate it if the hon. Minister would get it. I would tell him this, that there was an unnamed spokesman of the Mines department at the time that a newspaper story was written on this, about a year ago, when the hon. Minister put out a release indicating that some of these lands had been handed back to the Crown. He indicated that at that point the arrears were \$3.25 million. This has never been denied and I would like to have it confirmed. Indeed, I would like to know what is the total unpaid mineral taxes of the ACR right up until the time they handed these lands back. I submit that the argument—that they were going out to survey, and this was a fair deal, and they were spending some money on the surveys—is not valid.

If I own land and I am subject to a land tax to The Department of Lands and Forests, what money I want to spend on it for purposes of developing that land is my business, but this does not free me from paying the tax. This is, in effect, that deal that Mr. Frost made with the ACR: "If you go ahead now and find out whether you want to keep it, we will continue to wink at the fact that you are not paying your taxes."

An incredible kind of proposition. If the little fellow attempted to do that, he would have the land taken away from him in double-quick time. But if it is a big corpora-

tion with a lot of influence with this government, they get away with it.

**Mr. McKeough:** Oh no, no. The hon. member goes too far.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not know what the point of the protest is. The fact of the matter is they have not paid their tax and they are liable to it.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I am constantly amazed at the touchiness of these people over here when you put your finger on the sore spot. If it is a little person, you will really go after the little fellow—

**Mr. McKeough:** When the hon. member starts talking about the little people, we get a little annoyed, just a little annoyed.

**An hon. member:** That is why there are only eight over there.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, just wait until the next election, the hon. member may find there will be a lot more.

However, Mr. Chairman, I have asked my question, the hon. Minister has indicated he is going to answer it and I trust that before too long he will. If perchance he forgets, I will ask him before the orders of the day before the session ends.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** All these mining rights—nine and a half townships—have now been surrendered. All but three are open for staking. The delay is caused by some confused descriptions in some grants made by ACR to private companies. That is the information I have now; I did not know whether it would be any good to the hon. member or not. If there is anything further, I will get it for him.

**Mr. MacDonald:** My question—I repeat—is what are the arrears in mineral taxes to the ACR?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Yes.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Mr. Chairman, last year we discussed the matter of a fuller utilization of our resources now limited by our provincial park restrictions. You will recall the interim report of the select committee on mining. It has recommended that extensive geological and geophysical surveys be undertaken prior to the laying out of boundaries for new provincial parks, and that efforts be made to

locate them in tracts of low mineralization. I spoke about this a week or two ago on the occasion of the estimates of The Department of Lands and Forests and I got agreement or a measure of agreement from that hon. Minister (Mr. Roberts). If I can get something like a measure of agreement from this hon. Minister, there will be nothing to stop us.

While this is most desirable and should prevent this limiting of our future possibilities in these areas, it does unlock the untold minerals presently within existing parks. Similar surveys should be made of established parks to discover where minerals are located within their boundaries. If it is the government's considered wish that no mining be carried on in provincial parks, such an investigation should be undertaken, while we still have sufficient ground to alter these boundaries without lessening the size and scope or the beauty of these parks. If we wait, however, till later when we have to uncover these minerals because all our alternate deposits have been utilized, by that time our civilization will have moved up to the boundaries of our parks and there will be no space left for them to be saved.

Mr. Chairman, let us find out now where our mineral resources are located while we have time to preserve parkland areas for our descendants. I would like the hon. Minister to comment on this very important item.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** We are in complete agreement with the hon. member. We agree, though, that park areas should be geologized before the park boundaries are set. I think that just taking a great big area and marking it for parks is one thing, let us geologize it first and say "All right, go ahead." I do not mean that we have any control over taking land that is wanted for parks but we just like to tell the public how much mineral wealth there is and let them make the decision themselves. I got into that before and I must say I do not want to get into it again.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. Minister had better watch out, there is a Cabinet policy on that.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I know there is, but we agree that before a big park area is taken it would be a wise thing—and it does not take very long—to geologize it. That does not say it is going to be made into a mining site or anything. But I think that is sensible. We should know what is there.

**Mr. Farquhar:** Just one further question, Mr. Chairman. I am still wondering about

the hon. Minister's policy, sir, in connection with existing parks, and surveys and mineralization tests in connection with existing parks. Is the hon. Minister actively pursuing such policy at the moment?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I must say that very definitely there is no mining in parks.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The sucker season is closed.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** That is right.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, gravel pits come under this vote, do they not? May I ask the hon. Minister if there is a shortage of gravel in southwestern Ontario, because I have a comment from a Dr. Norman McLeod, who states that—and I am quoting him:

A whole 95-mile section of Ontario's Macdonald-Cartier Freeway had to be paved with concrete because there was not enough gravel for the usual kind of asphalt pavement.

This was southwestern Ontario.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Not to our knowledge. We have not had any complaints but I would appreciate the hon. member sending that letter over to our department, if he cares to.

**Mr. Newman:** I will send it over right now, Mr. Chairman.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Very well, fine.

Vote 1206 agreed to.

On vote 1207:

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I notice that the hon. Minister previously said that the amount for mining and access roads, had been brought down from \$1 million to \$500,000, because of the fact that Ottawa had pulled out on its contribution specifically to that area. But on the other hand we are aware that Ottawa has given a general fund to each province and the province itself can decide where it puts that amount. I would feel, sir, that the hon. Minister should be—and I am sure he is—aware that unless there is a building up of access and mining roads, it means it is extremely difficult for the development of many of these mines. Ottawa, I think, has shown the interest in this programme. As I understand it, the reason why it pulled out of the programme and gave a general revenue was because it was hard to have a formula to make it fair for all the provinces.

I do not need to tell the hon. Minister that prospectors often have to transport supplies and labour over a difficult terrain and all this adds to the cost. Until they can get the property to the production stage they have to carry these costs themselves.

There have been some shortcomings in the application of this programme, but it has at least eased the financial burdens of new mining projects and to reduce the support for this vote. I am sure the hon. Minister must have had some thoughts about this, because I think it will indicate to the people in the north, that they may feel it shows a lack of understanding of their problems in developing their resources. You can look at the development of mines in years gone by. The Canadian Pacific opened up the Sudbury area in 1883 and the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway exposed silver cobalt ore near Cobalt in 1903. This is a history that I am sure the hon. Minister is very well aware of. The access provided by the latter railway—and I am talking of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway—the access provided by the latter railway was a major assistance to the gold discoveries of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake areas. I know that airplanes play a major role today.

But on the other hand, while the southern part of northern Ontario is served by some 4,000 miles of railways and 16,000 miles of roads, most of these would be nonexistent but for the mines and our forest industry. While these roads are primarily designed to help the mining and forest industries, I think we will all agree they have been a major blessing to local industry, to sportsmen, to tourists and so on. But many more roads are needed to develop the north, to bring it to its full potential and roads will pay back, bring in revenue. Quebec has found that it has been necessary to have a full programme of access roads and mine roads in order to be paying to produce and get the product out. Other provinces have done similarly.

I think it is time that this province, Mr. Chairman, through you to the hon. Minister, had a programme, an aggressive programme in which it was going to invest in roads and in access roads and construction of mining roads. I would frankly suggest that it would be a very good idea for this province to consider something like \$10 million, which is going to be allocated for this purpose and I could see that it not only comes through your ministry, but that you might have the areas, for example of The Departments

of Mines, of Tourism and Information, of Agriculture, and Lands and Forests; all getting together on this programme, a \$10 million programme. Such a committee, made up of Ministers, including yourself with your department, could investigate the merits of opening the northern areas and to cover all aspects.

I say this, because living in the southern part of Ontario, I am aware of the fact that when you move to the north and look at it, and you see the concentration of industry here, the growing need for agriculture, and of the decreasing amount of agricultural land in southern Ontario, I am aware that there has got to be a new approach to the opening of the north.

Now, I know that the hon. Minister has this same feeling, he has a pride in the area that he comes from. I would hope his pride might be shown in practice, by such an approach as saying, "All right, we are putting \$10 million into mining and access roads, in order that we can really push for the full potential of the great northland."

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: I could not agree more than I do with you. We now have half a million dollars in our budget this year, and I know that the hon. Mr. Lang and the hon. Mr. Pepin, the new Minister of Mines for the Dominion government feel the way you and I do, but they have completed their obligations in some of the other provinces. It was a 50-50 basis; mine access roads, they called it. They have completed the programme there and they just said, "Well, that is it," seeing what the provinces would come back with. We immediately got in touch with them about our north that you spoke of and the road from Pickle Crow which is just partly done, and other things, and I think we have a meeting of our group with the Dominion Ministers very shortly and I am very hopeful that we can—I would not say, I do not think we can get up to \$10 million, but we will certainly get back to our million and perhaps more, because I think they are aware in Ottawa, as well as we are, of the necessity for opening up the north and the best way to do it is with access roads. We have many mining properties in the area east of Red Lake, but in that same northern area, that is just crying for roads, they have big ore bodies that are known and that would probably come into production if a road were built.

I thoroughly agree with you and that is what we are doing about it, and I might say we are getting co-operation.

**Mr. Thompson:** Could I ask, Mr. Chairman, through you, the hon. Minister: As I understand it, although Ottawa pulled out of the 50-50 basis, they still give you a general grant which would be equivalent to the 50-50?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** No, nothing.

**Mr. Thompson:** They do not?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Not now. Now they have not said a definite "no," but we have not been back to them since that last decision was made.

**Mr. Thompson:** In other words, they pulled out on their 50 per cent share and did not replace it with a general grant to you?

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** That is right.

**Mr. Thompson:** I do not blame you for striving to get something from them.

Vote 1207 agreed to.

**Mr. Chairman:** This concludes the estimates of The Department of Mines.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR (continued)

On vote 906:

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** May I ask of the hon. Minister the results of the inquest held in the city of Windsor on the accident on a construction site back about two weeks ago, or am I a little too vague for the hon. Minister?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** No, I would be glad to get that information.

**Mr. Newman:** Will it require quite a bit of time, Mr. Minister?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, we do not have the results of the inquest here but I would be glad to get it from the files and send it to you.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, then, may I simply bring out a few points concerning the accident in the meantime, Mr. Minister, and the comments of the coroner in the case itself? The coroner, sir, was a Dr. J. M. Schulde. His comment is—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Do you have a copy of the inquest?

**Mr. Newman:** No, not at all. I simply have a newspaper report, Mr. Minister, and

it could be anything at all. His report is that The Construction Safety Act appears to be sadly lacking. Then again, the building commissioner for the city, Mr. Patrick McGuire mentions the fact that The Construction Safety Act as it now stands, does not include enough specific information or standards for barricade construction. He said the Act protects workmen on the site but does not go far enough in protecting the public outside the fences. The accident under discussion is where a Mr. Hop Lee, a 76-year-old Chinese gentleman, was killed when one of the barricades blew over and collapsed on top of him.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I might say that it is not the intention of the legislation to have any omission with respect to barricades, but when I get the coroner's report—what was the name of the deceased workman?

**Mr. Newman:** The man was Hop Lee, 594 Pitt street west, Windsor.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Hop Lee. Well, at the same time as we are looking at that and reporting to you, we will look at the Act and give you the authority for barricades.

**Mr. Newman:** Right; thank you, Mr. Minister.

There is one other that I do have on this. Is this department involved in the inspection of rides for concessions? One year ago I asked this concerning amusement rides and whether the department was going to inspect amusement rides and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts), in his comment on it, said it was outside the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities and was to be left to the municipalities.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is under the authority of The Municipal Act—in other words, to permit a municipality to enact that type of bylaw control. I might say the whole matter of the amusement rides inspection is under review by the department.

**Mr. Newman:** That is right, Mr. Minister. On October 15—first, I better go back to the case, the accident itself. It took place on the island, Bob-lo island—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I am aware of it.

**Mr. Newman:**—and there was one youth killed immediately, killed on the spot, and several others very seriously injured; and, if I am not mistaken, one died later. Had

there been provincial inspection, rather than municipal type of inspection—the town of Bob-lo, or the town of Amherstburg, has no provision for the inspection of such rides. Were this left to the provincial authorities, I do not think this type of accident would have happened.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I cannot quite agree with the proposition you advance, for the following reasons: Amusement rides are not operated on any regular basis. They are operated by way of a concession, and the arrangements are made with the municipality, in the first instance, usually in conjunction with a fair, some local agricultural exhibition, or something of that nature; and the logic of the thing is that where the control does lie is when the arrangement or contract is made with the amusement operators by the local fair authorities or by the local municipalities.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, was the hon. Minister requested by the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) to provide inspection in the case of this accident on Bob-lo island? One of the press reports mentions that: "Wishart calls on Rowntree—Attorney General orders copy of Bob-lo report." And he was apparently going to confer with the hon. Minister of Labour in the hope of overcoming such future incidents.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We have had discussions with the hon. Attorney General with respect to legislation and whichever authority might take it. Any decision as to taking jurisdiction would be made by The Department of Labour.

**Mr. Newman:** Is the hon. Minister changing his mind now as to whether this should be left with the municipality or to the provincial authorities in a case like this? We are talking of an island a bit remote from the municipality of Amherstburg.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I cannot say anything other than my answer to the hon. member a moment or so ago. Under the present law, it is permissible for a municipality, pursuant to the provisions of The Municipal Act, to enact its own control on legislation. We have a proposal before us which I—

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, if I did not appear to be paying any attention to the hon. Minister—I certainly was paying attention, but my colleague to my right is directly involved in this, too, because it happens to be in his area.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I will just take one jury report, which was the jury report on the death of Maestro Pietro, a construction man who had been killed by a crane. The jury was in Toronto when Dr. Shulman—and there were these recommendations which the jury suggested:

1. Higher fines for breaches of The Construction Safety Act;
2. More safety inspection on construction jobs—

I am reading from the *Telegram* of January 12, and it goes on to say that:

—the reason for more safety inspectors is that tests have indicated inspectors have 65 to 70 jobs a month to check on, more stop-work orders, better co-ordination of inspections, charges to be laid automatically after two stop-orders are issued.

And then it went on about qualified crane assistants in this particular death.

I know that the hon. Minister as well as everyone in this assembly is concerned about the number of construction deaths. I think we all took satisfaction that this year there were fewer deaths, I understand, than last year, although there were more accidents.

But my concern is that—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think it is in reverse—

**Mr. Thompson:** Pardon?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There are fewer accidents, but they seem to be more serious.

**Mr. Thompson:** But were there more deaths? I thought they were down some 430—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Slightly less, slightly fewer.

**Mr. Thompson:** Yes. I think we all have a concern that municipal inspectors in many cases are not trained sufficiently and I know that the hon. Minister has men from his department—I understand—last year he told us that he had 16 who were going around to confer with municipal inspectors. I talked to several municipalities and in one case, and it is a city, it has been explained to me that one of The Department of Labour representatives goes out and talks to a group of municipal inspectors. In this particular city he talked to one. He felt that he had given him advice and that he was trained to a certain standard and then it was suggested to

the one that had been trained—the municipal one—that he talk to others down the line.

When we think of the number of deaths that come from construction and the fact that as we look at the progress taking place and look at buildings—aware that perhaps there could be a death with a building—this should be a prime consideration of the government and I raise this question: Is the hon. Minister satisfied with the municipalities having the inspectors themselves, or does he feel that the province should take over this whole role of inspection even though it would cost more and that it requires having a very large staff?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** In the broad picture across the province, I would have to say that I am pleased with respect to the municipal arrangements that exist. I do not think that I could ever take the position, nor would anyone in the House take the position that we are completely satisfied.

I do not think that in this area of safety, any of us are satisfied at any given moment about the whole picture. It is a very difficult situation and one of the factors which exists is, as you know, responsibility on the part of the employer. The fines have been raised to \$5,000 from \$1,000 and I think that was a move in the right direction.

I do not think that fines are the whole answer to this situation; there is also a responsibility on the part of the workman himself and this becomes, after a death, a reluctance to name a worker as being the author of his own downfall—if I can put it that way—but the fact is that in many of these instances, there is a high degree of carelessness involved on the part of the workmen and that gets back to the question of constant education.

Now to the subject the hon. leader of the Opposition raised. Substantial progress has been made with respect to the municipalities and their inspection. Conditions and construction expansion vary substantially from municipality to municipality.

In the Metro area here in Toronto, the respective municipalities carry out this function and I would find it difficult to agree that 65 assignments to an inspector per month was an undue burden. That would work out roughly at two a day and they are not all large; he might be able to do three, four or five of the smaller ones a day and spend perhaps a whole day on the larger efforts.

On the question of the argument between provincial versus municipal inspection, you

will recall that construction, by its very nature, leads to increased assessment and taxes in the hands of the municipality.

Now there has been a much greater interest, and we are approaching an almost total control of this subject-matter through the hands of the municipalities. The past year has shown that several areas which tended to hold out with respect to the appointment of inspectors have now gone ahead. Particularly in this past three or four months—since about December 1—a number of municipalities, the bulk of them, have now completed their obligations and are co-operating in the scheme. As a matter of fact, there are now some 250 municipal inspectors across the whole province.

There are a number of arguments that I could advance on this debate—I do not mean this debate here; I mean the point of municipal versus provincial inspection. But I think we are at the point where we are getting better kinds of people; we are getting people who are interested in their work from a safety point of view; they are motivated, if I might use the word, on a “selfless” type basis and I would think the results of the training and scheme of these inspectors will come to fruition during the coming year.

It is not an easy subject.

**Mr. Thompson:** I am thinking of an area in my own riding, in a sense. On the other hand, there are a number of people from various areas of Europe who came over to Canada and their opportunities are in the construction industry. They speak possibly one or two languages—I am thinking of Italians and Portuguese particularly. What methods does The Department of Labour take to ensure that safety regulations are understood by these groups?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, first, the city of Toronto, being your present municipality, has announced an extension and an increase in the number of its inspectors. This took place in the last one or two months.

The pamphlets and material are printed in languages other than English, but the most effective and immediate form of control in this area rests in seeing that the foreman on the job is, shall we say, bi-lingual, whether it be Italian and English, or whatever other language or native tongue might be, that the foreman should speak both languages and be able to interpret to the men who work immediately under him, the form of direct communication. I think it is the one step that is the easiest to accomplish.

**Mr. Thompson:** Could I just follow on this? I am thinking of the construction that is going to take place this spring. Is there any school for foremen, or how do you get to the foremen?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The construction safety association has classes that deal with this area. It is a programme that has been established and if it is not under way, it should be under way at this moment.

**Mr. Thompson:** Could you give us any number, or any indication of the number who will be attending that?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** They hope that the first class which is to start will have at least 40 to begin with.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Chairman, the hon. leader of the Opposition has asked the questions I had in mind regarding the inspection, except this, that I would like the hon. Minister to express an opinion as to the adequacy of the inspection on the large highway construction jobs now being undertaken in the province.

He knows the problem, it has been raised here year after year, where municipalities are responsible for the inspection, and yet with the increase of provincial inspection staff, it might well be that by now the provincial inspectors are taking more and more charge of these large constructions on the cloverleafs of the provincial highways.

If this is the case, perhaps the hon. Minister could let us know. There is no doubt that many of the municipalities are greatly concerned about the extra burden that this kind of inspection is placing on them. Highway 401 is moving back and forth, and perhaps the hon. Minister could—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I understand the problem, Mr. Chairman, and arrangements were made for The Department of Highways to establish a safety inspection branch of its own with respect to construction of highways, so that the local municipality would be relieved of that burden.

**Mr. Young:** That has already taken place, Mr. Minister?

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** Mr. Chairman, I just raise one or two points. First, I will stay with the safety and technical services section. I have a point or two on the next one, the board of examiners of operating engineers, but I noticed in the press of March 30, in the *Hamilton Spectator* that:

Many machine shops in rooms of the

Oakville-Trafalgar high school are dangerous, obsolete and should be scrapped, as they belong in the last century, trustee John Czepinka said at a special meeting of the Oakville board of education last night.

I would think that the department have checked into this particular incident. I would think that there may be many cases of this nature across the province, because of the fact that for years and years there have been technical schools with machine equipment in, particularly in the machine shop occupation and in the woodworking shops.

I wonder if the hon. Minister would tell us how long it has been since the technical schools, those that have been in operation for many years, have been inspected and brought up to date with the modern safety techniques?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, Mr. Chairman, the inspection of technical schools, having in mind schoolrooms and classrooms with equipment, whether it is woodworking or machine tools, comes entirely under the jurisdiction and control of The Department of Education and their inspectors, not The Department of Labour.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister would be good enough to explain this to me? I have a number of constituents, and some of them have expressed this concern, they are working people who go out on the construction jobs.

They are happy to get a job. They said on several occasions they have seen where there has been some dangerous practice, whether it was lumber with nails in it, or something. But they are fearful of being too critical to the boss, because they will not be on the job, they think, if they make a criticism.

What is the approach for a man who comes out and needs a job and sees some indication of what he thinks would be a danger? Does he have to report to the boss on this, or what procedure can he do and still retain his job?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** He could go to his local member, who in turn might call me, or the department, and we would immediately take action on it. Or he can make a direct complaint to the department himself. We have frequent letters from workmen with respect to working conditions, and in making the inspection we endeavour to refer the matter to the municipality, and in a discreet way, so that there is no need for questioning to the workman himself.

I think we have to do that type of thing

on complaints. I understand the point you raise about the reticence, based on some degree of fear of retaliation, which I would hope the workman would get out of his mind at as early a time as possible.

**Mr. Thompson:** I appreciate the answer of the hon. Minister. Unfortunately, even though I like to think I am well known in the riding, I am not that well known that every workman who thinks that some hazardous situation would come to me, and I am not that available at all times. But is there information that gets right down to this grass root level?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Oh, yes!

**Mr. Thompson:** In what way?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think there is an element. Certain newly arrived Canadians in this country have come from other countries where the position of anyone exercising discipline or authority, like a police officer or inspector type of situation, creates a reluctance on the part of the workman or the person, to make the complaint in the first place.

I think that time alone is something that will cure this. But bear in mind that we also, and through the municipalities, would come to know those particular contractors who have a pattern of reckless conduct, or disregard for the safety rules. There is no question that municipalities or ourselves try to keep an eye on those in particular.

**Mr. Thompson:** May I ask the hon. Minister this as well. I am taking the other side of the coin, for I have talked to some employers who say that one of their problems is they adhere to safety regulations and they are very concerned about getting any blot on their record. But their problem, they say, is with the employees, and they have suggested to me that if an employee abuses the safety regulations, does not wear a hat or certain kind of boots, they do not want to fire the man, but they feel that there should be some fine for him. If he is obviously jeopardizing his life, and the lives of his companions and the reputation of the company, there should be something to check him.

What would be your opinion on this?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think at that point it is the direct responsibility of the employer, to set aside enough time to conduct an educational programme with respect to safety. I think that is part of the construction effort.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall 906 carry?

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Mr. Chairman, just one point of information. I was interested in the hon. Minister's comments about the fact that he had undertaken responsibility of the inspection of highway projects.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, The Department of Highways.

**Mr. Nixon:** And the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) has responsibility for safety inspection in schools. Since the agriculture industry has come under the workmen's compensation jurisdiction, is there any plan for a safety programme in the agriculture industry?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There will be a programme instituted, as a matter of fact, as soon as the weather breaks, and we can get into the country and it is convenient for everyone. It will be a combination of workmen's compensation board, safety people, plus a safety group in The Department of Agriculture. There is apparently a volunteer group of farmers involved in this, sir, and this will be a new setup and we will try to put together a programme that will meet the situation.

**Mr. Nixon:** The volunteer farmer group mentioned is fairly well recognized in a good many counties and they might be quite helpful in this.

Does the hon. Minister have any authority for safety inspections in agriculture?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, now that they are under the provisions of The Compensation Act, there is ample authority for inspection in the Act.

**Mr. Thompson:** What is the inducement for the 40 foremen who are going to attend this safety construction class? Will they get certain recognition by the province for having attended the class? Do they get any inducement by being paid to attend the class?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is run by the construction safety association, on a volunteer basis but in co-operation with the contractors.

**Mr. Thompson:** Does the province give any encouragement? I am thinking of either a medal or something else.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There is \$15,000 put forth for this.

**Mr. Thompson:** But to the individual. Forty is a very small number—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There will be reimbursement towards travelling expenses, and since the employer is involved he will pay the wages.

**Mr. Thompson:** I just want to follow on this because I know the hon. Minister is aware how important this is. Forty seems a very small number in this city to be taking courses.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Not when you consider that it is the first class of this type. You see, this is something that is just starting. Already there are many employers with safety classes of their own volition, right on the job, and part of the work week is spent on safety. There are many employers who spend time each day at the beginning of a shift on this subject. It would be my hope that we will eventually achieve that standard with respect to all employers, where they will have a safety programme and will spend 15 or 20 minutes or half an hour, whatever is required, to make the point. There should be a point-a-day programme, or a point-a-meeting-a-week—something of this sort as a built-in part of the employment relationship.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, could I ask the hon. Minister—I am looking at the apartment houses being built around Toronto, the type of contract when they build one or two apartments. What kind of encouragement is given; does he follow up on safety regulations? I do not want to put it "satisfied," because we are never satisfied—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** This is the function of the construction safety association under the workmen's compensation board, to deal with employers. They have their men on the road, inspecting on a continuous permanent basis, and they try to explain to these contractors that it is in their interest, from an employer's point of view, to avoid accidents. And it will cut their compensation costs and avoid penalties under the Act, and matters of that sort.

So the construction safety association is the one that is responsible for this new programme that you have seen on television—"short clips" I think they are called. This is just one aspect of trying to bring this message home. But their real job in the CSA—or construction safety association—is to see that these employers take the steps necessary to avoid accidents by way of some kind of a programme.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister, I had many calls a few weeks ago regarding the long delay in the issuing of

new certificates from the board of examiners in relation to two areas—The Operating Engineers Act, which covers that stationary and hoisting, and also the electrician's certificate. I was in touch with the Deputy Minister and he explained the delay quite satisfactorily to me. I informed the boys who seemed to have some worry about the delay. Of course, the reasons were that the review board was sitting and waiting for the proclamation of the new Act.

But, after I advised them of the delay, which seemed very reasonable, I had several calls afterwards in regard to the letter they received from the board. I might just read it to the hon. Minister so that he can explain the part that they were concerned about. I might say this letter was to myself, in my own application for my licence, and I am also a little concerned about it.

Dear Sir:

Re issue of 1966 certificate under The Operating Engineers Act, 1965.

We acknowledge receipt of the prescribed fee and completed application for the 1966 renewal of your certificate of competency in hoisting, No. 1717.

Due to the impending proclamation of The Operating Engineers Act, 1965, and the preparation of new regulations for that new Act, there will be a lapse of time before you receive your certificate. However, in due course your 1966 certificate will be sent to the home address shown on your application unless we advise you to the contrary.

This letter should be retained in case it may be useful to you as evidence of its contents.

Now, the part of the letter that caused some concern is in the paragraph which says, "However, in due course, your 1966 certificate will be sent to the home address shown on your application unless we advise you to the contrary."

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think the explanation with respect to that involves a couple of points. First, I think the sentence, if I heard the reading correctly—I just wish there was more time to look at some of the details—I would have been inclined, had I been writing that letter, to have added one more sentence to say, "In the meantime, your present 1965 certificate is valid," because that is the intention.

**Mr. Gisborn:** I thank the hon. Minister, but I think another sentence should be added

also, that "It will not in any case be necessary for you to have a re-examination," because this is what they are concerned with.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It will not be necessary, but I think the point there about the possibility that a certificate would not issue only relates to the area where maybe a certificate will not be required in the future—in which case there would be a refund of the fee.

**Mr. Gisborn:** That is the clarification I wished, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** Mr. Chairman, under this vote: We have in this province many silos being built for corn storage and also for grain storage. Is there any change in the safety regulations for the construction of these silos?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, this was dealt with at the committee on labour a year ago, early in March of 1965. If I remember, the change in the principle involved in it was that there would be no interference with any farmer or his family or neighbours having a bee or a co-operative effort to erect a farm building. But if the job was carried on by a contractor, who was in business as a contractor, then the rules must be complied with strictly because he is a professional builder.

**Mr. Newman:** I do not know whether I am under the right vote or not, but is the department contemplating setting up licensing and standards for TV repair?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That was under apprenticeship, but to answer the hon. member's question, that item is under discussion in the department.

**Mr. Newman:** I thank the hon. Minister. The next is: How often are outdoor elevators inspected?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** What type of elevator would that be?

**Mr. Newman:** The elevators referred to are those at the golf courses in the Toronto area.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is at least once a year.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, the press report that I have concerns the failure of six out of seven outdoor elevators tested in the Toronto area golf courses. In fact, there was a fatality involved. Mr. Lancaster was the

one who died, and the jury decided that Mr. Lancaster died from injuries suffered when the machine crashed because of a lack of proper maintenance, inadequate testing and checking of safety devices by The Department of Labour, the Turnbull Elevator Company and the golf club. The Department of Labour was involved as one of the three parties that were lax.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I am sorry to say that that report was correct.

**Mr. Newman:** That is very good to hear, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Thompson:** I would like, on the construction basis—as I understand it, in some of the new buildings there are new methods of building, new procedures, and I wonder: Does The Department of Labour demand certain regulations or certain checks have to be made prior to use of new methods in buildings?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Would the hon. leader of the Opposition give me an example?

**Mr. Thompson:** I am thinking of new concrete approaches.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The use of concrete and slab floors—reinforced concrete floors—today is commonplace. There is the situation that took place last week in Ottawa where—just to illustrate the point without reference to the file—the floor gave way and collapsed. When it fell it took two floors below it with it, and the weight and the pressure of the collapse of the upper floor broke the floor below and went through two floors.

This type of thing—and I will speak for myself as a layman—would certainly have the appearance of them proceeding too quickly with that concrete; but I do not want to say more than that on a personal basis, because we are awaiting a full report on the Ottawa situation. But that, to me, should never have happened.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, has the hon. Minister considered—I am a layman in this, as well, and I do not know the background of the Ottawa situation and I am not talking on that particularly, but I understand that architectural plans can be drawn up and approved by the municipalities and then changes can take place on the construction site, which could cause disaster. But in some cases there is no professional person or professionally qualified engineer or builder and I wonder—there is just a concern on this—where you can make changes, after a profes-

sional architect and engineer have designed a building—some changes, as I understand it, can be made which could result in disaster.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Before a building starts, it might be said, generally, that all large buildings must require the approval of the engineering branch of The Department of Labour. May I then refer to the hon. member's earlier questions having to do with changing materials and methods. I would have to say that those changes would be something that would be constantly before the engineering branch of the department. There are some 31 in the staff in that branch.

**Mr. Thompson:** On any major—and I presume that if it is just a home being built or an addition being put on to it, that that is something up to the local municipality, but I am thinking of major construction work. Initially it is approved by the hon. Minister's department; then, if they decide to make some innovations do they have to go back to the department for approval?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There is an inspection factor with respect to this matter of changing plans.

**Mr. Thompson:** So, for any change they would have to come back for approval?

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, the question I want to raise is: Is there a particular way of payment to the pressure-welding inspectors? Do they get paid so much per test, or is it a straight salary?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think it is a straight salary. There is an area where there is a collective sort of fee charged by the department. When an inspector goes to a plant—let us say we think of a single unit—to inspect, there is a certain fee. But if there are 100 units all ready for inspection, there is a discount—if I could put it that way—but it has nothing to do with the inspector's remuneration; it is by salary.

**Mr. Gisborn:** That will explain one of the concerns of the boys.

I want to raise the question of what is happening in the Stelco plant. They have what they call the co-operative weight study programme, which has been in effect since 1952. They have trades, and they have what are called assigned maintenance groups, and the welders fall into an assigned maintenance group.

They are given a test by the company—a prearranged test between the company and the union. The union, of course, do not have

as much to say about it as they would like, but nevertheless the test is there and they can fall into three categories: starter, immediate, and first class. When they qualify for first class, they then are considered by the company to be a pressure-welder; but the problem they are having in the plant is that, with only a few hours' notice, they can be asked to take their government test. The inspector then comes in and gives them their pressure-welding test. Where the question arose—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** When the hon. member says "the test," he means—

**Mr. Gisborn:** Performance test.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** —the workman's qualification test, not the pressure vessel or the thing he is working on.

**Mr. Gisborn:** I think it is properly called a performance test. He has to do a weld around a pipe which takes in all aspects of that type of welding and the beams have to be of uniform nature and he has to do the overhead welding.

What raised the problem is that some were not passed by the government inspector and the company then immediately cut them down to intermediate rate which was, at that time, five cents an hour, but is now seven and a half cents an hour; but it also changed their status in the department because they were no longer first class.

We have had many arguments over this. I think there have been cases arbitrated and we have not been able to find a solution. We think that it is unfair that when they have the test by the company, and the company is satisfied, the only argument the company gives is that they have no alternative but to say that these men cannot do this job because the government inspector has declared that they have not carried out the performance on the test.

Of course, I have heard it presented in arbitration cases by the union, and it has not been denied too strongly, that the test given by the inspector is one that would almost be 100 per cent performance. I think you will find from inspectors that this kind of test does not prevail in almost any kind of a job; that a much lesser performance would be classified as passable under The Welder Tests Act.

As I say, they have to take this test on short notice and it depends on the condition of the chap in the morning. If he has been up late or is anxious over the test when he

is called to take it, and his hands are not just as steady as they might be—all this sort of thing disrupts his whole performance. I would ask the hon. Minister and his department to take it under consideration. I feel that if they could make some leeway in this situation, the company would be as happy as the union would be.

The union has been able to negotiate, since the first demotions, a second chance. If they fail the first one, they can immediately call for another test at some time or other; but when the chap calls for his test they cannot always get the inspector and, again, he is called on short notice to take his performance test.

I would ask the department to look into this situation and to talk it over with the inspectors in this particular plant with specific regard to the welder pressure performance testing.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I should be glad to do that.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask if the transportation of workmen is covered in this section?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, that has nothing to do with The Department of Labour; that would have to do with the use of highways or commercial vehicles.

**Mr. Newman:** We are primarily interested in the safety of the worker himself, so I do not see how it would come under The Department of Highways. Surely, it would come under this vote, would it not, Mr. Chairman?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I might tell the hon. member that we are interested in it, and we are looking at the whole subject of the transportation of workmen. We would get close to it in the sense of workmen's compensation, because there could be a liability there and the workmen may not be covered on their way to work, according to the terms of their employment. But there is no statutory coverage with respect to our department.

**Mr. Newman:** Well then, may I suggest to the hon. Minister that he provide some type of legislation to cover workmen being transported by gang truck? The international railway brotherhood has presented a fairly comprehensive brief that lists 13 different points concerning the transportation of workmen and these sound very reasonable; I would commend them to the department's attention.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, I have just talked to some of my colleagues and we have quite a lot of business to deal with in this vote, and I wonder if we are going to recognize the usual adjournment time?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think we should go on for a little while tonight. I gave way at the request of the Opposition today. We might go until 11 o'clock: I do not think that is unreasonable. I hope you will agree to that.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister stated in his introductory remarks that, with regard to the industrial safety branch, it has set new records in all its sections. The number of inspections carried out, he said, were significantly larger than in any previous year, as was the volume of plans for commercial and industrial structures, equipment and processes, examined by the engineering section. Then he went on to refer to the new regulations for grain elevators and also detailed requirements for punch presses.

I want to go back just to the first part of what I have read, Mr. Chairman: "The number of inspections carried out was significantly larger than in any previous year." Now could the hon. Minister give us some details as to the inspection programme that is carried out?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** This current year will show some 60,000 inspections as against some 54,000.

**Mr. Bryden:** Excuse me, does the hon. Minister mean the calendar year or—I know your annual report—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The fiscal year ending March 31. The one just past.

**Mr. Bryden:** How many will it show?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It will be about 60,000, as against the previous year of 54,471.

**Mr. Bryden:** Now, I think in your annual report, you normally break these down into primary inspections and follow-ups. How does it break down on that basis?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I will have to get those figures for you, of the breakdown. I just have the totals. It might be of interest, so that when I refer to 1965, I am referring to not just the year end, I am referring to year end of March 31, 1965.

In 1964 for instance, there were 54,118 inspections, involving 27,475 directions to

employers of matters requiring attention or change by the employer.

In the year 1965, the number of inspections increased rather slightly, to 54,471, but the number of directions to employers increased to 41,152.

Now I said that in the current year, or in the year ended 1966, March 31, that the figure would be about 60,000. This was arrived at in this fashion; that for the nine months up to December 31, 1965, there were 45,336 inspections, so if you took a third of that and continued, you would have the 1966—

**Mr. Bryden:** How many directions in that period?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Up to the nine months, there were 40,514, almost as many directions in the nine months as there were in the entire 12 months the year previous.

**Mr. Bryden:** I take it that these directions would—let me put it this way, that there could be several directions arising out of one inspection, in other words, it would not follow that there was a direction out of almost every inspection?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, that would be true.

**Mr. Bryden:** Now, would the hon. Minister have the breakdown to December 31, 1965, as between primary inspections and follow-ups?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, but I will get that.

**Mr. Bryden:** You have not got that. How many inspectors does the hon. Minister now have on his staff?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Eighty-five!

**Mr. Bryden:** How does that compare with the two preceding years? It appears to me to be up quite a bit, but I am just not familiar with the figures.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well now, with respect to industrial training, for instance, —we are on safety, are we?

**Mr. Bryden:** At the moment I was just talking about factory inspection, or industrial safety, I guess you now call it.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, in the year ended March 31, 1964, there were 55 inspectors. In the year ended March 31, 1965,

there were 81 and in the year ended March 31, 1966, 85.

**Mr. Bryden:** That is certainly improvement and I can see why it is possible to increase the number of inspections.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** This might be of interest in this whole situation. Going back to all of the inspectors, whether they be dealing with labour standards, industrial training, safety and technical services, in 1961 there were—and I have six figures that I think you might be interested in—in 1961 they totalled 135.

**Mr. Bryden:** That is all categories of inspectors?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** All categories.

In 1962—151; 1963—165; 1964—213; 1965—305; and 1966—330.

Now the point I would like to draw your attention to is that from 1963 until 1965, which is within the term of my present portfolio, the number of inspectors has been doubled.

**Mr. Bryden:** As a matter of fact, I realize that and I think I have on previous occasions told the hon. Minister that in my opinion more has been done in this department during the time the hon. Minister has been in office, than in the 20 years preceding it, and I think this reveals itself very clearly.

The hon. gentleman who just issued his applause—and I agree with him, I think it is merited—he did not used to tender any applause at all when I used to blast the predecessors of this hon. Minister, for their almost total failure to do anything.

But this hon. Minister has certainly increased the inspection staff in all fields. I think that is most necessary and I commend him for it.

But I would like to get back to the industrial safety inspectors. Am I right in now calling them industrial safety inspectors, they used to be factory inspectors?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes.

**Mr. Bryden:** I take it they are now industrial safety inspectors. Do they have any other duties, as they used to have, in addition to inspecting to ensure safe operation of various types of industrial processes?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is confined now to the specific function of industrial safety. They would not touch minimum wages, or—

**Mr. Bryden:** Or hours of work, as they used to? That comes under the industrial standards branch! Well, again I would say that this is progress, but I would still like to call attention to the fact, Mr. Chairman, that it is estimated that during the fiscal year just completed, there will have been approximately 60,000 inspections. These will have been carried out by 85 inspectors which means that there will—unless my arithmetic is wrong, and if it is wrong I am sure the hon. Minister will correct me—that there will have been an average of a little over 700 inspections per inspector per year.

When one allows for the fact that 104 days are taken out for Saturdays and Sundays and there are a few holidays on top of that, that means that these inspectors are doing about three inspections per day. Now, is my arithmetic correct there, does that follow?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I think the hon. member's arithmetic is correct, but I think we would have to qualify that by pointing out that some inspections might only take a very few minutes. There are other inspections of larger plants that might require a whole week.

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, I was going to say that myself. I could hardly believe there would be any that would take only a few minutes, but I can certainly believe that there may be some that would take a week or even more than a week.

I would be awfully surprised if one inspector could do an adequate job on, shall we say, the plant of the Hamilton works of the Steel Company of Canada, in a week. I may be wrong but I would be surprised if that is true.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It would be only fair to point out to the hon. member there are other areas of inspection outside The Department of Labour which play a part in the whole safety effort. There would be the compensation board people and there would be the industrial accident prevention association. I think we would have to tally up the sum total of those efforts which put it into the position which I think would be acceptable to the hon. member.

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, let us pursue this. As a matter of fact, one thing that always worries me and has for many years about safety inspection is the division of jurisdiction in the field. I recognize that this is far from a simple problem. I used to worry away at it in a small way myself years ago and I never

did quite find the answer. On the one hand there is the workmen's compensation board, and the industrial accident prevention association, and on the other hand there is The Department of Labour. Now how are the efforts of all these people integrated? What sort of co-ordination of activities is there or do the inspectors just stumble all over each other?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, the fact of the matter is some of the thoughts the hon. member has expressed have gone through my mind when I saw this situation.

Now, there is an interdepartmental or interdepartment committee which meets, having to do with the workmen's compensation board and The Department of Labour and the labour safety council. In other words we have tried to co-ordinate these efforts so there is a liaison and a rapport between the various agencies. In the workmen's compensation board there is a safety director to co-ordinate now the efforts of the various safety associations to try to eliminate duplicate effort and that sort of thing and to correlate the programmes of the various safety associations.

**Mr. Draper** is the safety director in the compensation board itself. I think the hon. member will find the labour safety council itself has been reconstituted and I had hoped that I would have been able to announce the name of the new chairman of this labour safety council but I am unable to do so today. I hope that within a week or two I will be able to do that.

But the labour safety council was reconstituted, following the former safety council's report, in which labour has been given equal representation with management on an opposite number basis.

I think, while there are several agencies involved in it from the point of view of government, as I understand that situation and the way I see it and visualize it operating, I think the liaison and co-ordination of these various bodies will be effective.

**Mr. Bryden:** How many inspectors are there under the aegis of the workmen's compensation board concerned with industrial as distinct from construction safety?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not have that information but that will be available when we come to compensation. While we are on this point, I might just make one correction. The other day when I started my estimates, we were laying out the general programme of providing time for a debate on compen-

sation. I made reference to the fact that the compensation board was going before the labour safety committee—that was in error and I would like to correct it now.

It was the human rights commission which had been scheduled for hearing and I mistakenly said that the compensation board was going. It has occurred to me since—and I simply throw this out to the Opposition parties—that it might be more effective from their point of view to have the compensation board itself go before the labour committee or the committee on commissions where hon. members would be able to examine the members of the board and the senior officials directly rather than to have the material repeated secondhand to them.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Will the hon. Minister promise to be there, too?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I might very well be there. But I wondered if that would be a more effective means of getting information and I put it to the hon. members.

**Mr. Bryden:** On the particular point that the hon. Minister raises, that the compensation board in the past has from time to time been before the committee on government commissions, I do not happen to be a member of either that committee or of the committee on labour at the present time—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I would be glad to get the hon. member appointed.

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, I seem to have quite a few duties as it is. I was going to say, however, that I have found that the committee on government commissions is a totally ineffective committee. It has never got off the ground. In all the years of its existence, it has never done anything that was really worth doing. Now we have had other committees in this House that have done some good work but really until the committee on government commissions develops a procedure for tackling its responsibilities in a realistic way, it is pretty hopeless to be bothered with anything that it does. It has no real programme of action.

That is one reason I got off the committee, I may say. Year by year we have various commissions, maybe half a dozen of them during the course of the year, that will come for a day—

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not like to interrupt the member for Woodbine but I wonder if he would leave—

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, I was just trying to tell the hon. Minister why I did not particularly think it was worth talking on the workmen's compensation board at the committee on government commissions. However, Mr. Chairman, I think he probably has an idea of the point I was going to make so I will not pursue it any further.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Wentworth East.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend has kindly conceded to me because I had not quite finished the point I was working on. After having complimented the hon. Minister very sincerely on the excellent work he has done in association with his advisors in building up this department, I am still going to suggest to him that it falls short of what is required in the field of industrial safety.

Some of my hon. colleagues have been speaking about construction safety and I think this matter will arise again before this vote is carried, but I am now speaking specifically about industrial safety. There I think in the main the situation is better than it is in the construction safety field but I still do not think it is good enough.

I do not think an average of three inspections per working day per inspector is a satisfactory situation. I realize that some of these inspections relate to very small operations and do not take very long. On the other hand, there is also travelling time involved. A man cannot just step out of one industrial establishment into another. There is also the time he must take on making reports and issuing directions. It seems to me these men you have must be very hard-working men. They certainly seem to be turning out a lot of directions, at any rate, and I presume that a good many of those are checked with superiors before they are issued. This seems to be a very hard-working branch, but I do not really see how it can do an effective job with the volume of work that it still has.

Now, one other question on this matter, Mr. Chairman. How many establishments are there in the province that are considered by the department to be subject to inspection under The Industrial Safety Act?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** How many establishments are—

**Mr. Bryden:** Are rated by your department as being subject to inspection now? I admit that this figure keeps varying, but you must have some idea of how many.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Some 55,000.

**Mr. Bryden:** Some 55,000. So that you are now reaching the point where you are doing a little better than one inspection a year. I would take it that you probably are doing one routine inspection a year, and then callbacks where necessary. Would that be correct?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, yes. I would not want you to think there was just one inspection a year. They sometimes get two and three inspections.

**Mr. Bryden:** Those that you have found by experience are in need of special treatment?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, and on complaint.

**Mr. Chairman,** would you like to go on for a bit?

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald:** (York South): Oh no. I want to go home.

**Mr. Bryden:** We are ready to though; in Frost's day we used to go all night.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, maybe we will have one really good session later on.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves that the committee rise and report certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, we will continue with the estimates, and should there be time available, I think we should consider second readings and committee of the whole House.

**Mr. K. Bryden** (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, before the hon. Minister sits down, may I ask him if there is any possibility we will go on with The Department of Economics and Development tomorrow?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** They are not scheduled. The order will be The Department of Labour, then Mines—that is done—then Public Works and possibly then—

**An hon. member:** This is a change.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I did not know anything about Economics and Development.

**Mr. Bryden:** That was the way we had it a couple of weeks ago.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Not to my knowledge. In any event, there are a couple of small departments that we might look at, the provincial auditor, and the Lieutenant-Governor's office. They are probably items that might fill in the time between now and sometime Wednesday.

**Mr. S. Lewis** (Scarborough West): The estimates will precede second readings tomorrow?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.05 o'clock, p.m.







# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are always pleased to welcome guests to the Legislature and today we welcome students from Ryerson public school, Toronto.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I am sure that you would not want to omit a very large and impressive delegation from the farmers union. I know, sir, that you would want to acknowledge them even though the government has not.

**Mr. Speaker:** I may say I did not know the name of the group in the east gallery. We also welcome members of the farmers union to the Legislature today.

**Hon. J. P. Roberts** (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I do not think I can let that last little snide remark pass unnoticed.

I was asked a supplementary question by the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver), last week, I believe, in response to some questioning which went back and forth here. Perhaps in order to set the record straight, I should tell the House that originally there was a meeting scheduled. To go back to the beginning, Mr. Speaker, on January 10, we—and when I say we, I am referring to myself and the Cabinet—met the farmers union. We met not only the executive, but a great many of their members, in one of the committee rooms here in the building and we received a very full brief from them and we spent most of the afternoon considering and discussing the items in that brief.

Subsequently, I received a letter saying that a meeting was being held, I believe it was March 23, in Eaton auditorium and would I and the Cabinet be there. I answered that letter, and I believe I mentioned this in the House once before, and I would be very happy to table this correspondence for the information of the hon. members. In any event, I answered that letter saying that it was impossible for the

Cabinet to attend that meeting on March 23, but that I would be very happy to receive, at a mutually convenient date, a delegation from them, if they wished, as I supposed, to add something to the complete brief which they had presented to the government on January 10.

Now, I never received an answer to that letter, although I have been informed this morning, because I just came from a meeting with the president of the farmers union and several of the executive, that a reply to that letter had been mailed. As far as I am concerned, I have not received it. I do not know when it was mailed, but in any event—

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): Last week it was mailed.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, I can only assure you that I have as foolproof a mail system in my office as I can devise, and I do not accept the blame for the letter not arriving, nor do I place this blame on the farmers union. If they tell me they mailed it, that is the end of the matter. They mailed it. I can only say that I did not receive it.

In any event, I doubt very much if it would have been possible for me to attend the meeting this morning because with the events of the operation of government it would have been impossible for me to have been there, even had I received an invitation this morning.

**Mr. MacDonald:** What about the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart)? Could he not have gone down to meet over 1,000 farmers?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Speaker, to make the record complete, yesterday to my office, not addressed to me, came a package containing 25 copies of a brief which, I assume, was the brief—there was no covering letter with it. This was presented this morning and I have assured the members of this delegation I met, that the brief will receive every consideration and the items in it will be added to the items of the brief we have already received. It will receive very close

scrutiny and very close consideration as we go ahead developing policies to deal with the agricultural industry in our province.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Speaker:** Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, with the indulgence of the House, there are two bills to be introduced by the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall). They will be a little more meaningful if I can make a statement of government policy before they are introduced, rather than waiting until after they are introduced, and before the orders of the day. I trust that this alteration in the procedure will be acceptable and this statement, which is headed "Design for development," I am pleased to deliver on behalf of the government of Ontario. It is a document through which the government expresses its concern that all economic regions of the province should share in a purposeful provincial development programme.

On this same occasion, as I have said, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development is introducing two important pieces of legislation, An Act to create an Ontario development corporation, and An Act to provide for regional development councils. The hon. Minister will describe in greater detail the scope and purpose of the new development corporation and the other bill when he introduces them, but I would like to make this statement as a background to those two bills.

I would say, first, that we certainly have not suffered from a shortage of wise counsel in developing this policy. We have received through meetings, conferences, and an extensive survey of literature, a very wide range of advice and opinions. These included the deliberations of the international conference on regional development and economic change, which was sponsored by The Department of Economics and Development in 1965; and the report of the select committee on The Municipal Act and related Acts, better known as the Beckett committee, and the organization and approach of regional development programmes in other jurisdictions.

We have received the views of Ontario's present regional development associations as expressed through the Ontario regional de-

velopment council; we have received the views and practices of Ontario government departments and government agencies, which have been obtained by questionnaire and by very extensive interdepartmental meetings at both Cabinet and civil service levels. We have the recommendations of the Ontario economic council, which arise from a report prepared for it by Professors Kreuger, Horton and Pearson of the department of geography at the University of Waterloo.

Now, sir, we are fully conscious of the diversity and variety of opinions and of the many conflicting theories of regional development. However, in developing this policy we have followed three essential principles.

In the first place, this government accepts the responsibility of guiding, encouraging and assisting the orderly and rational development of the province.

In the second place, we believe that our efforts should be complementary to the private sector of the economy in helping to create an atmosphere for growth and development.

In the third place, we believe that policies must be cast in the mould of Ontario's conditions and not simply borrowed from other jurisdictions where fundamental characteristics and institutions may differ.

The purpose of this paper is to provide a statement on the meaning of regional development as seen by this government and on the policy to be followed by the Ontario government in shaping its programme which we will call "A design for development."

Now, sir, it is the responsibility of the Ontario government to assess the present and future requirements of the province relating to social, economic and governmental development. The provincial government also has the responsibility to carry out and give direction to regional land use and economic development planning. It has the duty to ensure that, when development occurs in any part of the province, it shall take place as a result of good regional planning. Such planning must include consideration of water supply, sewage disposal, transportation facilities, highways, agriculture, mining, the location of industry, the supply of labour and all the other factors necessary to the provision of the best possible social and economic climate for the people who live and work within the region.

Although separate and distinct, two of our principal objectives are the provision of the best possible environment for our people and, at the same time, the creation and

maintenance of an atmosphere which will encourage economic growth and development throughout the province.

These two objectives have been considered together in the framework of a programme designed to bring both qualitative and quantitative benefits to all people in the province.

The timing and impact of our large and expanding investment expenditures must be effectively planned and co-ordinated within the overall needs of the provincial economy. Similarly, we believe that our regional plans and priorities should always contribute to the total environmental development and economic performance of the province. On this dual basis, the responsibility for the control and administration of any regional undertaking by the government should be in the hands of a central authority which can cut across both departmental lines and county or municipal boundaries in meeting and solving regional problems.

The philosophy of the present Ontario government has always been to encourage and assist individuals to develop their full capabilities, to encourage economic competitiveness and to provide a climate of expanding employment opportunities for a growing labour force. The provision of government services in support of these objectives and others has produced a tremendous expansion in the public sector of the economy in recent years. Planning for the provision of these services and for the huge expenditures which they require must be co-ordinated.

Regional development policies are instrumental aspects of a broader provincial growth policy. On this basis, appropriate regional development requires comprehensive planning. It is also this government's role to ensure that regional land use planning is undertaken so that the regions of the province are developed according to an orderly plan which would include environmental and economic considerations. Such an approach looks not only to general land use but also to the social and economic potential of a region and its centres and concentrates on developing these centres in the interests of the region as a whole.

Regional development in Ontario will provide the basis whereby different regions or areas can develop their potential for specialization. Through the use of government programmes or public expenditures on development capital, the government of Ontario can guide regional growth.

Some regions in Ontario have an advantage in the production of forest and mineral

products. In other regions, the advantage may lie in agriculture, or tourism and recreation, or in manufacturing, finance and services. Many types and forms of economic activity can be performed to some degree in each region of the province. Accordingly, we will strive for regional economic specialization based upon an intensive programme of research and inquiry into regional resources and potential for growth.

The smoothing out of conspicuous regional economic inequalities will be sought through the regional distribution of government budgetary expenditures, through the provision of technical, financial and administrative services and through the use of programmes carefully selected to encourage labour mobility, tourism, agriculture, resource development, manufacturing and other forms of economic activity.

It is the function of government to achieve these many objectives. At the same time it is necessary to ensure that an effective two-way system of communication is established between the province and local interests within each region, as represented by county and municipal governments and by regional organizations already in existence. Local initiative, responsibility and advice must continue to be encouraged and sought in any scheme of provincial planning and economic development.

Recognizing the interrelationships among the three levels of government, federal, provincial and municipal, Ontario must continue in its efforts to maintain close co-ordination, not only among its own departments and programmes but also, where possible, with the relevant programmes and activities at other levels.

Finally, it must be emphasized that this statement is concerned with regional development and not regional government. Any regional development structures created by this government will be such that they will not disturb the existing power and authority of the municipal and county councils within the regions. Great caution has been exercised to avoid the imposition of new forms of government. Moreover, studies are now being conducted in certain areas of the province which could lead to recommendations for adjustment in local area government. The implementation of our regional development policy will in no way interfere with such considerations of area government but rather could well lay the groundwork for changes which might eventually be appropriate.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Real double talk—that last paragraph.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. gentleman will just take time to read it, he will find there is no double talk there at all.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Just platitudes.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: It is a very clear statement. Just a very clear statement.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Now, sir, I would like to just cover the present regional activity of the government. Many of the departments of the Ontario government have developed, over the years, strong and effective regional policies and organizations. The regional activities of such departments and agencies are being carried out through a complex system of administrative, functional, promotional and planning regions.

Many departments have used the county as the basic unit in forming their administrative regions, but owing to differing regional workloads, few have used the same combination of counties. The result has been that a wide variety of functional and administrative regions have come into existence.

Although these regions may in the past have been well suited for the purposes for which they were originally created, their continued existence does make it difficult to co-ordinate regional activity for the government as a whole.

Much of Ontario's regional development programme will be accomplished by a thoroughgoing co-ordination of the programmes, policies and spending of government departments and agencies. One of the pressing priorities for Ontario government action is the co-ordination of public expenditures on a regional basis, by providing the framework within which the private sector may build direct public investment in services as a potent tool for development.

Ontario considers that the planning for land use, economic growth, health and welfare, water resources, recreation, agriculture, and industrial development must be considered in the total context of our provincial regional development programme.

Expenditures for new road construction and maintenance have an important regional impact. The Department of Highways is now undertaking regional highway studies on the scope and direction of future traffic flows across the province. Long-term regional highway construction programmes can be designed, not only to service current transportation requirements, but also to stimulate future geographic development patterns.

The Department of Education has assumed an important role in the development of co-ordinated and planned provincial budgetary expenditures on an overall and a regional basis. The need for post-secondary education, for expanded technical facilities and for adult retraining is pressing. Increased public investment in education in the lower income regions of Ontario is perhaps the best long-run key to development.

The location of community colleges, technical and vocational institutes, secondary schools, and labour training centres must follow major population densities, but provision will be made in the less densely settled areas of Ontario to obtain action as to these important educational institutions.

Now The Department of Agriculture has one of the most thorough regional organizations in the province. This stems from the dominant role which agriculture has played in Ontario's past. The Department of Agriculture has helped Ontario's farmers cope with the continuing problems of mechanization, crop improvement, marketing and farm finance. In this effort it has co-operated closely with federal programmes and policies.

Much research effort has already been undertaken to identify the causes and location of today's agricultural fringe. We know how and we know why agricultural methods are changing. We know where most of the marginal farms are. Any programme of agricultural adjustment, either to reduce a farm's marginal character, or to help farmers move from the land to suitable alternative occupations, must take into account the future shape of the total regional economy and its prospects for growth.

The agricultural rehabilitation and development administration programme in Ontario, the secretariat of which is attached to The Department of Agriculture, also operates regionally. Ontario ARDA programmes are cleared through an ARDA directorate appointed from those departments most interested in regional resource development. ARDA activities are jointly financed by the federal and provincial governments, the share of each depending on the type of programme.

At the local level, ARDA activities are carried out by county ARDA committees with the assistance of regional rural development officers attached to the ARDA branch of The Department of Agriculture.

The planning and use of ARDA programmes and research will continue to form an important part of our comprehensive regional development programme.

The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests is active in timber leasing and rights, forest conservation, land use research, "crop" development, disease control and fire services in the heavily forested areas of northern Ontario. To many of the citizens of Ontario, however, Lands and Forests stands for its reforestation programme and for the excellent calibre of Ontario's provincial parks. At the regional level, Ontario will continue to take advantage of the land use studies done by Lands and Forests to ensure that an integrated regional parks system emerges.

The Department of Tourism and Information supports numerous regional tourist councils across the province. The councils are mainly concerned with tourist development and promotion. Under these terms of reference, many of the tourist councils have worked closely with the regional development associations. This has led to voluntary proposals to merge the tourist councils with the regional development associations. This represents a step in the right direction and will undoubtedly mean both better tourist promotion and a reduction in overlapping services.

The Department of Municipal Affairs, and in particular the community planning branch, can do much to facilitate the broad aspects of regional land use planning. From the great wealth of experience which the department has acquired over the years, and from its close contacts with Ontario's municipalities, and its administration of The Municipal Act, The Planning Act, and The Assessment Act, the department will be a vital agency in the regional development programme.

Ontario's numerous conservation authorities are a form of regional activity which is unique in Canada. They are responsible for carrying out projects relating to the conservation and development of soil, water, forest, fish and game resources within their drainage basin boundaries. The responsibility for water pollution control has recently been assumed by the Ontario water resources commission. Conservation authorities, however, continue to co-operate closely with the OWRC at the local level. The conservation authorities, with their wide knowledge of regional resources problems, can make an important contribution to overall regional development planning.

The Ontario development agency provides management advice and guaranteed loans for working capital to small businesses. An expansion of its activities, through the new

Ontario development corporation, the bill for which will be introduced shortly, will do much to increase its effectiveness in regional context. Changes in technology, science, data processing and electronic programming are bringing about new conceptions of business management. Enlarging the activities of the new Ontario development corporation in the provision of technical and management services and training will be an effective means of raising the competitive quality of regional business activity. At the same time the Ontario development corporation will provide financial aid, not only in form of working capital, but also initial financing, to a wide range of companies unable to obtain financing through regular lending institutions.

Since 1954, Ontario has been divided into ten broad economic regions. Increasingly over the years, these regions have been used by the public and the federal and provincial governments for promotion and planning purposes. In nine of the regions, regional development associations have been formed, backed by grants from The Department of Economics and Development and membership fees from municipalities. The associations are independently chartered under The Corporations Act, operate under their own bylaws, elect their own directors and engage their own staff.

Within their original frame of reference, the regional development associations have performed creditably in establishing regional identity through promotion, information and education. However, as the situation has changed over the past decade, the original terms of reference have become inadequate. The associations have encountered many difficulties in attempting to create, with sparse financial and professional resources, adequate development programmes for their regions. For these reasons, the Ontario government intends to provide a new means by which regional participation in development planning can be made more effective.

Now, I would like to sketch out in a general way the organization that we propose. The accomplishment of our programme is essential to meet the future expansion of population and to ensure the continued economic growth of the entire province. Since the Cabinet is the ultimate policy-making and co-ordinating body of the provincial government, a committee of Cabinet will be established with the function of directing and co-ordinating the preparation and implementation of regional plans relating to land use, economic development, housing, highways, transportation, agriculture, industry,

education and other matters pertaining to growth and development within the province. The Cabinet committee will be chaired by myself and I will also designate who shall be the secretary of this committee.

To assist this committee, Mr. Speaker, there will be a departmental advisory committee, comprising senior civil servants familiar with the regional activities of their various departments. The function of this advisory committee will be to examine and submit regional development plans and programmes to the Cabinet committee. The advisory committee will also direct and co-ordinate the activities of the regional advisory boards. The regional advisory boards are the third element in this organization. Within each region there will be established a regional advisory board, composed of a senior civil servant from each provincial department having offices in the region. A representative of the regional development branch in The Department of Economics and Development will call and chair the meetings of the various boards. The regional boards will have no power *per se* but will be expected to provide guidance and advice on regional matters to the departmental advisory committee. At the same time, the boards will serve as a useful forum for the discussion of regional problems and a means to further interdepartmental co-operation and co-ordination in the field.

The secretary of the Cabinet committee will be responsible among other things, for supporting and co-ordinating the work of the departmental advisory committee and the regional advisory boards, and for the liaison of the regional advisory boards or indeed, the liaison of any government department, with the regional development councils.

To achieve better co-ordination of government regional activities, Ontario government departments and agencies will work towards the adoption of common administrative regions. While it may be neither practical nor desirable to attempt this for the administrative regions of each and every department, this will be the long goal for most of these departments. At the very minimum, common geographic units will become the basis for developing departmental regional structures.

To achieve the optimum utilization and growth potential of regional resources, intensive regional research will be systematically undertaken to provide the basis for regional planning. Much of the preliminary research necessary has already been carried out in various government departments. Anal-

ysis of existing as well as new research will include natural resources potential, manufacturing and agricultural potential and rural, urban and recreational land use. Similarly, direct investment, power supplies, markets, transportation facilities, roads, commuter habits, housing and social services, all these factors merit serious and continuing study on an area and regional basis. Water supply and conservation as well as sewage and waste disposal deserve special attention in order to alleviate existing anomalies and ensure proper resource use in the future. A concern for people and human resources is also indispensable to proper regional planning. Income patterns and levels, labour force characteristics, educational institutions, and cultural and social amenities will all be thoroughly investigated.

Recognizing that much of the necessary detailed research is beyond the professional and financial resources of voluntary citizen groups, The Department of Economics and Development will, through its regional development branch:

- a) outline the terms of reference for regional economic studies;
- b) undertake, with its own research staff, and with the assistance of regional universities, private consultants and other government departments, a comprehensive programme of regional economic research;
- c) receive and evaluate proposals for research projects from the various regional development councils.

In addition, funds are being allocated in the estimates of The Department of University Affairs to make possible an expansion of regionally related research in the universities. Other potential sources of research funds at the federal and provincial levels such as ARDA and the area development agency will be fully explored and utilized.

Now, sir, organization at the citizen level: The advice and participation of local citizens and municipalities are necessary ingredients in any programme of regional development. Local and regional representatives of regional citizen bodies will be encouraged to initiate their own programmes as well as to make proposals for provincial action. The autonomy of such regional agencies and their willingness to work on a volunteer basis will continue to be recognized.

Over the past decade, the Ontario government has assisted, through a system of annual grants, the establishment of regional development associations, regional tourist councils and, more recently, county ARDA committees.

It is recognized that many citizen agencies, including the regional development associations, are now moving to a more intensive examination of regional economic growth potentials on a more co-ordinated basis. Preliminary steps toward this type of regional co-ordination have already been voluntarily initiated in several economic regions. The government encourages the present trend toward voluntary merger of regional citizens' groups when such mergers work to the common advantage of the region and its inhabitants.

In order to encourage the increased participation of county and local municipal councils and in recognition of the growing importance of the functions and advice of regional citizens' groups, the government will:

a) Recognize the regional development associations by legislation and rename them regional development councils.

This legislation will permit the permanent staff of the councils to participate in the Ontario municipal employees' retirement scheme, and also provide for expanded annual grants from the province. Each council will receive an outright annual basic grant of \$15,000, together with an additional grant of \$10,000 on a matching basis in order to cover the normal expenses of meetings, travelling, offices, hearings, promotion, staff and secretarial services. Payment of this grant will be dependent upon advance approval by the Minister of Economics and Development of each council's annual programme; and the Minister will co-ordinate the work of the various councils.

In recognition of the expanded importance of the regional development councils, it is proposed that an honorarium be accorded each council chairman. Accordingly, a sum of up to \$1,000 per year will be earmarked for this purpose in the basic grant.

b) Provide for the annual appointment to the Ontario economic council of one nominee selected collectively by the regional development councils.

c) Under the co-ordination of the secretary of the Cabinet committee, make available the economic research facilities of The Department of Economics and Development and, on a consultative basis, the assistance of government field staff.

Mr. Speaker, to summarize, the "Design for development" outlined in this statement of policy is broad and comprehensive. Our aspirations cannot be fulfilled overnight. The limitation of resources in terms of manpower, finance, and experience means that we must gradually acquire the tools to forge ahead

with regional development planning. However, the nine measures which we are about to introduce in our regional development policy provide the guarantee that the proper machinery for the task will be available to this government.

The first is the establishment of the Cabinet committee with broad terms of reference, upon which we place great emphasis. This committee will be concerned with the inter-related processes of policy, priority, planning and co-ordination of government activity. The need for such a committee to assist in carrying out the regional development programme is accepted by this government.

One of our principal instruments of regional development policy will be the use of government budgetary expenditures directed to regional needs. In this sense, the need for priority planning of government expenditures, which we stressed in the recent Budget statement, and regional development planning are closely interrelated. Thus, regional development will be contained within the broader spectrum of provincial development. Accordingly, among the broad responsibilities of this committee will be the task of directing and co-ordinating the preparation and implementation of regional development plans. From this central focus flow eight additional measures.

Two is the formation of the senior departmental advisory committee to advise and assist the Cabinet committee to review plans prior to submission to the Cabinet committee, and to direct and co-ordinate the regional advisory boards.

Three is the presentation of our legislation reconstituting the present regional development associations as advisory citizen bodies, to be named regional development councils.

Four is the presentation of legislation to permit the enlargement of the scope of activities of the Ontario development agency. Under new terms of reference, the Ontario development agency will become the Ontario development corporation and this institution will assist industrial development in the province through the provision of loans for fixed capital.

Five is the preparation for comprehensive regional economic research through the regional development branch of The Department of Economics and Development.

Six is a corollary of the above and involves establishing the terms of reference for regionally related research which may be contracted out to Ontario universities and consulting firms.

Seven is our expectation that our comprehensive research programme will provide the necessary insight required to formulate development plans based on the concept that regional growth centres are the unifying social and economic force within the region.

Eight is the establishment of a regional advisory board composed of the senior civil servants in the region. These boards will advise the senior departmental advisory committee on matters of interest in the region.

Nine is our intention to work toward the gradual establishment of common administrative and planning regions among the operating departments and agencies of the provincial government.

Mr. Speaker, we believe that this programme represents the beginning of a comprehensive approach to regional development planning. We also have every reason to expect that new directions and new vistas will emerge from the operation of this programme. At all times we shall be seeking means of ensuring that people in all parts of the province share in the benefits of economic and social development, and that regional development will be looked upon as an integral part of this government's contribution to the development of the province as a whole. We are confident that this programme represents a modern, forward-looking design for development.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister will permit a question? Has he deliberately omitted The Department of Municipal Affairs from this, or is that just an oversight?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, I would only say this is a measure of the attention that this hon. member pays in the House. If he reads the statement which is on his desk, he will find that The Department of Municipal Affairs was mentioned.

Some hon. members: Right!

Mr. Speaker: I should like to take this opportunity of welcoming a very special group of visitors to the Legislature this afternoon: In the Speaker's gallery we have members of the Beresford girls choir from Ayr, Scotland.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, perhaps you will permit just a brief additional word. I have had the pleasure of hearing this choir. They arrived last Saturday and they

showed the good judgment of having their first public engagement in that banner riding of York South. Last Sunday morning, in the company of His Honour Keiller Mackay and Mrs. Mackay, and others, I heard them at the Presbyterian church at the corner of Donald and Keele.

I would only add this one brief word with regard to the girls and their choir leaders, Mr. Duncan and Mrs. Duncan. In one of the promotional leaflets it said that they "looked and sang like angels." Now, having two teenage daughters myself, Mr. Speaker, I will say that I have always found it very dangerous to call young ladies "angels," because they proceed forthwith to prove that they are not.

In my opinion they look like what Scottish lassies should look like. But I will tell you that they certainly sing like angels. Since we Scots must stick together, I will get in a plug. They will be at Massey Hall along with dancing groups from Scotland—I believe it will be on the 7th, the 9th and the 13th of this month.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS

Hon. S. J. Randall (Minister of Economics and Development) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting regional development councils.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. S. J. Randall (Minister of Economics and Development): Mr. Speaker, by way of explanation, there is little I can add to the information provided by the hon. Prime Minister in his statement on the regional development policy of the Ontario government. During the past 12 years, the regional development associations have performed an important function in establishing regional identity through promotion, information and education. They have become established as a strong and vital element in the regional development activity of this province and involve the efforts and goodwill of countless citizens.

In introducing a regional development programme for the government of Ontario, we believe that the role and status of the association should be clarified. Accordingly, if this bill is enacted into law by the House, the associations will become regional devel-

opment councils with the provisions described by the hon. Prime Minister.

As citizen advisory bodies, the regional development councils become an integral part of our regional development programme. Their work will be closely co-ordinated with the research activities of the regional development branch in the office of the chief economist, Department of Economics and Development, and with regional advisory boards of civil servants.

The task of our own research organization will be to take the advice and knowledge of the regional development councils and become the focus for the overall co-ordination of research and policy advice that will be required by the Cabinet committee. We believe that the establishment of the councils by legislation will mark a significant step in our total programme.

#### THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS GUARANTEE ACT, 1962-1963

Hon. Mr. Randall moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to repeal The Economic Development Loans Guarantee Act, 1962-1963.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

#### ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Hon. Mr. Randall moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to incorporate the Ontario development corporation.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Randall: Mr. Speaker, I think it would be helpful to hon. members of this House if I were to review briefly the events which have led to my presenting it for consideration today as a particular feature of our regional development programme.

When the Ontario development agency was established early in 1963, it was given limited objectives and its lending activities were restricted to the provision of working capital only. Canada at that time was passing through a period of credit restrictions, which were inhibiting some sectors of small business from obtaining all the working capital they needed. The government was also aware that the whole field of assistance to small business in Ontario was a new one. There were many opinions expressed on what should be done, but few of the opinions expressed were based on facts.

When I assumed my present portfolio, the House was advised that I would review the operations of the Ontario development agency and revamp them if necessary. In order to do this, it was essential to ascertain what were the real needs of small business and the best way by which the agency could extend its assistance. It soon became apparent that, despite many opinions to the contrary, the provision of financing alone was not the answer; and that other measures were necessary, including the provision of advice and guidance by experienced consultants and the institution of management training programmes geared to the needs and requirements of the small operator.

Experience taught us that the majority of problems encountered by a small business were not basically financial and that the inability to raise funds from the regular lenders stemmed from other causes which, if rectified, would make the raising of additional moneys much easier. We carried out in practice what we advised the small businessman to do; and, along with our financial assistance, has gone business advice and guidance. This has resulted in a virtual cessation of losses on guaranteed loans. While these and other measures were being put into effect with the results already well known to this House, I received reports from the agency's officials that small businesses located in certain areas of the province were encountering difficulties in raising mortgage and other capital funds on reasonable terms and conditions. I therefore instructed them to make a survey of the entire situation. These surveys indicated that small businesses, located in the more remote and less populous centres, were unable to obtain mortgage and other capital funds as readily as those located in the larger centres of population.

In this connection I do not wish to underestimate the very valuable role that has been played, in providing capital funds in the more remote areas, by the smaller capital lending institutions. However, it must be realized that their resources are limited, as are the risks that they can assume.

As far as the larger lending institutions are concerned, they have played a major role in assisting the phenomenal growth in industrial and commercial facilities which has taken place in this province over the last decade or so. The demand for capital funds for about a half a dozen of the larger metropolitan centres of the province, however, has been such that the major proportion of their resources has been channelled into these centres. In fact, as hon. members

may be aware, many of the larger lenders of capital funds run out of their annual allocation prior to the end of their fiscal years.

In these circumstances, the smaller enterprises, located in the more remote areas of the province, sometimes find themselves at a disadvantage in raising capital funds on reasonable terms and conditions, compared with their counterparts situated elsewhere in the province. This situation is not conducive to a balanced rate of growth across the province.

The bill which I am presenting for your consideration will attempt to ameliorate this position. It contemplates the conversion of the Ontario development agency into a Crown corporation, so as to enable it not only to make working capital available, as at the present time, but also to loan capital funds directly against the security of fixed assets. The new corporation will thus have greatly enhanced financial means by which industrial development can be encouraged in those areas of the province where capital funds are not now readily obtainable.

It will be put into position where it can extend aid to those firms wishing to acquire new buildings and equipment, as well as those requiring working capital. The activities of the corporation will also be integrated into a new regional development programme and it will provide the financial means by which certain sectors of an intensified industrial development programme will be carried out.

The corporation's activities will be directed mainly towards small businessmen. In this connection it should be noted that the counselling and other services previously undertaken by the Ontario development agency will be continued and even expanded. It is not the policy of the government to compete with private enterprise, but rather to supplement the efforts of that sector of the economy and to provide financial assistance where the regular lenders find themselves unable to do so.

It is our intention to offer all of our proposed capital loans to the regular lenders, to ascertain whether or not they are willing to accept them on the same terms and conditions as proposed by the corporation. If they are unwilling to accept them on this basis, the corporation will do so. We hope that, by this method, we will encourage the regular lenders to create an adequate capital market in the more remote areas of the province for the benefit of industry located there.

The corporation will be financed initially by the issue of \$7 million of shares, all of which will be taken up by the government. The initial \$7 million will represent the new corporation's equity for the time being. As its operations grow, it will undoubtedly require enhanced financing; this will be secured either through issuing additional share capital, floating debentures and other securities, or by whatever means are most appropriate in the circumstances.

In other words, the corporation will be operated on a sound business basis and the funds at its disposal will be increased in line with its commitments and requirements. I would state at the outset that this enhanced programme is not intended to be a grant subsidy, or a handout programme. All applications for capital assistance will be considered solely on their merits. The corporation will approve applications for capital funds which make business sense, and which possess the necessary management skills to operate successfully.

The categories of applicants eligible for assistance will be broadened to include not only manufacturing concerns at the present, but also those companies engaged in the service industries who can demonstrate an ability to substantially create employment, or otherwise assist the economy, having regard to the area in which they are located. For example, if the establishment of a warehouse in a small community will significantly add to employment opportunities there, such an application will be given every consideration.

Applications will also be considered from the tourist industry, for long-term mortgage and other capital loans, on the same terms and conditions as for other sectors of the industry. The corporation will expect to be in a position to take a reasonable amount of security, although this will not inhibit it from taking those risks which it feels are warranted under the circumstances.

Funds will be made available for the construction of new buildings, or for the extension of existing buildings. They will also be available for the purchase of new equipment where such activities will add to the economic potential of a community. Funds will not normally be available for the refinancing of existing mortgages, unless it can be demonstrated that, by doing so, substantial additional employment can be created in that area.

The aim of the corporation will be to encourage new plants to establish themselves, or existing plants to expand. In order to

eliminate some of the inequalities which exist with regard to location, the interest rates charged will be comparable to those prevailing in Metropolitan Toronto. Priority on the loaning of funds will be given to the more remote and less populous areas of the province, where mortgage and other capital funds are more difficult to obtain.

As this assistance will be directed mainly to the small businessman, the upper limit of loans will be set at \$200,000 although loans in excess of this amount will be considered if special circumstances warrant it. The corporation will have a board of directors comprising nine members, the majority of whom will be representatives of business, commerce and labour. The board will be charged with the direction of the corporation and the approving of loans. It is expected that the board will meet regularly at least once a month, and more frequently if this proves to be necessary.

In administration of affairs of this kind, however, we have learned from past experience that it is often necessary to convene meetings and make decisions at relatively short notice. The bill therefore provides for the establishment of an executive committee which can be called together quickly and to which the full board may delegate certain of its powers.

Although the Act provides for a minimum membership of this committee of three members, it is the intention of the government to establish the number at five. The day-to-day operations of the corporation will be carried on by its officials who will be responsible to the board for the corporation's policies and actions. These officials will be full-time civil servants and will come under the provisions of The Public Service Act. The corporation will report to the House through the Minister of Economics and Development.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely believe that, when this bill is enacted into law by the House, it will represent a major step forward both in our regional development programme and in the assistance available to small businesses in Ontario.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary) begs leave to present to the House the 1964-1965 report of the Minister, Ontario Department of Transport.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day: Last Friday the hon. member for Grey North (Mr. Sargent) asked a question and

I undertook to get the answer for him. The question, sir, was: (1) "Has the Minister taken any steps toward increasing salary of nurses in training?" and (2) What steps are being taken to give equal treatment to nurses in training with regard to psychiatric training?"

I think it would be misleading, Mr. Speaker, if I left the House under the impression that the government has ever pretended that nurses during their education were receiving salaries. This is quite contrary to fact. The common practice in general hospitals for nurses in training is to provide accommodation, uniform allowance and their instruction. In addition to that, since the inception of the hospital insurance programme, every hospital with a training school has been allowed an amount equal to \$180 per year for each student.

It was left to the discretion of the board as to how this would be allocated. In some instances, the boards have paid the nurses an honorarium of \$15 per month for the period of their undergraduate training. Now, changes in training patterns are actively under consideration at the present time and will be dealt with in detail when my estimates are before the House. This will very greatly modify financial assistance during the undergraduate period.

With respect to the training in psychiatry, I should again point out that the matter of curriculum is left to the discretion of the hospital school boards. Government does not dictate what nurse training and nurse education shall be. This is the responsibility of the college of nurses and the college lays down minimal standards which every school must meet to gain approval. But the board of a school may add to this minimal curriculum as it chooses. In the majority of cases, every effort is made to provide psychiatric training for nurses, and at the present time, with the great expansion of psychiatric facilities through the province, practically all student nurses now have this training. I think the largest amount of this training is provided through the Ontario hospitals, 12 of which are now involved in the affiliation programme. More than 98 per cent of the nurses in training who will graduate this year will have received psychiatric nursing experience.

Steps are being taken to adjust the training programme in psychiatric nursing to facilities. The current trend toward the proposed two-plus-one nurse training programmes.

Further, before the orders of the day, Mr. Speaker, on Friday the hon. member for

Nipissing (Mr. Smith) asked a question regarding the provision of facilities for the mentally retarded in northern Ontario. I gave a partial answer at that time because I was not in a position to give the complete answer. I am now in a position to do that.

You will probably recall, sir, that during my estimates last spring I outlined for you plans for mental retardation programming in Ontario. Basic to these plans was the establishment of regional diagnostic and counselling services to be established at major medical centres across Ontario. Plans are proceeding with clinics for Toronto and for the Hamilton-Niagara district. At that time also I spoke about a proposed centre for Sudbury. For the past year a number of formal meetings have been held by the Sudbury and Algoma sanitarium, which added to its activities the community psychiatric centre, with representatives of the Sudbury association for retarded children, the region No. 12 of the Ontario association for the mentally retarded, the Valley association for retarded children, the hon. member for Nickel Belt (Mr. Demers) and members of my department. These meetings were held to discuss the needs of the mentally retarded in that region and in particular to discuss the establishment of a diagnostic and counselling service.

Recently the board of Algoma sanitarium and the community psychiatric hospital approved in principle the establishment of such a centre in connection with their community psychiatric services. They have retained the services of an architect and with him have visited many facilities for the retarded to clarify their thinking in the development of such a programme in Sudbury.

At this juncture, discussions relating to staffing patterns and building plans are going forward. When they have reached the proper stage of finality, further discussions will be held to work out the financial arrangement that can be made to implement these plans. This service would be in addition to that mentioned in reply to the question of the hon. member for Nipissing last week.

I would like to take the opportunity at this time, sir, to point to this programme as evidence of the very active participation of community resources in the development of the programme. They have been a tower of strength in this and have certainly shown a very great deal of interest, enthusiasm and initiative.

**Mr. E. Sargent** (Grey North): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister answer a question?

I would like to ask the hon. Minister, regarding the salaries of nurses, does the hon. Minister agree that he cannot change the machinery to put this disgraceful payment of \$180 a year on a decent basis? Does the hon. Minister acknowledge that he cannot change the machinery to pay them a decent wage?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond**: Mr. Speaker, I do not pretend that a nurse during her education is getting a salary at all. The nurse is taking higher education and to the best of my knowledge we are not paying students in any other branch of higher education. Indeed, we are proposing, as I will announce later in the House, at the appropriate time, to stop this \$180 altogether.

**Mr. Sargent**: On the second question, would the hon. Minister answer another question?

On the psychiatric training for nurses, I am surprised that 98 per cent are getting psychiatric training. To me it is entirely wrong because in our city, over the years, only two in each course get psychiatric training. I imagine there are many other centres that have the same experience because we do not have the machinery to train these people.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond**: This, Mr. Speaker, I would have to say, is quite wrong. I have not asked the board of this particular hospital school, but this may well be the decision of the board; they may not intend to have within their curriculum psychiatric training, and there is nothing to my knowledge which states that every nurse must be given psychiatric training. I repeat what I have already stated, that 98 per cent of the class graduating this year will have had psychiatric affiliation.

**Mr. N. Davison** (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman).

1. What compensation is available to Michael Fraser, who lost four fingers of his right hand in an industrial accident at Millbrook reformatory?

2. Is the hon. Minister aware that there had been an earlier accident on the same machine involving the loss of three fingers?

**Hon. A. Grossman** (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member's questions: the accident referred to occurred on March 30, 1966, and is at present under investigation by the industrial safety branch of The Department of Labour.

In all accident cases involving permanent disability, compensation is available in the form of a compassionate allowance in accordance with the following procedures:

1. The extent of the permanent disability is assessed by the workmen's compensation board as an independent body in the same manner as if the person had been injured in outside industry. The board also may and does make any further recommendation as to any additional medical or surgical treatment, and so on, that is indicated.

2. The financial award recommended by the workmen's compensation board may be a lump sum payment or a monthly pension for life.

And, of course, as the workmen's compensation board assessment and award are not yet available, I therefore am not in a position to answer the specific question as to what compensation might be made available to this particular inmate.

As to question 2—am I aware that there had been an earlier accident on the same machine involving the loss of three fingers?—the answer is “yes.”

**Mr. Davison:** May I ask a supplementary question? Could the hon. Minister tell me if the guards were in place on this machine? The information I got was that they were not, but I would be interested in knowing whether the guards were on this press at the time.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Is the hon. member referring to mechanical guards?

**Mr. Davison:** Yes.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Mr. Speaker, I could not answer that at the moment because we are awaiting a report, but I think it would be interesting for hon. members to see the operation of this press to find out how ingenious one would have to be to get into an accident.

The press is operated by two operators, one on each side of the press, and each of them has to reach up to press two buttons on each side simultaneously, and if they get their hand caught in the press—it is pretty hard to figure out how it could be done.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** It has happened twice.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** It has happened twice and we received a report two years previously from the inspector from The Department of Labour who said that all he could conceive of was a possibility of failure in the electrical circuit or in the hydraulic system. As a

result of that, a complete inspection was made of both these systems and it was found that there was no malfunction in them at all.

**Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart).

Is the Ontario food council investigating the wide difference in price of fresh perch fillets between the producer and consumer, and can he explain the immediate drop in the retail price of fresh perch fillets in various areas of Ontario after the press reports of two weeks ago concerning the plight of the producers and the price they were receiving?

**Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture):** Mr. Speaker, I must confess that I have not had much time to do any research on this question. To my knowledge, the Ontario food council has not done any particular research in that particular field, other than that anything that is directed to their attention would be given consideration. I do not think that any specific work has been done on this particular matter.

With regard to the second part of the question concerning the drop in retail price, I was not aware of the drop in the price at all. I did not know anything about this, other than what I heard spoken in the House here the other day. I would refer this to the food council for their consideration.

**Mr. Paterson:** I have a supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. If these relevant facts are brought to the hon. Minister's attention or to the food council, they will proceed with an investigation of this matter?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Oh, yes.

**Mr. R. Smith (Nipissing):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management.

Would the hon. Minister comment on a statement made by the officials of the wildlife branch of The Department of Lands and Forests in North Bay regarding the pollution of Lake Nipissing? What steps the department is taking to correct the situation?

**Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy and Resources Management):** First let me say that after receiving notice of this question from the hon. member I tried to get a copy of this report, if there is a report from the fish and wildlife branch of The Department of Lands and Forests. Up until the time of coming into the House, I was unable to do so, although I have read the newspaper report and it is very vague and I am wondering

if it is talking about conditions as they are now, or as they were some time ago.

However, I have asked for a copy of this report and I will take this as notice and as soon as I get a copy of the report I will give the hon. member an answer.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, I have two questions for the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett), notice of which has been given.

1. Does the government have any intention of co-operating with the state of New York in designing a safer car?

2. Could the hon. Minister say whether the government will financially support the New York effort, or just co-operate to the extent of supplying them with up-to-date information on accidents?

**Hon. I. Haskett** (Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, yes, and an offer of assistance has been made. We believe that safer cars can and must be built. We have been working ourselves toward that end. There has been no decision with respect to a financial contribution.

**Mr. Sargent:** Mr. Speaker, I did not get my question answered.

Are they going to be assisted financially?

**Hon. Mr. Haskett:** I said that there had been no decision with respect to a financial contribution.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The 1st order.

### THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading upon motion:

Bill No. Pr3, An Act respecting the board of education of the township of Toronto.

Bill No. Pr7, An Act respecting the Tilbury public school board.

Bill No. Pr10, An Act respecting the board of trustees of the continuation school of the township of Pelee.

Bill No. Pr17, An Act respecting the Canadian national exhibition association.

Bill No. Pr22, An Act respecting the board of education for the city of London.

Bill No. Pr25, An Act respecting the city of Hamilton.

Bill No. Pr26, An Act respecting the city of Toronto.

Bill No. Pr27, An Act respecting the town of Burlington.

Bill No. Pr29, An Act respecting the Excelsior Life Insurance Company.

Bill No. Pr32, An Act respecting the city of Ottawa.

Bill No. Pr34, An Act respecting the city of Sudbury.

Bill No. Pr37, An Act respecting the city of Hamilton.

**Clerk of the House:** The 31st order: House in committee of supply; Mr. W. G. Noden in the chair.

### ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR (continued)

On vote 906:

**Mr. N. Davison** (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, on vote 906, I would like to discuss the construction safety branch for a few minutes.

The one big problem that there seems to be in the construction safety at the present time is inspection. The problem seems to be whether the inspection should be run by the provincial Department of Labour, or whether it should be carried on by the municipalities.

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. Davison:** Well, that is all right, we will raise it again. Can I go ahead?

My feeling is that The Department of Labour has the responsibility here, when we look at the number of deaths in the last year in the construction branch and realize that had there been more inspectors that a lot of these accidents maybe could have been prevented. Therefore I feel that we should have the government looking after inspections. By leaving it up to the municipalities, especially the way things are at the present time where every municipality is trying, maybe not to cut taxes, but at least hold the line on taxes, it is pretty hard to get the number of inspectors that is needed.

There is no doubt with the 250 inspectors we have now it is certainly a lot better than it was, but when you look at large municipalities in a position where they can still only afford one inspector, it is impossible for these people to do the type of job that is needed.

Whether that job is that they should be inspected once a week or more often I do

not know, but they just do not have an opportunity of doing the job that is needed.

Mr. Chairman, I would just like to present a problem and I am doing this on the basis of Hamilton because it is the city I come from and it is a city that I know.

We have at the present time two construction inspectors in Hamilton. The chief inspector applied to the municipality this year for four inspectors. He wanted to double the inspection staff and he felt that this was needed. The city of Hamilton turned this down on the basis that they were trying to hold the tax mill rate as low as possible. So the position is that this department has to carry on in Hamilton with two inspectors rather than four.

Let us look at some of the problems that we have there at the present time. One inspector is able to inspect from four to nine jobs a day. The average in Hamilton last year was five jobs per day. At the present time we have 800 jobs counting small and large jobs going on in Hamilton—it is just impossible for these inspectors to get around.

For instance, there is a job going on at McMaster—one of the inspectors was out there a month or so ago. He made a complete inspection of the floor, he had to put in a stop-work order, he had the problems all remedied.

He went back the next week and they had finished that floor and moved up to the next floor. He said that every problem that he had kicked about the week before he had to kick about the same problem when they were up on the next floor. I definitely think that we are going to have to be in a position where we can lay down rules on the basis of how often a job must be inspected.

I think, too, Mr. Chairman, that the contractors do not seem to bother for the simple reason that even when they are hauled up in court and fined, the fine is so small that it means very little to them. In Hamilton at the present time most violations, when they are hauled up in court, are from \$5 to \$10.

The largest fine which has been levied against a company in Hamilton is \$300, although the maximum penalty is \$5,000. It is pretty near impossible for these inspectors to even do the type of job they are supposed to be doing on the basis that even when they do lay a complaint the magistrates, especially in the Hamilton area, do not seem to worry about it. They are giving them a token fine of \$5 and \$10.

If we have laws and they are laid down, I think it is up to this government to see that they are enforced. I feel that if we are going to do anything we have to do it on the basis of this government taking the responsibility of doing the inspecting. I do not think we can leave it up to the municipalities that at the present time cannot afford it. If the money is needed to do this job, then it must come from the provincial group.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister two questions: the first is, how many companies have been fined the maximum of \$5,000 in Ontario? The second question, does he feel that the time has come when the provincial government should take over the inspection rather than the municipality?

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): I will deal with the latter question first. The answer is no, I do not believe the province should take it over. I think from the very story that you have detailed to the House this afternoon with respect to a certain municipality, illustrates the need for jacking-up right at that level—a large municipality with the number of inspectors that you indicate.

On the one hand that municipality is soliciting business, or the construction of industry or institutions within its municipal boundaries. They want the capital investment and the taxes that come, if any, from the industry and so on. But they apparently, from what you say, refuse to put an appropriate number of—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Oh, I know, but I am just taking the example the hon. member gave us. They want all the pluses but they will not supply what goes with it.

Mr. Davison: May I just ask the hon. Minister a question on this? How then are we going to remedy this? What do we do to get more inspectors in Hamilton?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: You put the pressure on the municipal council.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Better to put it on you.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, it is easier for you, I know that.

Mr. Bryden: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that it is also more sensible—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I disagree with that.

Mr. Bryden: There are a thousand municipalities in this province and in order to

protect men's lives we have to go around putting pressure on all of them because this department will not accept responsibility. I have many times complimented the department on the fine work that it is doing in many fields but in this particular instance it is simply being pig-headed, it has no case at all.

The case has been demonstrated time and time again that something has to be done to protect the lives and safety of men on construction jobs and we might as well forget the stupid, antiquated nonsense about municipal inspection because the job is not done properly through municipal inspection.

Hamilton has two inspectors, proportionately they are better off than the city of Toronto which has four good men, doing a good job, but they just cannot keep up with it—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Ten altogether in the general Toronto area.

**Mr. Bryden:** I am talking about the city of Toronto proper—four inspectors, and I do not think they have added any recently.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, the real figures for the city of Toronto are five, with one vacancy.

**Mr. Bryden:** It is five, so it is up one. The four could not even begin to keep up with the job, the five will still leave the thing in a very inadequate situation. I suggest to the hon. Minister that it is completely pointless for him to leave this in the municipal field any longer. The accidents and deaths on construction jobs are simply appalling. The defiance of many sub-contractors of the most elementary principles as set forth in the excellent legislation we have, demands action, and the fines that the hon. member for Hamilton East was talking about are appalling. This is a licence fee to play with men's lives.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member will not even let me answer his question. He has interrupted—

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, all right. He has given examples of fines of \$5 and \$10; the department ought to get in there, move in, and do something about that sort of situation. There are too many magistrates in the province who are terribly concerned about property rights but care very little about human rights. If this is the problem we are up against then it is up to The Department of

Labour to do something about it. I appeal to the hon. Minister to forget about the head in the sand attitude that his department has had all these years, move in there, take over responsibility for the job and get in and do a job.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Now, if I may go back and answer the question. Before we were interrupted in the debate, the hon. member for Hamilton East, Mr. Chairman, was referring to fines and penalties. I would have to agree with him that any fine in the area of \$5 or \$10 is just ridiculous. In the sequence of events with respect to persons or companies who are charged under our judicial system, they are entitled to a trial before the courts before they are established as guilty. I think that is fair and reasonable.

Now the amount of the fine is another matter. Now I do not have any breakdown of the actual fines, but there are numerous instances of \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000. I will be quite frank, I remember none of \$5,000. Now I would like to give you some figures.

There is a second aspect to penalties, and one is the penalty arising under the Act itself in court, to which the hon. member for Hamilton East made reference. But there is the other aspect of the penalty section imposed by the compensation board itself, for a bad record, or continuing neglect, or something of that sort. Last year there were some 282 firms charged and just a shade under \$1 million assessed against those firms. Now that is a fairly substantial penalty in the construction field.

Now I would like to make reference to the industrial firms in the same vein. There were some 1,460 firms charged additional penalties by the board at a cost to those firms of \$3.5 million. Now the sum total of all of the efforts towards safety that we talked about yesterday, has led to this situation.

I think it should be noted that, last year, in the year 1965, related to the year 1964—we were dealing with some figures yesterday—there was but one more death last year, as against the previous year. That must be related to the fact that in the year 1965, the volume of construction work involved and reflected in man-hours, was 30 per cent higher than the year 1964.

So there was a basic improvement in the accident record if you relate it to man-hours, and that is the way I have suggested it.

**Mr. Davison:** Well, Mr. Chairman, does the hon. Minister not feel that as he has brought this Act in, that it should not be up to the public to get after the municipalities to see there are enough inspectors? Should there not be some rules and regulations spelling out the amount of inspectors that are needed?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, we do our best to encourage them and in most instances are successful. The Hamilton situation, frankly, I do not like the sound of it and I shall look into that one personally.

**Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke):** Carrying on with what the two former hon. members have just said, Mr. Chairman, I concur heartily in what they have said. Our party feels that the time has come for The Department of Labour to take over inspection of construction.

I am looking, Mr. Chairman, at a clipping from the *Telegram*. Inasmuch as it is the *Telegram*, we know that it must be fair to the government.

This clipping is dated December 8, 1965. Now in this clipping we have some comments by Jerry Gallagher.

Mr. Gallagher states from experience when he talks about the labourers union, which he represents.

He makes the comment that seven out of ten of the deaths in construction were members of his local. In this article, he asks the government to take over the inspection of construction sites.

He makes the comment:

We have found inspectors who just exist only on paper. We phone and ask for the inspector and find there is not one, even though there is one listed. Enforcement just has not kept pace with the construction boom because many municipalities have not added new staff in years.

And the article goes on to say:

—that the union leader said the safety director of the local, Norman Pike, knew safety problems well because he lost an eye and an ear in an accident on the east-west subway project.

Mr. Gallagher, I should think, Mr. Chairman, should be well qualified to speak on this whole question of safety, inasmuch as it is the members of his union who were being killed. He makes the comment that he cannot even get statistics from the compensation board on the accident rate as far as his union is concerned.

So in view of that, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister three questions.

First, has Mr. Gallagher as yet received any statistics from the Labour department in connection with accidents in the labourers union in Toronto?

Second, how many inquests were carried out on deaths which occurred in construction in Metropolitan Toronto in the last year?

Third, from these inquests, how many of the recommendations of the jury were followed or implemented by the government?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Now, with respect to Mr. Gallagher, he is the head of one of the largest unions in the construction business.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** All the more reason why he should be listened to.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Gallagher is the head of one of the larger labour unions in the Metropolitan Toronto area. He also, until last year, was a member of the labour safety advisory council, and as such had direct access into all matters pertaining to labour safety.

Mr. Gallagher has not been in touch with me personally, recently, but he has been in touch as recently as last December with the present Deputy Minister, in connection with safety matters and inspection. He has made no direct representations to me as the Minister, other than discussing matters of an operating nature with the present Deputy Minister.

Now, you have asked about fatalities and inquests. I believe that every death on a construction job would be the subject of an inquest. We have many—in fact I have a summary. There were 48 deaths last year and we have, I believe, the summaries of the recommendations or findings of the coroners' jury, and also the action taken by the branch, or its comments. I would be glad to discuss those with the hon. member for Etobicoke any time he cares to come along.

Now, with respect to one statement he made about inspectors being on paper. I just do not understand that kind of language. I do not know what he means by using the phrase, "an inspector on paper." Every inspector is a real, actual person.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, in reply: Mr. Gallagher was quoted in the same article as saying that the present enforcement system, where municipalities police construction jobs, is chaotic, inefficient and even

nonexistent. The reference to the paper inspectors is in reference to that comment and I suppose Mr. Gallagher is the one person who could say whether it is true or not. But I cannot imagine him making a comment such as that, if there was not some veracity to it.

One thing I would like to ask the hon. Minister is, is there any particular recommendation which is found in the majority of the reports on the inquests, which the government has or has not acted upon? In other words, I want to know if there is any particular recommendation which these various juries have made, which the government should have acted upon?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We study all of these findings but there is no pattern of findings on which the department has not acted.

**Mr. Bryden:** How many of them, Mr. Chairman, have recommended provincial inspection?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** They seldom go into that.

**Mr. Bryden:** Some of them have made that recommendation.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, some do, but most of them, the coroners' juries' findings are confined to the fact of the particular case.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition):** Mr. Chairman, I would just like to reinforce again that as far as we are concerned, and from viewpoints that we are getting, there is no question that there is a feeling of complete dissatisfaction with the approach towards municipal inspectors. There is a feeling that in many cases there are too few.

I have also had the remarks about Hamilton and the explanation that there is not really enough influence by the provincial department in training inspectors. I have wondered if the hon. Minister has ever considered the fact of some kind of a formal standard throughout the province with respect to municipal inspectors, if you are going to hold to municipalities.

Is there some kind of a formal certificate that is given to municipal inspectors—if you are going to hold with this, and I do not agree with municipal inspectors—but is there a standard demanded by you of municipalities for anyone who is acting as an inspector?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, there are standards, they are set by regulation, and the branch of the department also co-operates

with the municipalities with respect to the selection of their appointees.

**Mr. Thompson:** Are there any municipal inspectors who have not achieved these standards and who are acting as inspectors?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, it would come to our attention where a municipality would contact the branch and say, "We have three applications, here are the qualifications of the people, would you give us your comments as to the person most eligible for the job?"

It would not be in the form of blackballing anybody, it would be in the form of helping the municipality choose the most appropriate applicant.

**Mr. Thompson:** Are there any inspectors in any municipality in this province who the department considers are not qualified to do the job?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Not that I am aware of.

**Mr. Thompson:** The hon. Minister would be aware, I assume, as the one responsible for this? May I ask, would the hon. Minister be aware?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I hope I would be.

**Mr. Thompson:** Yes. Could I ask another question with respect to safety? I can appreciate this kind of institutional advertising on TV, but I am again wondering if in view of the fact that the construction workers get up early, about five in the morning, what is the purpose of having the institutional advertising on at 11? I understand it is also on at 12 noon—I have not seen it then—but I understand so. Could the hon. Minister tell me what is the reason for having it on at this time when I would think the men would be on the job?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The time of presentation of these programmes is not just done on a hit-and-miss basis, it is done after consultation with listener or viewer research people who recommend that a portion of the ads be placed in prime time and in other situations at times in relation to the work habits and working hour factors of the construction workers that would be most beneficial or likely to meet a large preponderance of the audience.

**Mr. Thompson:** On the basis of research with respect to trying to prevent accidents, sir, I have been interested in the breakdown by Dr. Shulman of Metro Toronto. I

notice that, of the fatalities, there were ten fatalities from crushing, and from falls there were 16, eight of them falling from scaffolding. Does the department, in examining the reasons for accidents, see preventive approaches that should be taken; and, in the past year through examination of this, has the hon. Minister come up with new measures which he is insisting on for safety in construction?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There were amendments last year which reflected our research and the situation as events disclosed them. One of the things that we have in mind—for instance, let us go back to the television or the radio times or clips. The fact is that we can effect safety just as well through the man's family as we can through him, sometimes it is more effective through his wife or children, who would bring the subject-matter to bear on the father or husband, in the course of family life.

Now, we eventually get down to the situation where people in a hurry are inclined to do things too quickly sometimes, not wanting to go down the scaffold to get an extra piece of equipment, and saying, "Well, we will go on with the job, it will only take a few minutes and it will save me a trip down and back to get this extra part" or material or whatever it is. Sometimes loose boards, unnailed boards on platforms, pieces of plywood, things of that sort, can be disastrous according to the point of balance and the situation where they are placed.

Ultimately, I think, we are faced with a problem of requiring further studies—and I would not call them on a psychological basis, nor do I think the word "psychiatric" is the correct one, but it is something to analyze motivations medically. I think that we have a great need for studies by medical and engineering persons, say, through one of the universities, as to just what it is that motivates people to do things that lead them into accidents. I think that is the field we are really into now, and arrangements have been made for a study by the University of Toronto, sponsored by the labour safety council itself. This is one of the major projects and I would hope—to me it would be a very interesting study but one that I would hope would not take beyond a year to produce some results and recommendations. I think that is really the field and the area that we are heading into on the research side of it.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the answer from the hon. Minister. I would like to raise again the question about

television programmes to educate the people. I have been interested in The Department of Citizenship of this government which had language classes for newcomers. As I understand it, they ran these on television and the response, I understand, was poor, and they were discontinued. I am thinking particularly again of the many construction labourers from Italy and from Portugal. I would think that they would be as interested in trying to learn English and follow a television programme as they would be in getting a message which is put across on safety.

I wonder whether the hon. Minister has done a study first of all to see what is the response by these people to the safety educational programmes which are in English. And may I add a further question? I know that under the human rights programme, in every motel the bill is displayed prominently, and I commend the hon. Minister for this. I am wondering, do you have it in different languages—I am thinking really principally of two languages, of possibly Italian and Portuguese? The notice would tell the rights of the individual worker—coming back to our question of last night—where he might feel that there are not proper safety conditions and he really cannot come to his member of Parliament, can he apply to The Department of Labour or to an inspector, to get some security?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There is this problem of language and television, as the hon. leader of the Opposition is aware. I can speak, for instance, about signs on the job with respect to industries, restaurants, factories and places like that—and I think we are all familiar with that—and the warning or the changing of signs every week, "Don't do this," "Keep your fingers out of that" and "Cover your eyes" and all that sort of warning type of material. I will be very frank and say that I cannot answer the question with respect to the signs on construction but I shall inform myself about that.

There is a mobile factor to construction. I do not see that that should interfere with the same type of warning signs that industry has. However, staying with construction, the hon. gentleman mentioned Italian and Portuguese. I have had discussions on this subject with the Italian consul here who is quite interested in the welfare of the people. About two weeks ago at a meeting, it was arranged that he and his staff would meet with me and my officials as soon as I got free from my estimates in the House and that, I think, will be a helpful meeting to which he can bring suggestions.

He is a man who is very human in his approach and he is certainly understanding as far as workmen who come from Italy and who have a language problem are concerned. I am looking forward to this meeting.

**Mr. Thompson:** May I ask if any of the inspectors on the hon. Minister's staff or on the municipality of Metro Toronto staff speak English and Italian?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Among our people, the Ontario group in the safety branch have one man who speaks Italian, Mr. Bernardi.

**Mr. Thompson:** Does he work in the area of educating foremen and other groups—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** When he is in that area.

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister if the ski tows and ski lifts are inspected by his department?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** They are.

**Mr. Newman:** That is provincial inspection, is it not?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes.

**Mr. Newman:** Yesterday I brought up the unfortunate accident that took place on Bob-lo island in which one individual was killed and two died later; this was the result of inspection being on the municipal level, and the hon. Minister said that it was the responsibility of the municipalities. Now, with amusement rides it is something different. They are in the same category as ski tows and ski lifts. Smaller municipalities do not have the qualified personnel to inspect such types of facilities, and when I talk about the island of Bob-lo, the amusement facilities there are of a permanent nature; they are not the type that are moved around. As a result I think that these should be inspected by the provincial authorities and not by the municipal authorities. They not only do not have the know-how; they are not compelled to inspect these amusement rides. There is no compulsion, I understand, under the law. If I am wrong, I stand to be corrected.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yesterday we debated this point in these same estimates and I pointed out that, in general, amusement rides and festivals and so on, were on a travelling basis by contract with various municipalities and I stated that the issuing

of a licence to operate such devices or facilities or amusement rides, does not come to our attention, but they exist after they arrange with some agricultural fair, usually, or municipality. I also said yesterday that there is a proposal which is being studied now on this very point, having to do with the inspection of amusement rides as such.

**Mr. Newman:** At the provincial level? The hon. Minister's department is studying—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** That is the proposal before the department now.

**Mr. Newman:** That is very good, Mr. Chairman, because the Essex county council has passed a resolution requesting compulsory inspection of amusement rides; this was endorsed by my own council, the council in the city of Windsor and I certainly hope that the department does come up with some type of inspection so that accidents such as we had at Bob-lo last year in which three young people lost their lives, do not happen again anywhere in the province.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to return to a comment the hon. Minister made a few moments ago when my colleague, the hon. member for Hamilton East referred to the fines of \$5 or \$10 that were being imposed by magistrates.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have the impression that we are running into a difficulty here in which the bench is one of the problems in getting effective enforcements, as well as inspectors and other factors. You may recall that years ago some people made the point that one of the reasons why we cannot really come to grips with the problem of bookmaking is because magistrates do not ever take it seriously. The fines are of such a nominal nature that it is really a licence to go back and engage in bookmaking once again.

The hon. Minister's comment was that he agreed that a fine of \$5 or \$10 was—I forget what his phraseology was—a bit nonsensical. If he does, why had the hon. Minister not given any consideration to changing the Act so that a minimum fine will be at a level that the hon. Minister can have the assurance that whatever may be the questionable judgment of the magistrates, the fine will have to be taken seriously—shall we say at least \$100, or \$500? Or for a corporation, even \$1,000—then they will take it seriously.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** May I say that I have never, as a Minister, heard of any

finest of \$5. I have to tell the hon. member that. I accept the word of the hon. member for Hamilton East and I would be glad if he would send me some information supporting his statements, because on that I will take some steps myself.

I have—and I give the hon. member my own impression of the fining aspect of these charges. It is my view that the fines would run from \$150 and up; this is my impression. I have a number of clippings here—here is one from the *Telegram*, dated March 3: "Firm fined \$1,000."

Another one: "Builders fined \$1,000."

**Mr. Bryden:** Who are these people?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Let me finish my statement, please.

"Construction firm fined \$1,875." That is from the *Ottawa Citizen* of last September, and the heading there is: "\$1,875—Toughest yet." This was under The Trench Excavators Protection Act.

Similarly, here is one in the Ottawa area: "Contractor fined \$1,300." "Safety Act breach costs \$500."

Those are in the higher areas, but I do not think I have ever had it impressed on me that there were any \$5 or \$10 items, if there are.

In any event, I think that this is the range that I read out, but the point the hon. member makes I recognize and understand and I think it is a pretty important point and I shall follow it up.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, actually the \$1,800 fine was indicated in the press statement as being the toughest yet. I would suggest that to a major corporation \$1,800 is not all that much.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, it was in that area.

**Mr. Bryden:** And \$100 to a contractor who may thereby have saved himself \$4,000 or \$5,000 is not really an adequate fine; \$100 is not a suitable fine. The whole question of enforcement calls very much in question the whole proposition of merely fining some of these fellows.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I do not think that it can be left quite like that. The hon. member must take into account that we attack this from another point of view—from the actual statistical records right out of the computer, if you like, of those firms whose safety compensation payments were out of line and

there was \$1 million in one year there in additional assessments.

**Mr. Bryden:** I noticed the hon. Minister's statement along that line and I am satisfied that that is a good approach, but the fact still remains that we are not getting, in my opinion, anything like sufficient action on the whole question of construction safety. I am not going to go all over it again, but I am suggesting to the hon. Minister, and I wish he would think about it, that he is never going to get the thing adequately handled as long as some sort of an attempt is made to whip the municipalities into doing this when they do not really want to do it at all. The Department of Labour have got to step in. They have people who are capable of building up the kind of inspection programme required and, frankly, I think they ought to get in and do it.

There is one other point that relates both to industrial safety and construction safety, Mr. Chairman, that I would like to discuss with the hon. Minister for a moment. This is a matter that several of our members, in particular the hon. member for Wentworth East (Mr. Gisborn) took up with the hon. Minister at some length when these bills were before the House. Unfortunately the hon. member for Wentworth East cannot be here today so I am raising the matter on his behalf, but it relates to the problem of protecting an employee who refuses to work because a job is unsafe. We put before the hon. Minister, when the legislation was before the House in the first instance, the point that there is no protection in either of those Acts for an employee who gets fired or otherwise is discriminated against because he objects to doing unsafe work.

There are provisions in the Act under which it is illegal for him to do unsafe work knowingly. It is illegal for anyone to require him to do unsafe work, but if he refuses to do it, he is completely at the mercy of any vindictive foreman who may want to take it out on him. I understand from information that the hon. member for Wentworth East has given to me that this matter was raised with the hon. Minister upwards of a year ago by local 1005 of the united steelworkers of America, one of the largest local unions in Canada. I take it from what they said in their letter that even they, a large powerful union, cannot get a satisfactory solution to the problem right within their own plant.

Now, if a union like that cannot protect its people to its own satisfaction in situations of this kind, I hate to think what would happen in some unorganized plants. There is no

doubt at all, as far as I can see, that employees are ordered on occasion to do jobs that they consider to be unsafe, that indeed are unsafe. We had a rather unfortunate accident about a year ago in Canada Packers, which occasioned an inquest. During the course of that inquest—incidentally, the findings of the inquest were not very favourable to the company and its approach to safety in this particular situation—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think they were fined.

**Mr. Bryden:** Yes, they were fined, I have forgotten how much, but, as I remember, it would have been a flea bite to Canada Packers, although the bad publicity may have been a more serious penalty. I notice also that at the inquest the inspectors of The Department of Labour were not very complimentary to the practices of the company in the particular situation where the accident arose. But there was one, I think, rather important item that appeared in one of the lengthy press reports of the inquest, and I would just like to read it, from the *Toronto Daily Star* of February 17, 1965:

A former operator, Dempsey Neeson, who is now a subforeman, said he was almost fired by a supervisor no longer with the company when he complained of unsafe procedures in the department.

This is a department where ultimately a couple of men were killed because of the same unsafe procedures. If on a previous occasion this man Dempsey Neeson had been able to make his point, without jeopardizing his employment, a couple of lives might have been saved.

I notice that Jerry Gallagher, in what I think is the same press clipping as my hon. friend from Etobicoke mentioned, made this statement:

It is taking your job in your hands if you question a foreman about safety on the job. He is bound to tell you, "There is the gate."

I do not think there is any doubt in the world that this situation arises. I quite appreciate the point that the hon. Minister made a little earlier, that employees also can be responsible for accidents. The behaviour of some human beings in risking their own lives is quite remarkable and hard to understand, and I am not suggesting that everything possible should not be done to educate people against that type of behaviour, but there are still other problems that do not have anything to do with the behaviour of the em-

ployee. It is something like the business of automobile safety, where there are all sorts of things that one can do to protect the nut behind the wheel from his own bad judgment, and those things should be done. It is the same, I think, with industrial safety.

One area where I think there should be some better provision in the law than there now is, is in relation to protecting men who protest against conditions that they figure to be unsafe.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I remember the reference to this last year in the debate, and also I think at an earlier time, but quite frankly, I have had no information or examples or complaints conveyed to me, or to my knowledge to the Deputy Minister or anyone at a senior level, in the past year, of examples of the type of thing you are talking about.

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, there is one that was given in evidence in a coroner's jury and I presume you have the evidence, so you know of that one. There is the statement from a man who is in touch with this type of situation all the time. He is not giving specific examples, but he is stating that as a fact it often happens to people. Then there was a letter of May 12, 1965, directed to you by local 1005, the united steelworkers of America over the signature of the recording secretary.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There were no cases. They were talking about the principle of the thing, were they not?

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, of course.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There were no examples given.

**Mr. Bryden:** It would seem to me that anyone who wanted to raise this matter would in the first instance talk about principle, the principle involved and what you are going to do about it. Why should they bring cases to you? There is nothing you can do about it anyway. These fellows have very little protection under the Act. I think there is some general provision about non-discrimination and so on, which appears in almost all labour statutes. We have got to get the principle settled before we can bother bringing cases to you. And I do not know what happened. You referred local 1005 to your Deputy Minister—he was assistant Deputy Minister at the time—but now Deputy Minister. I do not know what happened as a result of that reference. All I know is that somewhat later, the same recording secretary wrote to the hon. member for Wentworth

East and said that he really had not got any satisfaction in the matter at all.

It seems to me that we should look into this a little further. There are suggestions by people who ought to know that an employee in many cases risks his job if he protests against working under unsafe conditions. As the hon. Minister said, we have raised the matter with him before. The only reason we raise it with him again is that he will not do anything about it. I do not know how one moves in this matter—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Let me give you an example. I think there were some 278 prosecutions with respect to safety breaches in construction. Take construction; I am only suggesting some particular area where I can give you the figures. But take 278 prosecutions. I would think that every one of them would involve anywhere from one to four employees being subpoenaed by the department to give evidence and testify against their employer. We have never had one repercussion with respect to that. They have never been penalized.

**Mr. Bryden:** Of course, you would not in that dramatic sort of case, where the department comes in and summons these people to court. I think there is, in any case, a provision in both statutes whereby those people are protected.

But I am suggesting to the hon. Minister that a much more critical place, the place where they do not have protection, is on the day-to-day job, where an employee sees an unsafe condition. He says to the foreman, "This is unsafe." The foreman, to quote Mr. Gallagher, who spends all his time on this type of work, says "If you do not like it, there is the gate." This is the problem that the employee—it may not be quite so bad right now with full employment, some of the employees may just take the gate—but certainly if there is any shortage of jobs around, he is going to take the risk. If he has a family, and especially if he is a New Canadian, not too sure of what his rights are, he is going to take the risk, and this is how some of these poor fellows get killed. Or if they do not get killed, somebody following after them gets killed.

I am suggesting to the hon. Minister that this is a most critical area, before the accidents ever happen, where the employee should have some right. I do not think he should be entitled to do it frivolously, but he should have a right to say, "No, I will not work on this job because it is unsafe," and be protected against a penalty. If subsequent

investigation shows that he acted frivolously, then okay, he is taking the responsibility, he will have to take the penalty. But right now, he can be penalized without any recourse at all, except possibly through his union, when his case is quite well founded and not frivolous at all.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is vote 906 carried?

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, if no one else has anything to raise here, there is one other point that I want to ask about with relation to elevator inspections, which also comes under this vote.

I have, shall I say, an ingrained habit I developed many years ago, that whenever I go into a public passenger elevator I always look around the walls to see if there is an up-to-date certificate of inspection from The Department of Labour. Frankly, I have been rather surprised at the number of instances in the city of Toronto where I failed to discover such certificates. I would not by any means want to give the impression that the practice is widespread, but it should not exist at all. There are elevators—well, I can name one right now, that I just checked on yesterday, operating in this city with no inspection certificates from The Department of Labour showing at all. I am just wondering what is happening here.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I assure the hon. member that the inspection of elevators and lifts is carried on vigorously. All elevators are supposed to display the current pink annual licence, and the colour changes from year to year. As I understand it, if they do not display it, it does not mean they have not been inspected, what it indicates is that there is nothing visible to assure the travelling public that it has been inspected. I will look into that.

**Mr. Bryden:** I will not bother to give the hon. Minister publicly—well, I will give it publicly—I can tell the hon. Minister one building right now where they are operating an elevator that does not have the up-to-date licence displayed.

As the hon. Minister says, the public thereby has no assurance that the elevator has been properly inspected. Furthermore, as I understand it, the owner of the building is breaking the law.

The Ronalds-Reynolds building on the northwest corner of University and Pearl is operating an elevator now which I do not think has ever had an up-to-date certificate showing in it. It does not strike me as a

very reliable elevator but I am not an authority on those matters. Some that seem to be the least reliable elevators are the very ones that do not have the certificate showing; this is what worries me, sometimes.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We will get a report on that for the hon. member.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, on stop-work orders, again if I could just focus on Metro Toronto. Would the hon. Minister have statistics on the number of stop-work orders by inspectors in which there were no accidents?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, I could get that information, Mr. Chairman. I am familiar with the matter because in my own riding stop orders have been issued, where there has been no accident. In fact, they went back several days in a row with this particular building. There were 1,800 stop orders this year.

**Mr. G. Ben (Bracondale):** Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that I must again rise and say I do not agree with one of the statements made by an hon. member of this party here, and that is with reference to the Ontario government taking over construction safety.

I do not believe that safety depends on any particular authority but on the people who are every day obliged to work under certain conditions. To me the most logical people to have inspectors, especially in this day and age when in almost any type of construction, such as the subway or highways, the people employed belong to unions and have union stewards. And I think all we are doing is whipping a dead horse when we say that the provincial government can do it better than a municipal government.

Frankly, my own opinion is that nobody could carry out safety inspections better than the municipal governments if they got down and did a job. For instance, I think a statement was made here that Toronto had four or five inspectors. That is neither here nor there—the fact is that they have Lord knows how many construction inspectors, plumbing inspectors, heating inspectors, wiring inspectors, zoning inspectors, cleaning inspectors, and what-have-you, going into these sites all the time.

Now, if anything should be done, it is that legislation be passed which would compel every inspector who works for a municipality, a building inspector, whether he be a plumbing, heating or what-have-you, to be also a safety inspector. It would be

his duty when he is reporting on the progress of construction to also make a written report to his department on the safety features that he saw in that building.

In that way you would have almost daily reports on the conditions of safety in the buildings. If the province of Ontario was to take over safety inspection throughout the whole province, Lord knows how many people you would have to get in order to keep inspecting every day. Because that is how often you should inspect, at least once a day, not once a week, not once every three weeks.

So I would suggest that if anything should be done, legislation should be passed which would make every inspector, even every employee of a municipality, who deals with construction, an acting safety inspector and make it mandatory for him to make a written report after every visit to any construction site, that these reports would be available to any interested citizen, especially the union.

As a matter of fact, it could be provided that a copy of this report be handed to the business agent the following day—the business agent of every union connected with that particular construction job. That way you are going to get enforcement of safety regulations.

But just to say that these people here, the government, is sacrosanct and that they can just get rid of all construction dangers by taking it over, I think it is utter nonsense.

The people who should be charged with this responsibility, if anybody, are persons like Gallagher. They are the ones who are there most frequently—at least they are there every day to see what goes on. The shop stewards should also be safety inspectors and they should be made to put in reports. That is the only way you are going to save lives.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** Well, Mr. Chairman, I am distressed by this kind of intervention and I too want to come in at this point because I am inclined to agree with the hon. member for Etobicoke.

To have an hon. member of this House say that four or five inspectors is neither here nor there, seems to me fatuous in the extreme and to have the argument put, Mr. Chairman, that the mandatory requirement of filing reports is somehow going to increase the number of inspectors, which is what is required, is equally fatuous.

I want to make it clear from this party's point of view that we feel that ultimately

there has to be a provincial government responsibility and it should be exercised by Act of this Legislature and by the hon. Minister as soon as it is humanly possible.

I am not familiar with all the Acts and mechanisms of this House and this government, and I was a little confused earlier in the afternoon at the hon. Minister's response to the hon. member for Woodbine, when it was pointed out that men consistently die on construction safety jobs. We have reached a total impasse; large municipalities will not hire inspectors, the provincial government refuses to put any pressure on, the situation of self-destruction perpetuates itself and we debate the niceties in the Legislature.

That seems to me a state of farce. I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, very strongly to the hon. Minister, because he has moved so intelligently in so many areas of safety, that what he has achieved in all the other areas of provincial inspection, he can achieve in this area and that we should not dismiss it with airy generalities about forcing the municipalities and what can be done by individual inspectors. It simply has not worked anywhere in the province hitherto and it is not likely to work now.

**Mr. Ben:** Mr. Chairman, I have to rise to state here that the hon. member who just sat down has been listening with his mouth rather than with his ears. I did not say that it was irrelevant whether there were four or five inspectors in the city of Toronto.

I merely stated that since it was not certain by this House whether there were four or five inspectors I was not going to dwell on that particular topic.

But under my scheme, we would have many more than four or five inspectors, we would have about 30 inspectors in the city of Toronto.

At the present time, according to my latest knowledge when I sat on council, there were only 21 inspectors for all of the metropolitan area, covering 240 square miles. But if you got every single inspector that works for the city or for any of the other municipalities acting as an inspector for the same area you would have about 120 inspectors. And they would be there every day in the week, not the way you are suggesting. As a matter of fact, what this party here is doing, is abdicating its duty—

**Mr. S. Lewis:** That is your party.

**Mr. Ben:** —because if anybody should be looking after construction safety, it is the unions who call themselves labour. They are

the ones who are remiss in their duty—every shop steward should be an inspector and should be reporting every day. When you go and tell them that, the fellows say: "Oh, the fellows are afraid to report, they are going to get fired." Well, that is a lot of nonsense. That is my belief and I got up, and this man here—

**Mr. S. Lewis:** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order!

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, I want to sort this out. The hon. member for Etobicoke, as I understand him during the afternoon, said that it was Liberal Party policy to have provincial inspection. I sat here and heard it and I want it to be fully understood that that is a policy with which we concur.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** This is not a point of order.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Scarborough West has just asked about policy. I made a statement, I believe, that this is the policy of our party and if there is any other person in our party who does not agree with this, let him get up and say so.

**Mr. Davison:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister, through you, could tell us the number of work stoppages in the city of Toronto that have been caused through unions stopping the jobs? Do you have that record?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I would not have that information.

**Mr. Davison:** But you would have a record of how many jobs had been stopped by inspectors, would you? And would you have a record of how many jobs were stopping in Toronto as a total?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, to the first question, and to the second.

**Mr. Davison:** Because, Mr. Chairman, I know that a lot of the big jobs in Toronto have been stopped by the unions first.

Vote 906 agreed to.

On vote 907:

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister when he intends to present the Helling report that was prepared by Dr. Rudolph Helling of the University of

Windsor, who made a study concerning the Negro, the Chinese and the Italian in the Windsor community?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It has been published through the human rights commission, it is available on application to the commission.

**Mr. Newman:** It is being published or has been published?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Has been—it has been released by them. It has been available for some months.

**Mr. Newman:** May I have a copy sent to me, Mr. Chairman? May I ask the Minister what was the total cost for the report? You can tell me later, if you like.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I will get the information for you.

**Mr. Newman:** I would like to follow up several of the recommendations that I have. I do not know that they are in the report itself, I am only taking a newspaper article and bringing this to the attention of the House.

Several of the recommendations were for greater dissemination of information about human rights among minority groups. This only studied three minority groups in the community but suggested that for the sake of human rights there should be a greater dissemination of information among all minority groups.

It also suggested that there was a need for more vigorous emphasis on the observance of the human rights legislation—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You seem to have the contents of the report.

**Mr. Newman:** I am only giving you a newspaper report and it is very brief. I do not know the contents, I have not seen the report.

And he mentions, especially, food service and drinking places which seem to practise discrimination against minority groups.

I hope the human rights commission does take cognizance of all of this and follow the recommendations of the report.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The points that are raised are very good and they led us in the department and in the human rights commission to one conclusion, that those objectives could best be accomplished by the assignment of a human rights commission officer in the Windsor area itself, and this has been done.

**Mr. Newman:** We are most pleased to have that human rights officer in our area, Mr. Marentette by name, and he is doing a very fine job in the community.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Scarborough West.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise a very specific issue and in raising it by way of inquiry from the hon. Minister, perhaps I can survey the events briefly, as I understand them, and he can corroborate whether they are right or wrong.

Some time last summer, the summer of 1965, the Toronto labour committee for human rights brought the case of the Asian doctors before the human rights commission. The committee on human rights made the case at the time, I believe, that there was, if not a prima-facie case of discrimination, enough factors to make one sufficiently concerned about the possibility, to bring it within the purview of the commission's work. The commission, after seeing the material tendered to them on behalf of the Asian doctors by the Toronto committee for human rights, agreed that it would undertake what could best be described as informal conciliation. I think that is probably the term.

Now, as I understand it, and this is one of the questions I would like eventually to ask the hon. Minister, the commission met once or twice with the college of physicians and surgeons and discussed the matter of the Asian doctors with them.

A small footnote should be added at this point: midway through the conciliation to which both sides had agreed the college of physicians and surgeons announced publicly that it was not prepared to change its stand on the question of the Asian doctor. It seems to me that even though the conciliation was informal, it nonetheless betrayed an article of faith between the parties.

I introduce that little footnote as a commentary on the way in which the college occasionally behaves and causes us on this side of the House concern.

The commission then met with the committee for human rights and, at that point, the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) announced the creation of the new committee on the healing arts.

I believe that the human rights commission then said that it would cease acting as an informal conciliating body pending the terms of reference of the committee on the healing arts, making the assumption that this so-called dispute would go to them.

At that stage, rather concerned I believe, the Toronto labour committee for human rights tried to get an assurance from the commission as to the terms of reference of the committee on the healing arts, and whether in fact they could be certain that this material would go to them.

They wrote one or two letters; as yet no reply has been forthcoming. I can perfectly understand that because I do not think anyone knows the terms of reference of the committee on the healing arts, and I am not at all sure that the commission would be privileged to that information either.

Another interesting aspect that emerged was that the college had apparently made a specific submission to the commission on human rights—the college of physicians and surgeons. The Asian doctors, through their representatives, requested that submission, that argument. The commission said they would write to ask for permission. It was to be taken up at a meeting on March 31. That meeting is now over and we can publicly know whether or not the college of physicians and surgeons will let the Asian doctors see precisely what their arguments are.

I have therefore from this general background a variety of questions to ask the Minister. I hope I have my facts right and he can correct me if those are wrong, but assuming that they are right:

1. Has the human rights commission dropped this matter entirely?

2. Will it take the matter up again if the council on the healing arts' frame of reference does not in fact allow them to hear representations from both sides?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Could we just take one step at a time? As I understand that situation, the human rights commission had no jurisdiction over the technical aspects of the matter. But they heard representations from the doctors, the Asian doctors, and entered the dispute, the situation, on a voluntary basis, which involved the consent of both of the parties to the dispute.

I gather that several things have happened in the meantime, one of them being the position of the college of physicians and surgeons. I think that changed, there was a shift in position there—

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I am not sure it changed, it was merely declared publicly again.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, in any event, there was this other matter of the healing arts side of it, and since the position of the

human rights commission was as a mere volunteer, I think—and on an informal basis—I think their function, shall we say, tended to come to an end.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well then, Mr. Chairman, I assume that the intervention of the human rights commission was, as in most things they do, done honourably and intelligently—they recognized that there was a genuine area of dispute and it hinged on things which directly concerned them. They entered into a voluntary and informal conciliation, because there was nothing else available.

Now what I want to get at is: can this dispute be resolved under the committee on healing arts? If it is not resolved by them, would the commission again undertake informal conciliation? How is it that Ministers of the Crown are so easily pushed hither and yon by one independent body? I want to know whether within the government we will ever get the matter resolved, either under the human rights commission—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I do not think we have anything—you are suggesting that there is a namby-pamby operation in the human rights commission of Ontario. That I do not agree.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** No, not at all.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** But I do not understand the language you are using, or the point you are trying to make.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** The point I am trying to make is this: I want to know whether the human rights commission, having become involved, whether the hon. Minister of Labour can give a commitment to the House that the issue will be up for resolution, either before the committee on the healing arts, or back to the human rights commission at some point?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think that is the most unreasonable request to make of me or of any Minister of the Crown, for this reason, that the human rights commission, under the present legislation, has no actual position. Their entry into the situation can only be as a volunteer or on an informal basis and I can certainly inform the House that the facilities of the human rights commission will always be available, wherever it can be of assistance, both within its official authority, and defined authority, or beyond it, on an informal basis, where it appears that their conciliatory offices may be of help.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that, and what in effect has happened to all of this, is that yet another avenue is closed to these doctors attempting to find a reasonable conciliation of their case, so that is—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Oh, well, I do not think that is quite accurate.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** But you said—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, because you say by my statement I have closed an avenue. I thought I had opened up an avenue. But the fact is that it was only a conciliatory or co-operative gesture in the first place, there was no authority. I do not think it was the right approach to take on the part of the Asian doctors. I think there might have been some other advice given to them, which apparently was not.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** With the greatest of respect, they have tried every conceivable avenue of review and of appeal, and the doors were closed time after time. It is to the credit of the human rights commission that they attempted to bring the two parties together, which, as you say, the two parties did by consent. Then in the midst of it all, we had a new committee set up, about which no one knows anything, and the human rights commission withdrew. I can understand that. They do not have technical authority and their position might well be compromised. I was just trying to find whether or not we can ever find a resolution to this problem, because in that sense, in the sense that the commission has withdrawn, yet another door has been closed in the face of the Asian doctors, not even so much in resolving their grievance, as in getting any response to their grievance.

However, I have two other particular questions, Mr. Chairman, on this.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You are assuming that they are right. I do not know the facts.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** No, I am not. As a matter of fact, I will certainly say in this House that it seems to me there is enough substance to the case of the Asian doctors to have merited a long defence by the hon. Minister of Health in this Legislature that has not been forthcoming. There is considerable culpability on the side of the government for refusing to say anything about this matter.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I just remember this about it. I am not charged at all with these

matters, but I remember one of the Asian doctors who had been admitted was subpoenaed to appear in connection with the death of one of our women citizens, and he jumped the country. He left the country. He would not answer the subpoena. He would not let us investigate her death. Is that not a fact?

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Does that condemn everyone in that class?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** When did you become an expert on anything?

**Mr. Singer:** I am as much of an expert on this as you are.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You do not show it.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order. The vote is 907.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** In matters of reciprocal law enforcement, I defer to the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Renwick) as a rule. I think it is rather unfair to cast the aspersions on one of the doctors.

Mr. Chairman, suppose we do not even discuss Dr. Anand now; suppose the case of Dr. Baichwal becomes the central case. The fact is that an effort was made to find a solution here, and the door was closed, and now we hope to find it elsewhere.

However, in the process of endeavouring to discover the solution the labour committee for human rights asked that the college of physicians and surgeons submission to the commission be made available to the doctors and the commission said, "Yes, we will ask them, we will see if they would like to do it," and they were to receive an answer on March 31. Now what is that answer? Will the Asian doctors have a right to know the case of the college of physicians and surgeons or will they not?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I can only say that I think you are going far beyond that particular case. I think that case involves the college of physicians and surgeons entirely. The human rights commission was there only as a volunteer. I think they should not be chastized or made the subject of a debate when they were only a volunteer in the first instance. I think the debate comes under whatever department or area—it is they that provide the college of physicians and surgeons.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** All right then. Let me ask an even more direct question. Will the hon.

Minister table in the House the submission from the college of physicians and surgeons to the human rights commission? Will he let us see it?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Only with the consent of the parties.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** All right. Then, Mr. Chairman, I make this point. That consent was asked from the college. The college said they would give a decision on March 31. The consent was requested by the human rights commission. What was the college's reply? That is what I mean.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There has been no answer.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** No answer from the March 31 meeting. Will the commission follow it up and find out whether this will be made public? Okay, we will take it up again under another estimate.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is vote 907 carried?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, during the earlier debate I made some comments to the hon. Minister considering amending the human rights code to include the word "sex" and I understand that the hon. Minister appeared on a radio station. I stand to be corrected, but I understand it was on CFRB with Betty Kennedy, not long ago. The hon. Minister was supposed to have indicated that he had some sympathy towards the plight of the working woman. From the amount of mail and calls that many of us have received on this, Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if the hon. Minister is in a position to make any comment on the amending of the code.

Apparently, in spite of the fact that women are supposed to be paid equally, there are many cases of people who claimed this was not being done. Also there are many claims of people in large offices and banks, etc. Organizations in which women claim that they are having difficulty being promoted because of the fact that they happen to be women. I understand that the hon. Minister and Mrs. Kennedy discussed this at length. I would like to hear the hon. Minister's comments in regard to the whole matter.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, the subject of sex discrimination in legislation is one which in recent months has been a leading subject in many newspapers and magazines. It has also been the subject of consideration in depth by The United States

Department of Labour and it seemed to me that it might be well if I just recorded some notes which I had on this subject, so at least the record will be clear.

As to the inclusion of sex in anti-discrimination legislation, it has been done by two other jurisdictions, the province of Quebec and the United States in 1964, in the terms "sex discrimination."

In Quebec, The Quebec Anti-Discrimination Act forbids discrimination in employment and in trade union membership on grounds of race, colour, sex, religion, national extraction or social origin. Discrimination is prohibited in hiring, promoting, laying off or dismissing an employee and in the conditions of employment.

By amendment from the floor of the Legislature in the United States, The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was made to include, and I quote: "sex, as a prohibited basis for discrimination in employment, together with race, et cetera."

In Ontario when the fair employment practices bill was before the House in 1951, the government considered including sex together with race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or origin. At that time, it was felt that discrimination on the basis of sex was sufficiently different from other types of discrimination and that it could not be dealt with in the same legislation. Although many of the difficulties seen at that time may still hold true, the position of women in the world of work has changed considerably in the intervening years. Women are participating in the labour force in ever-increasing numbers and the growing economy is providing continually more opportunities for them.

The general tightness of the labour market is also making discrimination against women increasingly uneconomical. The proposal that women should now be covered in anti-discrimination legislation, the same as other minority groups, has been brought forward occasionally by women's groups such as the business and professional women's club.

The women's bureau is currently studying this suggestion, along with the background and development of legislation prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex in other jurisdictions.

The new Acts in Quebec and in the United States are also being studied closely. Since the Acts are recent, experience has been limited and it is too early to judge their value or success. It has been pointed out that an over-literal interpretation of the prohibition might disrupt long-standing employment practices found in collective agreements

without achieving compensating benefit in progress toward equal opportunities.

This legislation involves employers, labour organizations, employment agencies and labour-management committees, none of which may engage in unlawful employment practices. These unlawful practices go beyond matters of pay and hiring. They include as unlawful, separate lines of progression and seniority, classification of jobs as "male" or "female," or as "light" or "heavy" if this operates to prevent access or advancement by either sex in such jobs.

Also no rule may be applied to married women which forbids or restricts them, that does not also apply to married men. Both employers and unions have strong obligations in this kind of legislation.

Those are the facts; here is the situation. It is a very interesting subject and I say that both seriously and sincerely, but at the same time as we talk about the desirability of it, we find that many collective agreements in their seniority provisions provide for an order of layoff or of termination of employment which would take married women out first, and things like that. In other words, the impact or the extent of influence of this general subject we are talking about is much greater and more widespread, I think, than the average person knows about.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, I thank the hon. Minister for his excellent statement on the matter. I listened with care to what he had to say and I wonder if some of the comments he is making now, were not made by many people in this same province of Ontario when the whole question of a person of a minority race getting a meal or a haircut or a lodging, was first brought up. The thing I am wondering about is that this is supposed to be a Progressive-Conservative government and I am wondering why the government cannot examine this problem. If it is working in Quebec, why can it not work here?

If I recall correctly, I have heard the hon. Minister say that we take second place to nobody; I wonder, if Quebec can have this, why can we not have it?

I am assuming that in Quebec, until lately the position of a woman has been nowhere near the position of a woman in Ontario. Ladies here have had much more freedom. If they can do this in Quebec, why can we here in Ontario not be as forward-looking as they are? In the United States they had problems. I think they have more deeply entrenched unions there than we possibly have. If they have a code to look after this

problem and people to do this, I do not know why Ontario cannot.

I would urge the hon. Minister to take this under advisement and at the earliest possible time revise the code so that a person, because she is a female, does not suffer when it comes to employment.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I would state just one thing; I do not regard sex discrimination in the same category as discrimination with respect to minorities.

Second, I would like to say this, that while there is this law in the United States and in the province of Quebec, they are both recent and there is no evidence as to the success of that legislation. It may well be legislation that is on the books but as to an assessment of its real success or effectiveness, that is an entirely different matter.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Chairman, if I might just answer. As far as this party is concerned, a minority is a minority and it does not really have to be by a majority by sex or by race or anything else.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** But women are in the majority in the world.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** All I am saying is, they are discriminated against. In spite of the fact that the hon. Minister seems to think that this is a facetious matter, I am speaking in all earnestness when I say that they deserve the same protection as anyone else. I would urge the hon. Minister once more not to regard this as a light matter. I am certain he must have heard from some of the women in this province of ours that they would like to be treated as equals with every other person.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, just to follow up on what my hon. friend has said, I submit to the hon. Minister that he is on the wrong track when he looks at the problem of discrimination in terms of minorities. We all know that minorities are frequently subject to pretty blatant discrimination—they have been in the past and less so now, because of the fine work of the human rights commission, but the problem is not a problem of minorities. It is a problem of discrimination, and discrimination directed against the majority is just as bad as discrimination against a minority.

In fact, even under the race, colour and creed clauses, there have been cases—I do not know of them in this province but there certainly have been cases in other jurisdictions—where members of the white majority were protected against discrimination. I can

think of a famous case of some years ago in New York state where a white man was refused a job as an elevator operator in a high-class apartment building in New York city because the policy of the management there was to have only coloured people in these rather lowly jobs. The man established his right that he should not be discriminated against on account of being white.

Now we know that that is unusual, but the fact remains that the test is not whether the person belongs to a majority or minority group; the test is whether or not he or she has been discriminated against. I submit to the hon. Minister of Labour that discrimination against women in employment is widespread; it has to be reduced. I will concede his point that discrimination against women is written down in certain union contracts, some of which I could name. I will not go into them, but I think it ought to be outlawed; I think those clauses should be taken out; I agree that even within the category of the female sex only, there is discrimination as between married women and single women. I know these things exist in some union contracts. I know that union leaderships are trying to get some of these provisions eliminated. They have more than a little difficulty with their membership sometimes, but they are trying to do something about it. I believe that the government should get into this field. The hon. Minister has said that

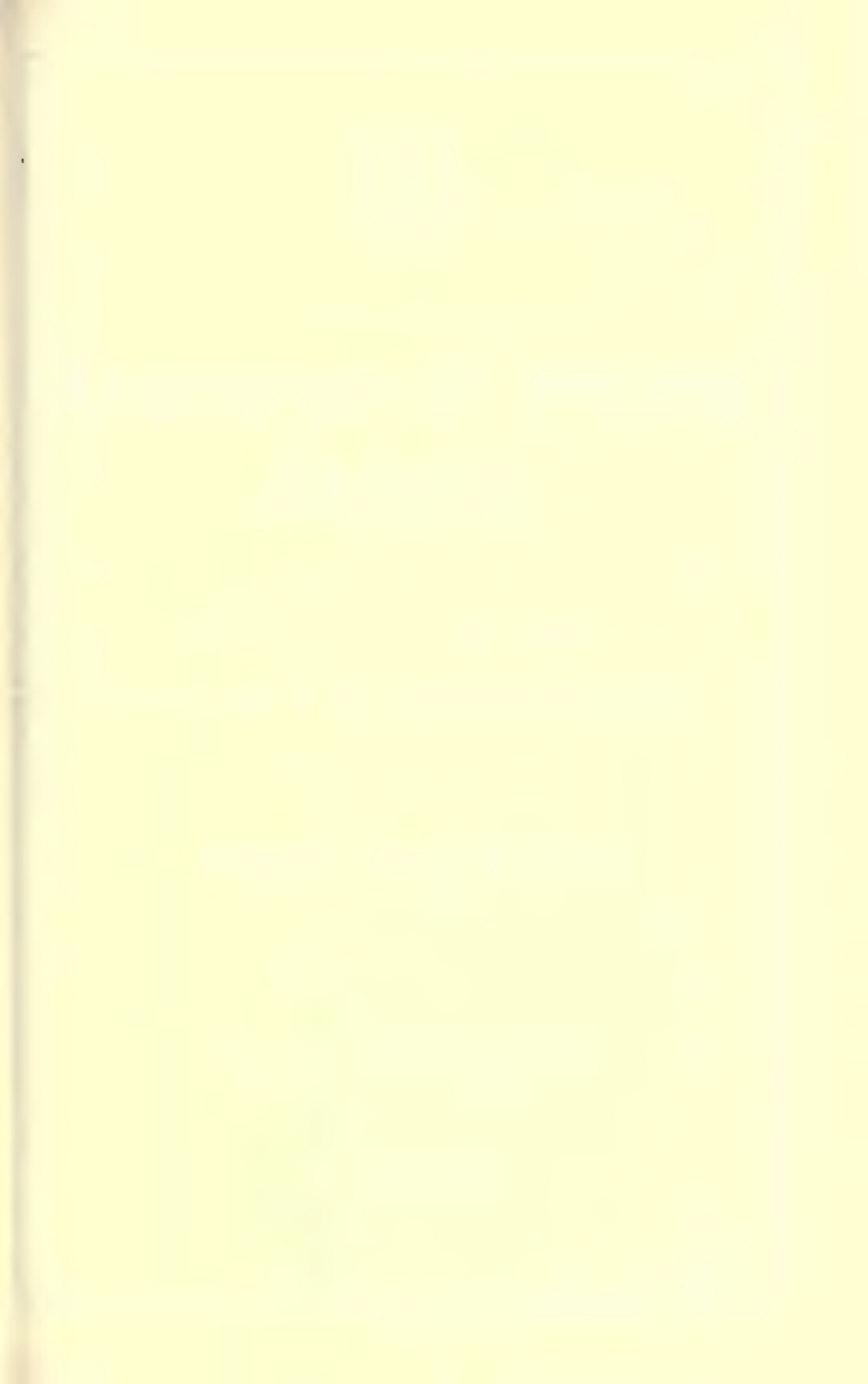
experiments in other jurisdictions in this field are still new, the results are not conclusive, and that is correct. But this government *ad nauseam* claims to be the pioneer in everything. Well, why can it not be a pioneer in this field? It has a first-class human rights commission. I am sure that it can pioneer just as well as, if not better than, the province of Quebec or indeed, even the federal jurisdiction in the United States.

This human rights commission no doubt would need some increase in its staff but I think it has the know-how, the experience and the capacity to start dealing with this problem. I am not so sanguine as to believe that it will solve it in perhaps less than a generation, but the sooner we get them working at it, the sooner we will start to get solutions to the problem. I would like to support 100 per cent the submissions that have been made by the hon. member for Etobicoke both now and earlier in these estimates.

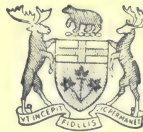
I believe the hon. Minister should bring this whole area within the terms of the human rights code. We should not look at this as a bill of rights for minorities, but as a bill of rights for all people. We should aim at eliminating discrimination wherever it arises and for whatever reason it arises.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.









ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(continued)

Mr. Chairman: Vote 907. The member for Riverdale.

Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale): Mr. Chairman, when the human rights commission was before the standing committee on government commissions I had referred to the recommendations made by Dr. Rudolph Helling in his study on discrimination in the Windsor area.

The one recommendation I would be interested to hear the hon. Minister (Mr. Rowntree) comment on is the suggestion where a club of any kind, or an association or body of any kind, had the benefit of a licence from the liquor licence board that it should be clearly stated to all the licensees throughout the province that any indication of discrimination by such a club exercising a public privilege would result in the suspension of that licence. This recommendation, as I understand it, would go a long way toward making effective the anti-discrimination provisions of the province.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 907 carry?

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I hoped the hon. Minister might comment on that.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): The operation of the liquor licence board does not come under my department as such but I take it the hon. member is referring to a statement of the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko) when he said "a statement of the Minister."

Mr. Renwick: No. I think it was a recommendation of one of the studies made under the aegis of the human rights commission, wondering whether or not you, as the Minister, were going to take steps to have that implemented through the liquor licence board.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: We are sending that on to the liquor licence board through the hon. Provincial Secretary, who incidentally has quite strong views on the subject.

Mr. Chairman: The leader of the Opposition.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the hon. Minister about his reaction to the submission to the McRuer Royal commission on behalf of the disabled and this was the submission of the Canadian rehabilitation council for the disabled. Perhaps I could just go into this a little bit.

In Canada there are approximately 500,000 people with severe handicaps—3.1 per cent of the population—and about 150,000 of them are in Ontario: the blind, the mentally deficient, the paraplegic, the physically disabled and those who suffer from tuberculosis, cerebral palsy, rheumatism, heart defects and so on. Only about half of them are of employable age, and that is between 21 and 65 years of age. More than 50 per cent of the total subsist largely on the generosity of relatives, 20 per cent get help from three levels of government, and the rest of them are on their own.

I felt that this was a significant submission by the McRuer Royal commission on behalf of the Canadian rehabilitation council for the disabled. The submission had the support of a great number of organizations which the government indirectly supports, such as the Canadian heart foundation, the Canadian national institute for the blind and a large number of other very worthwhile organizations. The submission said bluntly at one point, and I am quoting from the submission, "that the human rights of the disabled have all but been ignored."

They suggest this, sir, because the human rights code has not been much help to the disabled. There are some employers who will not hire the disabled, even though they can do the work, because they cannot accept disabled persons as social equals. This is despite the fact—and I think the hon. Minister's department has done promotion on this

for disabled people and encouraged them to be accepted in employment—that there have been many studies showing that the disabled persons are loyal, efficient workers, if their physical handicap allows them to produce.

In *Maclean's* there was an article a while back about a paraplegic who wanted to use his own initiative and stand on his own feet, and the difficulty he had of getting employment. I can see the apprehension, perhaps, on the part of some employers, wondering if this man, or some others with disability, really would fit in or not. I am wondering what kind of approach is taken and whether in the human rights code we could not be moving toward some kind of a clause—recognizing that perhaps there is only a certain type of work that disabled people can do—but if they are disabled and can do the work, that they will not be discriminated against.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** This is a rather important item that is raised by the hon. leader of the Opposition. Our department and the human rights commission officials have also appeared before the McRuer commission on this item, with a view to looking at it in a businesslike and healthy way.

I have a personal observation to make about the particular brief submitted by Miss Rosemarie Dudley and I could not disagree with anyone more in the extravagant language which she has adopted as a public relations adviser to this particular body. I was quite surprised that she, as a responsible person, I had always thought, sir, would approach the thing in this fashion—take minimum wages, for example, and the handicapped. It has always been in my mind since I introduced the minimum wage legislation into this Legislature, that provision should be made for the handicapped.

Let us take two instances: first, where their health is good, and secondly, take the situation where they are able to perform a job. Then they are entitled to equal wages with anyone else and I do not think the question of minimum wages enters the picture at that point. There are many responsible employers in this province who view this matter, as I do, and who are willing and desirous of employing and offering employment to that category of disabled persons.

Then there is a second category—the group which I have had in mind in the minimum wage legislation, section 4—where they cannot produce or operate as effectively as others might because of their disability. It seemed to me that some provision should be made

in our minimum wage orders and rules which would not prohibit them from the therapeutic value alone of employment. Accordingly section 4 was put into the Act quite deliberately and it was designed to be an assisting factor with respect to the employment of disabled persons, who in the circumstances in which they found themselves, might not qualify for employment.

So to achieve this the medical profession—the doctors I spoke to and the psychologists and so on—were enthusiastic and they said: “Look, it is part of the therapy of re-establishing these people that they must not be excluded by any firm order, say, under The Minimum Wage Act.” Accordingly section 4 was put in whereby if there was a job available, an adjusted rate would be approved. I find that frankly—I will refrain from describing openly my views about the type of approach that this certain association has taken.

One of the things that concerns me and attracted my attention as the Minister in this whole area has been the importance of providing job opportunities for these people, whether they were in good health, even though disabled, or whether they were in a convalescent period. I set this out before the hon. leader of the Opposition because this is the basic principle behind our approach to this matter.

I could read letters from other organizations, the Canadian national institute for the blind, expressing appreciation of the organization as such for the spirit of co-operation and understanding concerning applications of The Minimum Wage Act—the Canadian national institute for the blind operations, and so on.

Now that is one example. I do not know that there is anything other than that principle that I would want to state to the House, but that is the principle I have enunciated. It is one of co-operation and assistance, wherever possible. I will, as the Minister, within the powers that I have, make possible the issuance of special permits or anything of that nature which will assist: (a) In the employment of disabled persons; and (b) particularly during a convalescent or recovery period.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, since we are on The Minimum Wage Act, I agree with the principle which the hon. Minister is enunciating. I have not seen Rosemarie Dudley's submission, so I cannot comment on this. I feel that there could be a situation of a loophole where an employer might

abuse the principle which you are really advocating, which is to try to help with therapy and the sense of dignity, of contributing to the community.

There could be a situation in which an employer says: "Well, I will use this excuse of a person being disabled to go below the minimum wage." I am not sure if you do this, but I ask you whether the permission for lower than the minimum wage is granted on joint application by the employer and the employee?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The way it is approached is this: Each situation that we are talking about would arise by way of application, probably from the employer—it could also come from the employee—and each situation is investigated on its own merits before a special permit is issued. During that investigation, both parties are taken into account and certainly that is one of the key interests. The primary interest is that of the employee, or the disabled person.

**Mr. Thompson:** Just so that I can clarify in my mind, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister is then saying that a person who is paying less than the minimum wage to a disabled person has to have the approval of your department and that the consideration is given to both employee and employer.

Could I ask, under the human rights code which is really what I started to ask, do you see any area where there might be an inclusion of some clause—and I realize how difficult this would be—but I wonder if this has been under consideration by your department, for ensuring that discrimination is not made against a disabled person, provided he is capable of doing the job as an able person?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, consideration has been given to that approach but I do not think it is necessary. I think that the facilities of control within the department, particularly with respect to the minimum wage situation, are adequate from the experience that we have had with them.

**Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring a problem up that has developed in Hamilton. This is a company that is selling light bulbs and they are sending them out to the homes and you are asked to send in 99 cents for these two light bulbs you could buy anywhere in the stores for 50 cents. Now it is a handicapped group. They are also making phone calls. I think there are four people employed and they are phoning people and

asking if they will buy these electric light bulbs.

They are not paying them \$1 an hour, there is no argument about this; but the thing is will the commission look into a situation like this?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** What is the complaint you are trying to make?

**Mr. Davison:** What I want to find out is, here is a person mailing these light bulbs out and he has got four people employed, basically just doing a telephone canvass. Now other people within the group are certainly not crippled or disabled people. Would the human rights commission look into a complaint of this type?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You said they were all being paid the minimum wage?

**Mr. Davison:** They are telling the public that they have a group of disabled persons hired, and this is fine. This is the literature they send out. When you check into it, there are only four of these people that are hired and these four are doing the phone canvass to get people to buy these bulbs. The rest of the people are not disabled people at all.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I think that is something that would come under the function of a better business bureau. Probably the new department of government which is being set up may have some legislation that will provide a solution to that problem.

Vote 907 agreed to.

On vote 908:

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, in commencing the debate on research I have, in arranging my side of the debate, looked forward to this particular item, the estimates for the research branch, to make some observations with respect to the function of the branch. We have spent some considerable time on this item, both last year and the year before, based on the general principle that this would become an integral part of the department's functioning. I had counted on this new branch to provide a good deal of information that heretofore had not been available, and against that context of course is the question of research into other areas, manpower information, and so on.

Accordingly, I would like to record these views.

The research branch was set up to service the operating branches of the department. It is to study existing policies, legislation and programmes and to develop means of improving these. The branch works in co-operation with other agencies at the federal and provincial levels doing research in the area of the department's responsibilities.

The federal Departments of Labour and Manpower and the Dominion bureau of statistics all carry on research activities that are important to us. In many instances they are better equipped to produce information and it would be a waste of resources for provincial research bodies to duplicate their work. For example, in the area of employment statistics federal agencies have a capacity and responsibility to supply the information needed. On the other hand, with respect to wage rates my department and other parts of the government of Ontario have specific needs that the federal government may not be able to meet. Therefore we are actively working with the federal Department of Labour at the present time to make its wage rate survey more useful at the provincial level and to determine where we will have to supplement it.

At the provincial level, there are also various interested groups in the areas of economic and training research. The research branch is in continual contact with The Department of Economics and Development and has worked in co-operation with it on many occasions. Clearly, more general economic studies fall within the jurisdiction of that department but work and wages, hours, working conditions, labour relations, techniques of industrial training and the need for it are subject-matter to which the branch has to give continual attention.

Similarly, where The Department of Education is concerned there are some common and some different areas of interest and much of the research work that is going on in that department will be most useful in Department of Labour programmes.

A substantial number of projects that were undertaken in the research branch during the past year were mentioned in the estimates speech. The nature and purpose of these is outlined below:

1. The establishment of a collective agreements library. This library contains approximately 5,500 of the collective agreements in force in Ontario. The department has received excellent co-operation from both unions and management in collecting these agreements. They are used extensively in the work of the labour relations board and of

the research branch. The branch has analyzed, or is in the process of analyzing, provisions of hours of work, training arrangements, technological change and medical care; and as these studies are completed it hopes to publish information on its findings.

2. Conciliation statistics: The statistics kept on conciliation services rendered by the department have been revised for the purpose of obtaining more useful information about the conciliation process than we have had in the past. As these statistics are accumulated they will form a basis for studies of conciliation and should help us in improving the service.

3. Information for the labour relations board: The branch has provided the labour relations board with information it requires on the size, composition and area of bargaining units; analyzed the degree of success achieved by examiners in effecting settlement of unfair labour practices disputes; maintained a wide range of statistics on the board's operation and assisted with many *ad hoc* requests.

4. The evaluation of hours of work and vacations with pay legislation: This project was undertaken as a basis for revision of such legislation in Ontario. It included an analysis of the present legislative standards against actual hours worked; standard hours in Ontario and other jurisdictions; methods of controlling hours of work and the problems of doing so.

5. Preparation of material on wages: The work done in this area was to supply wage information to other departments, companies or unions to complete a report on the department's survey of minimum wages and hours of work and to commence a comprehensive study of wage-rate needs of the Ontario government and methods of meeting them.

6. An experimental forecast of manpower requirements in a manufacturing industry: The purpose of this special project was to determine the training needs of a particular industry and to develop methods of making such determinations in other industries. A preliminary forecast has been supplied to the industry in question and work continues on the project.

7. The evaluation of training organization and practices in the hairdressing trades: This study has been under way for several months and is nearing completion. There has been a thorough investigation of training arrangements for this trade that should provide a basis for improving them. Reference to this particular study has been made during the present debate on these estimates.

8. Study of occupational trends in Ontario, 1931-61: This is a study of census data to determine the way occupations have changed in Ontario in the past and will provide basic information required for reliable occupation projection.

With respect to manpower inventories I would like to say this to the hon. members of the House: A manpower inventory suitable for guiding a training programme must give relatively detailed information on the training and skills existing in the labour force. To construct such an inventory is an exceedingly complex task and it will be most useful if it is based on a satisfactory method of occupational classification.

What is required is a classification based on training or skill levels that count members of the labour force according to these characteristics and not according to the characteristics of what they do, as is done by existing classification methods.

Work is being done by various agencies to provide such a classification, but this is not a chore that can be completed overnight, nor one that is currently within the research capacity of The Ontario Department of Labour. In any case, such a classification should be done for the national and not a provincial labour market. Because the task is complex does not mean that we have ignored it. At the present time the best inventory we have of manpower in Ontario is provided by the 1961 census.

Because of rapid industrial change during the past five years these data are obviously somewhat out of date, and in any case give only a rough indication of skill levels. Nevertheless, this information is useful for many purposes.

As announced in the estimates speech the study of occupational trends in Ontario based on census data is under way in the branch. This work will establish the occupational information available from the census on a comparable basis and the trends established will be employed in projecting training needs. Occupational information other than that contained in the census is collected at the federal level in connection with some of the surveys done by the bureau of statistics and various departments. Investigation has begun to determine what use can be made of this data and what will have to be added to it to develop more complete information on Ontario's manpower.

Both in the United States and Canada much work is being done on the problem of providing comprehensive manpower inventories and a variety of partial inventories

covering particular occupations, industries or geographical areas exists. It is true also that rather complete inventories on a very broad basis of occupational groups, such as managerial, professional, skilled and unskilled manpower, are available. But these are not especially useful in guiding a training programme that is concerned with specific occupations.

In summary, I hope I have made it clear that instead of ignoring the problem of developing information on the training needs of our labour force the matter is being given a great deal of attention. I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that it would be unwise to do nothing in industrial training merely because we do not have perfect guidelines. Market forces have been a very useful guide to our economic activities and we are responding to these. There can be no question that a demand exists for the skills in which we are giving training and unquestionably rapid industrial change will make some of these skills obsolete at some time in the future. But that is not a reason for failing to meet present-day needs. The primary object of compiling manpower inventories is to enable us to project training needs.

Perhaps I should remind the House that the art of projection, even when an excellent manpower inventory exists, is one with many limitations. We have not yet learned how to predict accurately the implications of new scientific developments. The most widely used forecasting techniques do not allow for substitution among occupations, or between capital and labour, which arises from price changes. In addition, no jurisdiction of which I am aware has surmounted the problem of compiling data on which projections can be made.

In a paper presented at the conference on poverty and opportunity held at Ottawa last December, Professor Meltz of the University of Toronto, remarked as follows:

Manpower forecasting is one of the newest areas of systematic projection into the future, while forecasting the weather is one of the oldest. As an introduction to the application of manpower forecasting, it should be instructive to compare the two types of forecasts. Most weather forecasts deal with one or two days in advance. A long-range weather forecast is one month ahead at the most. By contrast, in the case of manpower forecasting, a long-range prediction is anywhere from 10 to 15 years.

The second point of difference is in the nature of the elements which interact to produce the final result. In the case of the

weather, the behaviour of each individual element is fairly predictable. The problem is to determine the relative strength and the interrelationship. For manpower forecasting, much of human action and reaction is unpredictable. Furthermore, a number of factors which can affect the final outcome may be as great or even greater than in the case of the weather.

Lastly, a forecast of tomorrow's weather will have no effect on what type of weather we actually have. In the case of manpower forecasting, the forecast itself can have an impact on the final outcome and in fact it is likely that the reason for undertaking a forecast is to do just that. When one considers that weather forecasts 24 hours in advance are often inaccurate, then one should make some allowance for the result of the much more crudely based manpower forecast.

That is the end of the professor's remarks.

I think that it indicates rather clearly the nature of the problem which faces any study or analysis dealing with manpower as such—manpower requirements leading into the area of the nature and type of training which will be required tomorrow, the next day and the year after. But it is against this problem and toward the solution of this type of problem, which in my view has great significance in our day-to-day life and will have more so in the future, that we have already adopted an interest.

The new branch of research—I hope in the days ahead—will be playing its part in those forces in not only our province but in Canada, in trying to find a solution which will meet the needs of the people of this province in the future.

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister if he has undertaken studies concerning the effects that wage parity may have on the labour market, because Mr. Walter Reuther has already signified that the goal in 1967 is going to be wage parity in the auto industry. Its effects and ramifications on all other parts of the economy can be most significant. Not only is he going after wage parity between Canada and the U.S., he intends to go after it on a worldwide basis. But we are only interested in the effects that it may have on the labour force in Ontario.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, I am aware of Mr. Reuther's public statement on this subject during the last day or so. Parity, as a word, is one which has attracted our attention and it is one of the subjects which this branch

has already been instructed to research and come up with some information on. The fact is, these problems are not as easy as meets the eye, and indeed, I am satisfied that Mr. Walter Reuther also recognizes the great problems that are involved in attaining the objective he speaks about.

There are such factors as the varying labour standards, differing labour laws in each jurisdiction, and the relative value of money in each jurisdiction. For instance, I referred to a situation, I think, last week about the hours of work—56 hours of work at the UAW among their membership in many parts of the United States, and a different set of working conditions here. What does parity mean? Does it mean the same dollars? In what currency?

I am sure that Mr. Reuther's united automobile workers research staff itself is studying this problem in some depth. I hope when the day comes, that our own department will be able to make a neutral and independent contribution to that particular debate.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister again, are his studies being conducted in co-operation with The Department of Economics and Development or is he conducting separate studies?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** In certain areas they will be and are, but something that significantly relates to The Department of Labour will be conducted and directed by our own staff.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, third question here. The effects of wage parity are already being felt in my community, in the fact that the tool and die industry worker, rather than remaining behind and working in the city, is seeking parity of wages by crossing the border and working in the city of Detroit. That is one of the reasons why we are confronted with an acute shortage in the tool and die trades. If this holds true in the tool and die trades it could hold true in most of the other skilled trades. This does have a real effect on U.S. border municipalities, especially the one from which I come where the tool and die skills are so well developed.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for York South.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Chairman, I think the comments which the hon. Minister and the hon member for Windsor-Walkerville were making with regard to Mr. Reuther's statement on standards, were on a statement made by Victor,

not Walter. I am sure you would not want to visit the sins, achievements or the comments of one man on his brother.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, I would not, I am glad you corrected me.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, in an earlier estimate—that on the industrial training branch—I attempted to come to grips with the problems in the research field. It was overlapping rather seriously with the other estimate and so you requested that I leave it until we did get to research.

I was trying to bring our discussion into focus by commenting on the observations of another department of this government, namely, The Department of Economics and Development, in a paper that they presented to the federal-provincial conference on poverty and planning, entitled "Manpower policy and labour mobility," last November 25. They made three points which I would like to review.

I think the hon. Minister, in his rather cute way, has anticipated some of the things that I was going to say, and to a degree answered them in advance of my having an opportunity to present them. But his answer provides me with a fuller opportunity to elaborate on the problem that we are trying to come to grips with.

The first quotation that I would like to give from this paper from The Department of Economics and Development is as follows:

Educational and training policy must concern itself with the matching of future labour supply and demand. In making plans for the expansion of individual enterprises, there is a natural tendency for businessmen to assume that an adequate quantity and quality of labour will be available to give effect to their plans. In a period of rapidly changing technology this assumption may be adequate no longer.

In other words, something we have already discussed and I only need mention in passing, is that we have reached a period where we cannot assume—certainly management cannot assume, without accepting a responsibility themselves—to have an assured supply of labour, particularly skilled labour. Indeed, as we have already discussed in earlier stages of the estimates, we cannot assume that we can continue to borrow in sufficient number from Europe, or the Caribbean, or the Far East or any part of the world—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Or even from your competitor.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Right! We cannot borrow to compensate for our inadequate supplies of skilled workers, so we have to do something about it ourselves. I have raised with the hon. Minister the question of whether or not he would give consideration to building an incentive into this programme so that the example of some management, like the group in Leaside, would not be followed by other management. My suggestion on the incentive was that since the educational process involved in the provision of skilled labour is a very costly one, somebody has got to pay for it.

If industry is going to benefit from this product then it seems to me that it is legitimate that it should bear more of the cost. Conceivably, if you had a tax on all industry for the training of skills, with a rebate to that industry which does the job, then those who are shirking their responsibilities would be carrying the financial burden to meet the public good.

However, let me proceed to the second point in this paper, which is a key one. The hon. Minister has set up a formidable defence. He says, in effect: We are attempting to shape the tools with which we can do the job. Everybody who is fair will acknowledge that this is a new and a difficult area." He then adds that the problem is a very complex one—and he brought in the analogy between weather forecasting and manpower forecasting from a professor at the university. One is almost left with the feeling that not very much can be done about it. But let us get right back to the basic, as was indicated by The Department of Economics and Development, and I quote again:

In the provision of educational facilities, government becomes capable of influencing to significant degrees the level and composition of the supply of the various types of labour. In view of this, it could be argued that the most immediate task for government, if it intends to promote the full utilization of manpower resources—both actual and potential—is that of undertaking a skill inventory of the current labour supply-and-demand situation. Thereafter an assessment of the future will be possible. It also then will be possible to start a manpower programme on a sufficiently planned basis.

Let me stop the quotation there, Mr. Chairman. There are words in that statement which indicate very clearly that until this government has a manpower inventory, wherever it gets it from, it is really kidding

itself and everybody else if it suggests that it can come to grips with the problem. And you have not got a manpower inventory. You have said—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Nobody else has either.

**Mr. MacDonald:** All right, but this is the problem. You are not going to solve the problem by saying it is better that it be handled by Ottawa because it is going to be a national manpower problem. But you will concede, and everybody will have to acknowledge, that until now Ottawa has not done it.

Whether, under Jean Marchand, there will be a more significant and substantive attack of this problem, time alone will tell. Therefore something of the responsibility, at least within the confines of the province of Ontario, falls on your department. I would like to know what is being done.

I found it rather intriguing to hear your colleague, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall), rise when we were discussing the Studebaker situation the other day, and say that his department has an inventory of skilled job vacancies and how they might fit people into them. I was curious to know how meaningful his inventory is. Did he do it alone or did he do it in conjunction with the research department?

In other words, the hon. Minister says it should be done by Ottawa; it is not being done by Ottawa; therefore what is his department doing? And what is the relationship between his department's interests and this rather casual statement of his hon. colleague, to the effect that they have some sort of an inventory over in The Department of Economics and Development so that they know where they can slot people who are looking for jobs because they know of areas where certain skills are required? I would like the hon. Minister's comment on that major aspect.

But let me proceed to a third point, which I think is rather significant in the comments of this paper of The Department of Economics and Development. I quote again:

Thus, before training programmes are altered drastically, other programmes must first be instituted. Manpower forecasting has been mentioned, but the most fundamental task to be undertaking as a prerequisite, not only to training programmes but indeed to the entire manpower programme, is the development and adoption of a standard national occupational classification system.

In the first place the classification is necessary if a manpower information programme is to be developed on a consistent basis. Much of the difficulty in analyzing past and present manpower supply and demand is the result of an absence of such a classification. To take the greatest advantage of training, to increase labour mobility and further manpower policies, a national occupational classification system based on types of knowledge and skills would be invaluable.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, they say it is "invaluable." Back a few sentences they say it is "a prerequisite." I am curious to know to clear up a point in light of the hon. Minister's own admissions a moment ago, that they are really trying to shape the tools with which they can tackle this job.

This paper of The Department of Economics and Development indicates that one of the prerequisites is a standard national occupational classification, so that when you talk about a certain skill everybody knows what that means. When somebody in the Lakehead, somebody in Ottawa, somebody in B.C., or somebody in Halifax talks about the same skill, they all know what it means. And if you designate somebody as having such-and-such a skill, everybody will know that they are talking about the same thing.

My question to the hon. Minister is: What has been achieved in this basic prerequisite of establishing standard national occupational classifications, at the federal level preferably, and if not there, here in the province of Ontario?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, in spite of the fact that the hon. member did not like me talking about national matters, in his paper from which he is quoting—

**Mr. MacDonald:** I did not object to it.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You did not want to agree with me earlier in the week, nor today, about the national basis being the number one objective.

At least this was the way you expressed it and the way I took it.

**Mr. MacDonald:** No, no. If they are not doing it, you have got to pick up.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** If you agree with the national as being significant and primary in its importance, then we are off on the same track; we are in agreement.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Yes.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Let us just look at the situation that exists at Ottawa. I make these observations not in any critical way, but the fact is that the new Department of Manpower, which will be headed by Mr. Marchand, has not even been established by the government.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): The federal government is a very poor government.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I will let it speak for itself. I am not going to get into that one.

Mr. MacDonald: It does very eloquently.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Oh, I know. But as recently as this week I spent some time with Mr. Marchand on this very subject. Of course he has some published and publicly stated objectives as to what is going to be done with the national employment service. I am aware of the views that your party holds about that organization, but the fact is that if the information can be made available from the national employment service in some understandable fashion, it would be a shame to duplicate that effort.

I think the first step that has to be achieved by the federal government, in any of these matters, is to make that national employment service and all the information that exists in its organization, meaningful and available on the basis that you mention. I will go right along with you on that. There has to be a definition of these matters, so that we are all talking about the same thing, whether it is in Newfoundland or Ontario.

The question of definition, and uniformity of meaning of whatever the terminology is going to be, is fundamental too. In other words, that is part of the tools of the trade. Everything will be wasted if we do not have that type of understanding.

Let me say a word about duplication. Frankly I would think the hon. members of this House and the people of Ontario would agree with me when I say that I do not want to embark in any area of our government that I am connected with, and certainly in my own department, or an effort which simply is a duplication of something that is being done elsewhere.

Now I think this is simply a matter of wise spending. If that other information is not made available in the form that the hon. member for York South and I are discussing, then we are going to have to go into those fields because we just cannot

stand by without the information or we might as well quit. I have no intention of quitting, nor does this government.

Putting the tools together and getting the thing under way is something and let us be frank, that is not going to be solved or achieved in one year or two years, but over a period of three or four years. We then may be able to show the results of the progress into this area of research. In the meantime the work is not wasted, because we will all be learning and growing with the subject and the real worth of the subject and the study, will be in its totality on a national basis. But there will also be many useful localized pieces of information and areas of research pertaining to Ontario alone that will come out of this type of study. I would hope, on a week-to-week or month-to-month basis, that as we go along toward our objective the department would be performing a meaningful and useful function at the same time as we are heading towards this national goal.

I arranged yesterday with Mr. Marchand, with whom I have discussed these matters, that following my estimates this week and the Easter recess we would have a private meeting, or a meeting in Ottawa, and look at the situation as to exactly where we stand, where he is going to go, and where we hope to fit in and co-operate. After those discussions are held then I think we will be in a position to determine how broad our provincial effort will have to be to mesh with the total picture.

Let me be very frank about this matter. I am very keen on it. I think this is terrific. It is an imaginative thing, if it is to be done and if it is going to be accomplished. Already, on the question of federal-provincial co-operation, there is another province not far to the east of us that has declared itself as being totally unwilling to co-operate with the federal government in such a manpower research scheme or to provide any co-operation with the national employment service.

So there is a hurdle there. I hope it is not a fatal one, but I would be less than fair if I did not raise this point when we are debating this subject. I have faith in the national employment service and the possibilities of it being resurrected or jacked up to an acceptable level of operation. From the experience we have had in the past year with on-the-job training and the involvement of officials of the national employment service, in the Ontario division of that federal agency, I have to say and report to the House that we have been pleased with the co-operation

and the enthusiasm that has been demonstrated by that group insofar as we are concerned.

Now, whether the other province to which I make reference has ever tried to establish co-operation with the federal government in this area, I do not know at this date, but it just seems a pity that they have come out with this declaration that they have quite different views from the national view with respect to this very important matter. Of course, on the question of mobility, it has even been suggested that—and I neither support nor criticize this proposition—that on the question of mobility our sister province to the east would like to restrict mobility within its own borders and not participate in any national mobility scheme.

I do not think we should get discouraged about these things. There are many great problems facing our country which have been debated for some time back, but we seem to be getting down now in the practicalities of the thing in our relationship province to province, and the provinces individually and collectively vis-à-vis the federal government. As we approach these realities and practicalities maybe we will now see the meat of the problem and just how serious or easy it may be to resolve the federal-provincial relationship.

Even from the subject matter of our debate on these estimates tonight we are really on the fringe of federal-provincial relationships, even to make a manpower study work. So far as we are concerned in Ontario, as far as I am concerned, we want to co-operate with the federal government to make it work.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I want to make a couple of brief comments and I will leave it to others who undoubtedly will want to get in on this important matter.

There may be limits on the usefulness of a debate in depth at the moment, because the hon. Minister has clearly indicated that we are only now getting around, as between the province and the federal government, to sit down and lay out the limits of each other's jurisdiction.

But let me make this very clear to the hon. Minister. I have never at any time suggested that the national approach—let me put it in the positive—I have always suggested the national approach is the best approach. We have got to make the NES into an effective organization. A full year ago, in the first report of the economic council of Canada, they pointed to the complete ineffectiveness, indeed absence, of the machinery for tackling this basic and fundamental job. But the thing

that worries me a bit about the hon. Minister's approach—it creeps out between the words and between the lines—is that if Ottawa does not do something he does not need to stand paralyzed in face of the bogey of duplication and trying to avoid duplication. There is one thing for certain—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I did not say that.

**Mr. MacDonald:** There is one thing for certain, and I would say to the hon. Minister through you, Mr. Chairman, that it is that the hon. Minister is not going to get duplication if he matches Ottawa's effort with a similar effort here. Nothing equals nothing; and that is what we have had up until now. The hon. Minister certainly cannot get duplication on that basis!

The point I want to make is—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We have had a nice debate and I am not going to—

**Mr. MacDonald:** It will remain nice! Just because I put the point forcefully so that the hon. Minister cannot avoid getting it—is not an indication—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member is not suggesting that we have done nothing?

**Mr. MacDonald:** —it is going to become anything but a nice debate.

The point I want to make with the hon. Minister is this, Mr. Chairman: Ontario is a province with nearly seven million people, over one-third of Canada's population. It represents half of the manufacturing in this country. If you discover next week—and I trust that it is going to be next week rather than next month or next year—that Ottawa is not doing the job, you can do the job for yourself, because ours is a part that is almost as big as the whole.

Let us not get frightened about the problems of mobility with Quebec. Our mobility has not been in Quebec—some, yes, in eastern and northern Ontario—but our mobility has been with the Maritimes and western Canada. This is where the people have come from in great numbers.

Indeed the export of brains from the Maritimes to Upper Canada has been part of our history and it is still going on. We have jobs, for example, for miners, that we were talking about yesterday, and this is an area in which it should be going on even more.

I think the hon. Minister can do a job within the province of Ontario. Let me take

a specific case and make my point and let it rest there until next year.

On this question that the hon. Minister agrees is a vital prerequisite, that of establishing standard national occupational classifications—if Ottawa does not move, forget about Ottawa. Do it yourself, because in doing it yourself you will be serving the needs and the purposes of the province of Ontario, which are big enough between Kenora and Cornwall and between Fort Erie and Moosonee to have these standards established here. I suspect, Mr. Chairman, that if the hon. Minister does it for ourselves, maybe a year from now, if Ottawa is still dilly-dallying, he can come up with the job done and say, "Here it is."

Within the framework of the economy in Ontario, that represents half of the manufacturing in this country, the hon. Minister can establish classification standards. They may be Ontario standards, but I would be very surprised if they will not apply as national standards. The hon. Minister does not need to wait for Ottawa. This is our plea when the hon. Minister says, "Ottawa will not do it." I think that this is important, and my plea to him is, "Get at it now," because we are already late in the day in terms of tackling this very important problem of manpower and training for it.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I have been very interested in the hon. Minister's remarks about the fact that he will not stand by—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I will not what?

**Mr. Thompson:** He will not stand by, he says, if Ottawa does not come through with this. When he was asked whether he would be delayed in connection with getting the manpower study, he said that he was not the kind who would stand by.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Where does the hon. leader of the Opposition stand in this—

**Mr. Thompson:** Let me tell the hon. Minister exactly where I stand on this: I stand on this where I have stood over the years, and where the hon. Minister has stood by over the years, because in the manpower commission—and I look across at the secretary of the manpower commission—several years ago, the need was shown that there had to be some kind of a manpower study. Otherwise, it was ineffectual about probational features, and a whole variety of courses. It was said bluntly in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*—I remember it was when

I first came into this Legislature: "Ontario is flying blind."

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** What else could the hon. member say as leader of the Opposition?

**Mr. Thompson:** I am not saying it as leader of the Opposition. If the hon. Minister wants to get snooty in that way about it—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No, I am not. I am just telling the facts.

**Mr. Thompson:** All right, I am talking to you about the facts in the *Globe and Mail* throughout the years, and that is a paper that to some extent has been effective in this government.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Is that your research department—the *Globe and Mail*?

**Mr. Thompson:** And they have been telling the hon. Minister to get on with this job, to have a study of the manpower skills of the province. Year after year we get fatuous remarks from the other side, or some kind of excuse, as to why the job has not been done. And as I sit here now, the next excuse the hon. Minister is raising is, "I am waiting to see what Ottawa will do about this."

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** They are your brothers down there—

**Mr. Thompson:** All right, they were the hon. Minister's brothers at the time they were not doing anything, and that was not too long ago. But they will not be his brothers again.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Why do you not get on the telephone to the Prime Minister or Mr. Martin and tell him what you need down there?

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Labour, as usual, tries to twist this around in some political fashion. Some of us take it a great deal more seriously than that. The point is that, because of the neglect of this government—you have been in 23 years, you know, and you will not be in too much longer—you come here before us in this year of 1966, in an industrial society such as Ontario, and you tell us that if Ottawa does not come through soon, you will not stand by; you will move in! Well, you and your predecessors have stood by year after year—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** You do not know the first thing of what you are talking about.

**Mr. Thompson:** I have the floor, thank you. I am suggesting to you that, first of all on a

national level—I would urge it in Ottawa as well—we would get this on a broad survey across Canada. One of the limitations throughout, whether it has been Conservatives or Liberals—I am not playing politics about it; it has happened under the Diefenbaker and Pearson administrations—I am saying the national employment service, in my opinion, from the point of view of research, has not been doing the job with respect to analyzing what the categories and the skills are across Canada. I would be behind you 100 per cent in pushing for this, to get them to do the job.

I feel that this is the logical agency across Canada to be doing it, and I would say that this came out in your manpower commission—I am not sure that you were the Minister of Labour at that time; I think you were, or was it Mr. Daley?—but this was one of the recommendations.

One of the problems of the national employment service is the fact—and I am referring now to the Senate report in the United States in which they examined the declining influence of their national employment service—that many industries, instead of using the national employment service in order to get professional and technical help, use their own resources for personnel, and so on. So the national employment service never kept pace, really, with some of the managerial, professional and technical needs, because they were not asked to do this.

In a socialist country such as Sweden, there is a demand that any vacancy be reported to the national employment service. They therefore can keep track of the needs and how they are filled. If the needs are not filled, then they know that there needs to be more training. Because of this, I ask: Would you consider the national employment service—this is a question raised in the manpower commission—I frankly am not sure whether this would necessitate a great deal more bureaucratic letters back and forth—but would you consider, in order that the national employment service could become an effective research arm for Ontario and for the national field, that when industries are filling jobs they should report this fact to a central body, which would be the national employment service?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** This is what we have impressed on the national employment service. But let us just go back for a moment to the on-the-job training, which I described in some detail earlier this week, or last week. Against the organizational setup that we have in the on-the-job training programme, there

is the nucleus of an organization with respect to this information that we are talking about. It already exists; not just in embryo, it is there.

I would hesitate, and hope that we would not get into a duplication of the national employment service in Ontario. I have said that before and I stand right by it; but if it is needed, we have the tools to move right in on it—against the organization which is dealing with skill needs, retraining and matters of that sort.

I have already indicated the—I am sure it must be obvious how relatively simple it would be to take the information that we are gaining and learning from our industrial training programme and the on-the-job training, and our liaison and rapport with industry on this particular level of skill needs and employment needs, and leading it on to placement. It even touches the mobility aspect of labour. During my tenure of office, of three-and-a-half years, we have been looking forward to these very matters and trying to inform ourselves, but you do not start something and accomplish it overnight.

I have no apologies to make to anybody for the progress and the groundwork that has been laid. It all goes back to the blueprint for labour which was the basis of the reorganization of the department. And the benefit from that reorganization will have far-reaching effects for this province, because I believe them to be sound. They lay the groundwork for the things that we are talking about here tonight.

**Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke):** Mr. Chairman, when the hon. Minister opened his comments on this vote, he referred to the hairdressing trade. He referred to the study that is being carried on in connection with that trade by his department. Not long ago, under another vote, we were talking about the hairdressing trade. At that time the hon. Minister commented that some of the courses being offered in some of the schools were, in his opinion, useless. The very next day, Mr. Chairman, one of the trustees in Toronto, William Roth, spoke to the education director of the city of Toronto, Graham Gore—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, this is another vote.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** I have questions in connection with this, Mr. Chairman. The hon. Minister spoke on training not once, but twice. This is research and training; I am going to ask a question on it.

Mr. Chairman: Well, I have not heard anything on vote No. 908.

Mr. Braithwaite: The hon. Minister reopened the situation. As I was saying, he spoke to Graham Gore. Apparently Mr. Gore called a senior official in The Department of Education. Once again I will read from a clipping from the *Toronto Telegram*—and therefore let us assume it is a fair and honest opinion—apparently The Department of Education official said that the hon. Minister could not have been talking about the city of Toronto. As far as these courses that were of no use—

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: I did not name any municipality.

Mr. Braithwaite: —and it says, “Apparently a number of small Ontario communities are the ones where these courses are being held and where the courses are of no use.”

I would like to ask the hon. Minister in the research that is being done on the hairdressing trade: first of all, is there any research being done as to co-operation between his department and The Department of Education? It seems a shame that a statement like that should be made here; so many people become upset about a course. We do not hear anything from the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), so we must presume that what the hon. Minister of Labour says is true. I wonder, first of all, if the hon. Minister of Labour could tell us whether or not there is any research or anything else being done to get some co-operation between the two departments?

The other question I have, Mr. Chairman, is whether or not the hon. Minister of Labour could tell us what schools and what areas he was referring to. His research is being carried out. There should be no difficulty in answering a question such as that.

I am waiting for an answer from the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, I am just trying to study the question. I do not understand what the hon. member means by: Have we considered research into co-operation with The Department of Education? That is what he said? I do not understand that.

The fact is I did not say anything about any particular municipality, nor did I name any. I simply stated, in my remarks the other day, that there were certain situations where courses dealing with hairdressing were being given which did not meet the stan-

dards, with respect to curriculum, that would lead to a credit in the hairdressing trade or occupation. Now this is true. The bulk of vocational courses given by high schools do meet the requirements of The Department of Education and The Department of Labour, which lead to credits and lead on to a certificate of qualification. But there are at least two areas and two districts and two school boards which have courses which do not lead to the credits, and they are designed for slow learners.

Mr. Chairman: I do not want to interrupt the Minister but I know in this particular case both members have been going back to our vote No. 902 on industrial training, and I am going to suggest that we stay with the research vote in front of us—No. 908.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Mr. Chairman, on 908, I just have a few questions for the hon. Minister.

An hon. member: Well, make them short.

Mr. S. Lewis: Well—you know, Mr. Chairman, I become irritated, I become long-winded; it could be done rather more rapidly if hon. members were allowed to communicate directly.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to preface my remarks by saying that we have had some hot and heavy debates in this field over the last couple of years. I think we are making very real progress; all of us collectively in the House. I think that the hon. Minister would at least concur that efforts have come from both sides—at least interest has come from both sides of the House. I would also like to say that the absence of work in this field on the federal level is, of course, what really worries us in this party—the total abdication of federal responsibility. As the hon. Minister points out, the manpower department is not even functioning yet, and if you feel that our remarks are tinged with perhaps excessive urgency it is in that context that we are thus prompted.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister a few specific questions about the areas of research. First, how did he come to the conclusion in the field of manpower, for the half a dozen projects which he has chosen now; on what basis were those designed?

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: Well, the first need which led to a decision in this matter had to do with the immediate needs of the department itself, dealing with our programmes and the operation of the department even in its

present form. Then from that, of course, if you implement that, then you get the nucleus of a working branch. Then we can branch it—and I want to use the phrase “branch out”—but we can extend ourselves from that point into the more sophisticated areas of research. Gathering a competent staff was another problem, and there is a skills shortage, if I could put it that way, in this area; we have to resolve that before we can research the phrase “skill shortage.”

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. Minister is getting himself further and further back.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** This is right. But one of the rather interesting things that has taken place, arising from the reorganization of the department and with the re-establishment of this branch on a new basis, has been the interest that is generated among those trained in research, and the economic sciences and so on. And the interest has been demonstrated by people in wanting to come and be associated with The Ontario Department of Labour.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Can the hon. Minister of Labour tell us which manufacturing industry he is doing the manpower forecast in?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I would prefer not to, but it is a durable goods industry in this province, which seemed logical to do this study for because it is in a direct competitive field with its counterpart in Quebec and in the United States.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** The hon. Minister of Economics and Development, in the debate a few days ago, suggested that there were areas where he knew of manpower needs and manpower requirements; he was doing his own studies, and had command of this field. Can the hon. Minister of Labour indicate what those areas are and how his work relates to that department?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I think you would find that my colleague, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development, who is also responsible for immigration policy, his remarks on this matter of the ebb and flow of skill needs and job availability, the bills studied and the figures he had in mind, emanated from the context of immigration.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** That was a very neat reply—the ebb and flow of immigration is always a fairly easy way out.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I suppose it is just the truth.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** When we come to Economics and Development we will ask the Minister for his—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I can only speak for myself.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Obviously the hon. Minister is going to decide on his projects after discussion with Marchand and the thing is worked out; and you will see precisely where you are going. I would like to suggest a couple of areas, however, that seem to me to be of some importance; and they are these:

First, the area of geographic mobility. I think that it has been demonstrated that most of the geographic mobility in Ontario is, in fact, within the province; that certainly the primary emphasis is within the province. We could quite justifiably take that kind of research project under hand and come up with very excellent results, indeed. It is perfectly applicable to our occupational mix, and could give us some kind of trend.

The second point I wanted to make—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Just so I can make a note of this, the first item is intraprovincial mobility of labour?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Right. Now, the second point that seemed to be of some value, Mr. Chairman, and it has been raised several times tonight, is the business of the occupational job description. I was intrigued, in looking through the report of the conference on the organization for economic co-operation and development, that Mr. Louis Levine, who is director of United States employment service, U.S. Department of Labour, spent some considerable time analyzing for the conference the dictionary of occupational titles that has been amassed over the years in the United States. In 1965, it categorizes 75,000 separate occupations, with such a descriptive force that it gives us some opportunity to project and place people and relate to training, and so on. These 75,000 titles were not done purely on a national survey, they were done on information acquired from individual states. It seems to me that the parallel is probably valid, that Ontario could indeed embark into this field and even if we only amassed 5,000 or 10,000 job descriptions they would be relevant enough for us to do it.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Did that publication and his formulae receive national acceptance?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I would think so, I believe so. To be fair, the study—the papers—were

given as a description of what was happening in various countries. Crispo gives a résumé introduction of what was generally accepted, but I think it is fair to say that the occupational structure was generally accepted. I appreciate he is not the last word, I am just offering suggestions.

**Mr. L. Letherby** (Simcoe East): Well, why quote him?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** The final factor, Mr. Chairman, is that I think there is some value—however difficult it may be—in beginning to assess the emotional and psychological implications on the job of technological change. To put it in its broad terms: The industrial pathology of the new era.

I gather that more and more the people in the field, the economists and the research statisticians, are obsessed, preoccupied, with the problems engendered by the shifting nature of the jobs themselves—the problems in psychological terms. The studies are very tentative indeed, but they are beginning to develop; and again, within given industries in Ontario, this would seem an intelligent place for the research branch to perform some work.

So those were the three thoughts I had of research areas, other than those given by the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party, Mr. Chairman. I would commend the hon. Minister on the work he is doing and I would hope next year we can have some fairly concrete results.

Vote 908 agreed to.

On vote 909:

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, vote 909 is the vote which deals with the vacation with pay stamps.

The revenue from the sale of the stamps comes into the consolidated revenue fund and we require this vote to cash the stamps.

Vote 909 agreed to.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, we are not finished. We have the workmen's compensation.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, might I ask of the hon. leader of the Opposition and the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party if they would have any real objection to taking the debate which we agreed upon on workmen's compensation after Easter, or did you want to go ahead with it now? I would prefer it after Easter.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well, if the hon. Minister prefers, surely. I wanted, Mr. Chairman, to ask the hon. Minister a question. Did you mean that it would be debated on the floor of the House? Earlier you had talked about going to—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I thought by inference from your remarks last night, that maybe you did not want to take up my offer of going to the committee.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** We did not.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Your detection system was operating 100 per cent.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, we will have it right here on the floor of the House.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Okay.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves that the committee rise and report certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** The committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Clerk of the House:** The 14th order: Committee of the whole House; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

#### THE PROVINCIAL LAND TAX ACT, 1961-1962

House in committee on Bill No. 5, An Act to amend The Provincial Land Tax Act, 1961-1962.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

On section 3:

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): With regard to No. 3, you will recall that during the consideration of the estimates of the department I raised with the hon. Minister (Mr. Roberts) complaints I had just gotten from people who had received land tax bills. He indicated that the Act required that the bill be sent out by the end of January. Within one month the days of grace were over and from that point forward a five per cent arrears charge became applicable. I am wondering why, if the hon. Minister was considering amendments, he did not modernize this section of the Act?

As the hon. Minister is aware, we have attempted to ease the burden of taxes in the cities by dividing them over a whole period of the year, sometimes quarterly or even more than quarterly payments, certainly not by crowding it into a two-month period at the beginning of the year.

Also, if the information I got was correct, some of the bills did not reach them until fairly well on in the month of February so that the month of grace was pretty well over and they were almost from the outset going to become subject to the penalty of non-payment.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests): I would say to the hon member that at the moment I am not prepared to make any amendments to this section, but I am having a pretty thorough look at the whole Act and if there are any, we will bring them all in together.

Sections 3 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 5 reported.

#### THE MECHANICS' LIEN ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 14 reported.

#### THE CROWN TIMBER ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 21, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act.

Sections 1 to 13, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 21 reported.

#### PRIVATELY OWNED WOODLANDS

House in committee on Bill No. 22, An Act to provide for the expansion and improvement of privately owned woodlands.

On section 1:

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister would tell me under part (h) if it would necessarily apply to a minimum acreage?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I think probably when we get the guidelines—I think that is the term people are using these days—worked out, that there would be something of that nature. What I do hope is that this bill will get third reading and be effective before the recess

here at Easter, then we are going to get right to work on it.

Mr. Nixon: Will the hon. Minister have to get out regulations before it will go into effect?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Yes. I think we will, yes.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Is there a power to pass regulations fixing the minimum number of acres? I cannot see it.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: It is fairly obvious, I think, that we would have to have some minimum to work from.

Mr. Singer: Yes, but the hon. Minister does not have that power in regulations. You can pass regulations for fixing the cost of planting or prescribing the maximum sum or designating parts of Ontario as private forest management area, but there is nothing about determining the size.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I think the question was asked in the first instance perhaps to get some idea whether we had a fixed figure in mind, but when we are entering into these contracts I suppose there is a fair amount of freedom of action on them. I explained before, that when they were working in an area, we expected to have a group of farmlands available in order to put the plan into effective operation in that particular area. I do not know that we perhaps even need regulations to arrive at that guide.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 5:

Mr. Nixon: This is the part that does deal with the making of regulations, and in part (c) it calls for the designation of parts of Ontario to which this Act would apply. I was wondering if the hon. Minister might clarify whether this would be the large area of southern Ontario or does he intend to pick out regions?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I think that we would start with two or three areas we have in mind right now.

Mr. Nixon: What are they?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I think one was in the Renfrew area, one was, I think, over in the hon. member's area, somewhere in the area of Waterloo and Brant, and the third one was north of here in Simcoe, I think. But we have three areas that we think are well worthy of starting and they would be experimental in that we will get our crews set

up, our experts set up, and we will move from there as quickly as possible into other areas. We did contemplate that perhaps we would need about eight or ten areas in southern Ontario to get this thing operating really effectively.

**Mr. Nixon:** Does the hon. Minister feel that this should apply first on lands that are perhaps not the best agricultural lands and therefore suitable for reforestation, or does he feel it should apply to areas which are at present woodlands, which may be in fertile areas, but which are very expensive to maintain?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think probably the less expensive land would get the first look. I would not want to tie our hands or your hands at the moment.

Sections 5 to 7, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 22 reported.

#### DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT BECAUSE OF AGE

House in committee on Bill No. 35, An Act to prevent discrimination in employment because of age.

Sections 1 to 4 have previously been agreed to.

On section 5:

**Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East):** Mr. Chairman, I have two amendments under section 5.

The first one deals with subsection (b) of subsection 1 where it spells out "refused promotion to employ a person because of age." I feel there should be something there also against demotion, too. As people grow older, a lot of the companies seem to take the opportunity of demoting these people into other jobs. I feel that in this clause, "demotion" should be there, too.

The other part would be to add subsection 3 after section 2 and this is dealing with advertising. I still feel, Mr. Chairman, that we should have a clause whereby employers will not be able to advertise in newspapers on the basis of putting in the age of the person they want. Everybody should have an opportunity of applying for a job and getting it on his ability. Therefore I do feel that we should still have some governing factor in there. It is interesting that in British Columbia, where they have a type of bill like this, they have put a clause in covering advertising.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I move that subsection (b) of subsection (1) of section 5 of Bill No. 35 be amended by adding thereto to the word "demote or," so that the subsection shall read:

(b) demote or refuse promotion of an employed person.

And further, to amend section 5 of Bill No. 35, by adding thereto the following subsection:

(3) no employer or person acting on behalf of an employer shall print or circulate or cause to be printed or circulated any statement, advertisement or publication which expresses desire or indirectly any limitation, specification or discrimination because of age.

**Mr. Chairman:** You have heard the amendment by the member for Hamilton East. Has the Minister any comments to make?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** With respect to this bill, in which my department has an interest, the question of demotion we regard as being included in the phrase, "condition of employment." There is a ban and prohibition against a change of condition of employment and we interpret that phrase to include demotion.

With respect to advertising, again when the principle of age discrimination is banned itself, then we do not need a ban on advertisements, because the very placing of an advertisement would be a breach of the Act itself. This is my view as the Minister and I support the views of our legal branch in this expression of opinion.

I stated at the outset that if, in the first year of the bill's operation, it turns out that it requires further clausung, if I could put it that way, then we are prepared to do it, but as far as I am concerned, I see no need whatever for that advertising clause. The very fact of advertising in itself is an offence.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Mr. Chairman, in view of the hon. Minister's explanation, I would take it he would have no objection to accepting the amendment with such rewording as his legal counsel may recommend.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** They recommend not to accept this amendment.

**Mr. Bryden:** They are very inconsistent with the position of only a very few years ago, with regard to our general anti-discrimination legislation. That legislation

had specific prohibitions of advertising disclosing discriminatory intent. I cannot now recall specifically the point of demotion, but it seems hard for me to believe that a more general clause would include the concept of demotion and not the concept of promotion, or refusal to promote.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister that there is no harm in spelling these things out, if it is his intention, as he says it is, to cover the matters that we wish to cover. What harm is there in spelling them out? We might as well make it clear as day. It certainly would not be clear at all to the layman that advertising of discriminatory intent is prohibited, and after all—

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The very essence of the offence is right there.

**Mr. Singer:** The essence of the offence is clear. It is the actual act of discrimination.

**Mr. Bryden:** To advertise that nobody over 35 or nobody over 40 need apply, no doubt indicates the intention to discriminate, but why not write it out right in the bill, just as it is in our human rights code? In fact, I would suggest we use the precise terminology of the human rights code. In particular, I would raise the matter with the hon. Minister in terms of the layman, because I think he will agree with me that to a very important extent, legislation of this kind is intended to be educational, rather than punitive. If it is to be educational, then I think it should be made as clear as possible for the vast majority of people who have not had the benefit of legal training.

I have found that the people who have had the benefit of legal training seem to disagree very frequently as to the meaning of the words before them, but I do not care. They can disagree till the cows come home if they like, but even if they are unanimous in supporting the hon. Minister's interpretation that advertising is covered without being specifically mentioned, I still suggest to him that it would be worthwhile mentioning it specifically for the benefit of the public at large. One just has to pick up the help-wanted ads in any newspaper at almost any time, especially when there is a certain slackness in employment, to find the number of cases where age limits are specified.

For heaven's sake, let us make it quite clear in this bill that that does not go under the law. I would ask the hon. Minister in particular, Mr. Chairman, since he

agrees that it is his intention that such ads should not be permitted, for heaven's sake why not spell it out in the Act? It will do no harm.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Apparently my point was not clearly made. The fact of the publishing in an advertisement of an aspect of age discrimination, such as stating the age, would be prima-facie proof of an offence under the Act.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, surely the hon. Minister, experienced and as good a lawyer as he is, is not making a point like this with seriousness. I just invite the hon. Minister to read section 5 of the Act with me: "No person acting on behalf of an employer shall refuse to employ." The offence is not advertising. The offence is refusing to employ.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I did not say it was, what I just said was—

**Mr. Singer:** I have great respect for the hon. Minister's legal knowledge and his legal ability, but for the hon. Minister to put as specious an interpretation like this on an intelligent amendment just amazes me. If the hon. Minister means that advertising should not take place, then let him accept the amendment. It makes good sense and I think it should be supported.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, as a layman, the hon. Minister's logic affronts my concept of justice, namely, that a person is not guilty until he has committed the act. Contemplation of murder is not committing of murder. Contemplation of adultery is not committing of adultery. Contemplation of an offence under this Act in terms of advertising surely is not an actual commission of discrimination, and therefore it seems to me that you are leaving a loophole. Advertising may alert you so that you can watch this man rather closely, but as a layman it seems to me that you will never be able to get a conviction on the basis of the advertisement alone, because the offence has not been committed. It is only an intent that you might commit it.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It applies with the fact of rejection on those grounds—

**Mr. Singer:** Oh well, you are adding another act.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, you did not listen to me, you jumped up apparently—

**Mr. Singer:** There is no offence in advertising by itself.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, I had assumed that the hon. Minister agreed that advertising implying discriminatory intent was objectionable. Apparently he does not consider it objectionable unless it is followed by an actual act of discrimination.

I am going to suggest to him that any employer who wants to defeat the purpose of his bill can readily do so through advertisements. He merely needs to say, "no person over a certain age need apply," and such people will not apply in all probability. So he will beat your legislation without breaking it at all and I would be surprised if that is what the hon. Minister wants to happen. I would think the hon. Minister would want this legislation to succeed.

I would like to have the hon. Minister explain what difference there is between this bill and the human rights code, where it is quite clearly provided that advertising indicating an intention to discriminate is outlawed. Why should it be wrong in the case of colour, creed and so on, but all right in the case of age, when we agree that in both cases it is quite wrong for the actual act of discrimination to take place?

I would suggest to the hon. Minister that this is a matter that he could very well reconsider. His bill will be seriously reduced in effectiveness if he does not accept the amendment that has been placed before the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** All those in favour of the amendment, will please say "aye."

Those opposed to the amendment, will please say "nay."

I declare the amendment lost.

Call in the members.

All those in favour of the amendment moved by Mr. Davison, will please rise.

All those opposed to the amendment, will please rise.

**Clerk of the House:** Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 15, the "nays" 50.

**Mr. Chairman:** I declare the amendment lost and the section carried.

Sections 6 to 10, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 11:

**Mr. Davison:** Mr. Chairman, on section 11 I would think that even the hon. Minister would agree with me on this one. After the situation that we have had at Studebaker

where we are trying to place these older workers and are not doing too good a job with it—we still have quite a large problem there—I would hope that the hon. Minister would want to have this bill come through and become law as soon as possible, so therefore I move that section 11 of Bill No. 35 be diluted—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order!

**Mr. Davison:** —be deleted and that the following be substituted:

That this Act comes into force on the day it receives Royal assent.

**Mr. Bryden:** Some of the hon. members over there should be diluted a little bit.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, the amendment—the bill—section 11 calls for the Act to come into force on the first day of July, 1966. There is a certain amount of work that has to be done and this is the reason why the date was set in that fashion. No one has submitted any evidence to me, in spite of the various questions before the orders of the day and the debates on my estimates and on legislation; no one has submitted any evidence to me that there has been any discrimination. If there is any evidence of this, I would like it to be submitted. But no one, including the hon. member for Hamilton East, has given me any specific case.

To go on with this matter. There is some implementation required in this bill which requires a few weeks to get under way. In the meantime, however—the hon. member mentioned the Studebaker case—I will bring every pressure to bear on any company that the hon. member can establish was discriminating on account of age, between now and the date the bill comes into force.

**Mr. Davison:** Mr. Chairman, on this, it was pointed out to the hon. Minister the other day where there was discrimination. All he has to do is go down and check with the union at Studebaker and he will get it. We gave him all this information—

**Mr. Bryden:** It was given to him right in this House and he would not listen.

**Mr. Davison:** The hon. Minister was told of the discrimination that was going on.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. MacDonald:** If the government is going to stick on the proposition of an amendment from the Opposition not being accepted

under any consideration at all—and this is the sort of silly procedure we get into—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. MacDonald:** All I am going to suggest to the hon. Minister is that this is proof that he is not willing and determined to cope with the problem in Hamilton at the moment. We have indicated it to him. Unless, in effect, he is saying that the hon. member does not know what he is talking about, we have indicated to him that the union involved in trying to place these men has, by speaking on the telephone with two or three plants, in each instance got the evidence that there was discrimination because of age. Now, has the hon. Minister sought the details? Do these people have to come in here in a Cadillac and ride up with top hats—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I have the floor, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for York South, please!

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. Minister is obviously correct when he says that to set up the department to apply this law all across the province of Ontario will take some time, but let us forget about the application of the law elsewhere. Let us deal with the situation at Studebaker. The hon. Minister is going to put pressure on some industry and that industry will quietly thumb its nose at him.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I doubt it.

**Mr. MacDonald:** He doubts it? There was a management down at Trenton that thumbed its nose at him and he did not do anything; and the Cabinet pulled the rug out from under him.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** For heaven's sake! The hon. member is talking in the dark, dark ages—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Just a minute now—just a minute now. Let the hon. Minister not get so petulant.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order!

**Mr. MacDonald:** Studebaker has already, in effect, thumbed its nose at the government. Studebaker, by the testimony of one of the hon. Minister's colleagues—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order! I am going to ask the members if they will stay with the

amendment before us on section 11 of this bill.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Which is precisely this: If the hon. Minister does not accept this amendment, then this is proof of the fact that he has no intention or no desire to implement this with vigour.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Who introduced the bill?

**An hon. member:** He did!

**Mr. MacDonald:** All the hon. Minister has to do is to change that so that all of the companies involved in Hamilton know tomorrow, when the Lieutenant-Governor comes in, that this is law and they have to abide by it. It is as simple as that.

If the hon. Minister does not want to do it, it shows that so much of the legislation that he brings in is only half-hearted, and all of his talk about being willing to assist in Studebaker is so much verbal garbage. Let us have some action and this will justify some of the comments he makes.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** If the hon. member uses arguments in language like that, he will not get any sympathy from the public.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I do not want sympathy; I want action!

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! The leader of the Opposition has the floor.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if I can have the leniency of the chair.

The hon. Minister made remarks to suggest that he had certain procedures and it would take a period of time before he could make the Act effective. Before my own party will vote on this, we would like to have more elaboration concerning the delay on this.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** There are certain forms that have to be drafted up and made ready to make the thing effective. There is certain material that must be prepared, and I would imagine this will take a period of several weeks. There is a problem, too, of manpower; that is all.

**Mr. Chairman:** All those in favour of the amendment, will please say "aye."

All those opposed to the amendment, will please say "nay."

It appears that the amendment is lost.  
Call in the members.

**Clerk of the House:** Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 15, the "nays" 50.

**Mr. Chairman:** I declare the amendment lost and section 11 carried.

Section 12 agreed to.

Bill No. 35 reported.

#### THE GASOLINE HANDLING ACT, 1966

House in committee on Bill No. 37, The Gasoline Handling Act, 1966.

Sections 1 to 10, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 37 reported.

#### THE ONTARIO NORTHLAND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 38, An Act to amend The Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 38 reported.

#### THE CONDITIONAL SALES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 40, An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 40 reported.

#### THE BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 41, An Act to amend The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 41 reported.

#### THE CHANGE OF NAME ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 42, An Act to amend The Change of Name Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 42 reported.

#### THE JUDICATURE ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 43, An Act to amend The Judicature Act.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 43 reported.

#### THE DEVOLUTION OF ESTATES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 44, An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 44 reported.

#### THE CORONERS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 47, An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

Sections 1 to 16, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 47 reported.

#### THE ST. LAWRENCE PARKS COMMISSION ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 54, An Act to amend The St. Lawrence Parks Commission Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 54 reported.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND INFORMATION ACT, 1966

House in committee on Bill No. 55, The Department of Tourism and Information Act, 1966.

Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 55 reported.

#### THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 75, An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

On section 1:

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, the government is always telling us about how it is the vanguard in everything. I will advise it right now that in the matter of vacations with pay legislation it has been bringing up the rear of the parade so far behind that it has not even been within shouting distance of the parade. It proposes in the amendment now before us to bring Ontario up to the point where progressive provinces were about 15 years ago. I would suggest to the government not that it strike out in advance

of the other provinces, but merely that it get up as far as the most advanced in the matter of vacations legislation.

You see, back in 1943, the Minister of Labour of the day brought in what was the first vacations with pay legislation in the whole of Canada. After that supreme effort he went to sleep and slept for 20 years and never did anything afterwards.

I have told the hon. Minister and the House on many occasions that he has done a great deal to bring the labour legislation of the province up to date after it was so grossly behind the times. He is catching up with the pack now, even making a few suggestions that he might move forward, so I propose to him that he bring us right up with the pack, in fact with the leaders of the pack, in the matter of vacations with pay legislation.

There is no reason why the leading industrial province of the country cannot provide, by law, as favourable conditions regarding vacations as any other province in this country.

At the moment, what the hon. Minister is proposing is that the minimum permitted by statute in the way of annual vacations will be one week per year for each of the first three years of employment, and thereafter two weeks. I am suggesting to him that he get up to date and make it two weeks per year in the first five years of employment and three weeks per year thereafter. This is already in effect in at least one other province, so it would not be pioneering, it would just be catching up. In the era of automation, when recreation and leisure time is considered to be a more and more important part of human existence, I think we should gauge our laws in relation to that situation.

The hon. Minister has expressed an extremely reactionary attitude with regard to hours of work. It would appear that the fact he has Bill No. 75 before us indicates that he does not hold to similarly antediluvian views with regard to vacations. Therefore I am going to move a motion and I feel that the hon. Minister, in his oft-expressed desire to be in the vanguard as far as labour legislation is concerned in Canada, will see fit to accept this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I move that clause 1 of Bill No. 75 be amended:

One, by striking out clauses (a) and (b) of the proposed new subsection 2 and substituting the following:

(a) at least two weeks with pay for

each of the first five years of his employment; and:

(b) when he has completed 60 months of continuous or non-continuous employment at least three weeks for each year of such employment.

Two, by striking out the expressions "two per cent" and "four per cent" wherever they appear in the proposed new subsection 4, and substituting "four per cent" and "six per cent" respectively.

**Mr. Chairman:** You have heard the amendment. All those in favour of the amendment will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

It appears that the amendment is lost.

Call in the members.

All those in favour of the amendment by Mr. Bryden will please rise.

All those opposed, please rise.

**Clerk of the House:** Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 16, the "nays" 45.

**Mr. Chairman:** I declare the amendment lost and section 1 is carried.

Sections 2 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 75 reported.

#### SEPARATE SCHOOLS, CITY OF WINDSOR

House in committee on Bill No. Pr35, An Act respecting the board of trustees of the Roman Catholic separate schools for the city of Windsor.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, this bill went through the committee up to the point of the schedule at the end of the bill. There was some question about the nature of the schedule and it being a form of a contract in which there is a description of some property, realty. It is my information that there is no objection now to the wording of the schedule and that it might now be put to the committee.

Schedule B agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr35 reported.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves that the committee rise and report certain bills without amendment and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain bills without amendment and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts** (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow I would like to deal with second readings, with the exception, of course, of Bill No. 81 and Bill No. 28. In other words, we will deal with orders—if I may put it this way—numbers 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 29 and 30. This simply omits The Loan and Trust Corporations Act, The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act, and the

others omitted in this list such as I have mentioned.

Then there will be certain third readings and His Honour will wait upon us to give Royal assent.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): No estimates?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** No, no estimates tomorrow and no Budget debate.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.25 o'clock, p.m.









ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Wednesday, April 6, 1966

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are pleased to welcome as guests to the Legislature today, in the east gallery, students from St. Martin's separate school, Toronto; and in the west gallery, students from St. Joseph's separate school, Richmond Hill.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister)** moves that when this House adjourns today it do stand adjourned until Monday, April 18, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Motion agreed to.

**Mr. Speaker:** Introduction of bills.

## THE REPRESENTATION ACT, 1966

**Hon. Mr. Robarts** moves first reading of bill intituled, The Representation Act, 1966.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, I will just say that this bill embodies the recommendations contained in the final report of the committee appointed by this House.

**Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South):** May I ask the hon. Prime Minister: Is it without change?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, I believe there are some minor changes of a purely technical nature but there have been no changes, in effect, in what was in the report. There were some changes that were brought to the attention of the Clerk of the House and they are purely technical. In other words, there are no changes of any consequence or in the descriptions.

**Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary):** Mr. Speaker, during the session last year I was able to introduce to you 29 administra-

tors from 19 countries who at that time were attending a three-day seminar arranged by the department. I am somewhat disappointed to learn that, this year the external aid office of The Department of External Affairs has asked that the seminar, now in its fourth year, all take place during Easter week when this House shall be in recess. I say disappointed, because this year there will be 39 administrators from the same number of countries as last year though the nations represented are somewhat different.

They will come to us from such storied lands as Thailand, Bechuanaland, Uganda, Brunei, Cameroun and Hong Kong, as well as from lands where Canadians have long been active in their assistance, such as Pakistan, Nigeria, Ghana, Malaysia and Korea; and the winter holiday places for Canadians in the West Indies and Central America, such as Dominica, Trinidad and Tobago, British Honduras, and British Guiana.

The sessions are to be held in Hart House, University of Toronto, with lecturers from five Ontario government departments explaining the organization and functions under their administration. On April 15 the Niagara parks commission is to give the entire party a conducted tour of Niagara Falls before they return to Ottawa, where they will continue their studies in the public administration at Carleton University.

I mentioned Uganda, and I am sure that some hon. members may have noticed the gentleman from that country who has been intently following our deliberations from a place beside the legislative council of this House. This gentleman, Mr. Polycarp Nyamuchoncho, is state attorney for his country and has been sent to Ontario to study, in the department of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart), under the guidance of our legislative counsel, Mr. L. R. MacTavish, QC, the many facets of legislative draftsmanship. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. members of this House will approve our efforts and ensure that these administrators from lands now beginning to take their place in the conduct of world affairs shall be given every assistance to learn from our successes—and, yes, even from some of our problems

—so that they may take back to their own lands not only our goodwill but the more tangible mark of our system of democracy, a helping hand as they walk the always difficult path of independence.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw to the attention of the hon. members of the House the adoption this year of the new "personalized" annual return forms for our corporations, copies of which have been placed on the desks of the hon. members. This is the return which is required to be filed with the department each year by more than 80,000 corporations incorporated in Ontario.

In collaboration with the Treasury department, particulars relating to these thousands of corporations have been transcribed on key punch cards which have been fed into the computer to create a master file on magnetic tape for the use of both departments, in the companies branch and in the corporations tax branch.

What we are calling a personalized form is being issued to all companies required to file returns on or before June 1, 1966. The name and address of the corporation and other related information will be printed thereon by the computer and we are confident that not only will this make it easier for the companies, but it will also speed up departmental work to a very great extent.

Under the former manual procedure, the preparation of annual returns for mailing each year was a very long and exacting task, requiring about four weeks work by 20 members of our staff. With the implementation of the computer system, the same work will be accomplished in about four days by about six persons. This, of course, enables us to transfer badly needed staff to other sections of the department. We have reduced the form itself to a single page, with instructions and a fee schedule printed on a separate sheet which is mailed with the return form. This reduction in size from two pages to a single page becomes a considerable amount of paper when 80,000 companies are filing annual returns, both in handling the forms and in filing them away. We will have done away at one fell swoop with 80,000 pieces of paper.

In order to assist the legal and accounting professions who, in a great many cases, prepare these forms for their clients, the new form is supplied in sets of three copies with carbon paper already inserted. This will enable solicitors and accountants to retain a copy for their own files, instead of having to request additional forms for this purpose.

I am sure that hon. members, and especially the legal profession, will agree that this new form will be welcomed by all concerned with the annual filing of the return forms; and at the same time, it will enable the department to provide even more efficient service than it has endeavoured to provide in the past.

Hon. S. J. Randall (Minister of Economics and Development): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, may I draw the hon. members' attention to this new booklet that was just distributed, called *Ontario Style*. It is entitled after our international advertising campaign in which we have attempted to sell all facets of the Ontario economy. This book has been designed to be presented to people in the U.K. and other countries, who have an interest in coming to Canada.

As hon. members know, we are running a very extensive advertising campaign abroad now, to attract immigrants to this country. Our first ad started on Monday of this week, and I received a report from London today that over 800 applications have been received for information on emigrating to Canada, particularly the province of Ontario.

I might say that, in providing this information, it is the first time this has been done, I think, by any government. The federal authorities are very much interested in each province presenting its economy in the way we have done this. They did not want, and I do not think we wanted, a railway timetable schedule—which as a rule is not understood, and perhaps not even read. That is the reason for putting the booklet out in this form.

We have done considerable research in the U.K. to find out what people want to know about Ontario, and some of the questions that we have attempted to answer in this book, from the research are these: What is Ontario like? What are the people like? How do they live? What are the opportunities for me in any line of endeavour I may want to get into? How is the standard of living? What about recreation and entertainment? What opportunities will my children have? What about education? I think if hon. members look at the inside cover of the front page, they will find we have listed almost everything that would be of interest to a prospective resident.

Most women are interested in community life, housekeeping and homemaking, and we have put information into the book which we feel will be of interest to the ladies who will emigrate with their husbands and chil-

dren to this country. Our research has shown that the potential immigrant wants this information if he is going to make a decision on what the conditions are at home now, and how can he translate it into our standard of living.

We believe that the information in this booklet will allow him to sit down in his own home and compare his income and his living conditions with that which he faces if he comes to the province of Ontario.

I might also say, Mr. Speaker, that this campaign we hope will not only assist people in coming here and increasing their standard of living, but also create consumers in our own market to take care of the terrific potential we have here for great output in our industrial life.

In answering these questions, we naturally are going to be asked, when hon. members have a look at this booklet, what is the cost. I would like to point out to them that the cost of this booklet is approximately 50 cents a copy for the first 30,000; after that we will get reprints for the same amount or less. Most of the art work in here has been paid for and appeared in our national advertisements and also in *Ontario 1966*, so we are using those advertising dollars for another very useful purpose.

If there is any further information, Mr. Speaker, that the immigration department can give hon. members, we would be pleased to do so.

Mr. L. C. Henderson (Lambton East): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I am very happy to advise the hon. members of this House that the Watford bantam hockey team will leave tomorrow at 2 a.m. to fly to Mexico to take part in the world hockey tournament.

This is the first time an Ontario team has played in Mexico, and I am sure you will appreciate that in Lambton East we consider this to be quite an event, and are understandably excited about it.

Mr. Speaker, not only will these boys be demonstrating their skills as hockey players, but they will also be unofficial ambassadors of goodwill from the wonderful province in which we live. They are taking with them copies of this new booklet produced by The Department of Tourism and Information, which tells in a most graphic way the advantages of Ontario.

The hon. Prime Minister has already congratulated the team and wished them every success. I am sure that all of us in this House will join with him in assuring the

members of the Watford bantam hockey team that we will all be cheering for them.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. J. F. Edwards (Perth): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I appreciate the opportunity of bringing to the attention of the hon. members of the Legislature a brochure outlining this year's schedule of events at the Stratford Shakespearean festival.

July 13, 1953 was, as one critic noted, "the most exciting night in the history of the Canadian theatre." Now in its 13th year, the attendance has grown from 68,000 people to a total of 350,000. Box office grosses have climbed from \$206,000 to \$1,210,000. The season has been extended from six to 18 weeks—June 6 to October 8.

Originally the festival was administered by a predominantly local board of governors and a small summer staff. It now employs a permanent staff of 45 and at the height of the season, there are some 500 individuals on the payroll. The board of governors nowadays is headed by Mr. Floyd S. Chalmers of Toronto, and is drawn from a wider area. It consists of men and women from many walks of life—the arts, the professions, the business world—from Ontario, Quebec and Michigan.

The fame of this theatre at Stratford has spread throughout the world. Audiences now come from every province in Canada and every state in the United States and from as many as 50 other countries from Bermuda to Uganda. It is a truly international event.

I extend a cordial invitation to all hon. members to visit Perth riding and the Stratford festival this summer.

Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have two brief statements. The first is with respect to the establishment of a decentralized area for The Department of Education. Effective August 1, 1966, five additional areas for the decentralization of administration and supervision of the school system will begin operation and this will now complete the ten areas for the entire province.

In 1965, hon. members will recall that the first five areas were created with offices in Port Arthur, Sudbury, North Bay, London and Waterloo. The new areas to be established in August, with their office locations and officials in charge, are as follows:

The Niagara area No. 6 will consist of

the counties of Haldimand, Lincoln, Welland and Wentworth. The area office will be at St. Catharines and the area superintendent will be Mr. Howard B. Henderson.

West central area No. 7 will cover the counties of Dufferin, Halton, the great county of Peel, Simcoe county, the city of Toronto and the municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto situated wholly west of Yonge street. The area office will be 40 Eglinton avenue east and the area superintendent will be Mr. George P. Hillmer.

East central area No. 8 will take in the counties of Durham, Ontario, Victoria and York, the township of North York and the municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto situated wholly to the east of Yonge street. The area office will be in Don Mills. The area superintendent will be Mr. J. Francis Kinlin, who is at present a member of the policy and development council. Mr. Kinlin is being seconded for one year from the council to undertake a study of administrative units and supervisory practices in the 10 newly established areas of the province with particular reference to the east-central area.

Area No. 9 in eastern Ontario will include the counties of Frontenac, Haliburton, Hastings, Leeds, Lennox and Addington, Northumberland, Peterborough and Prince Edward. The area office will be in Kingston and the area superintendent will be Mr. R. W. Froates.

The Ottawa valley area will extend over the counties of Carleton, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Grenville, Lanark, Prescott, Russell and Renfrew. The area office will be in Ottawa and the area superintendent will be Dr. J. O. Proulx.

The second statement, Mr. Speaker, relates to the provision of residential accommodation for university students. More than a year ago The Department of University Affairs carried out a survey of the amount of residential accommodation available, the amount under construction, and the amount planned on the campuses of the provincially assisted universities and colleges of the province.

Whereas formerly residential accommodation had been financed almost wholly by borrowings by the universities from CMHC, the government adopted the policy of making the sum of \$1,400 per revenue student bed available through the Ontario universities capital aid corporation.

While this policy has given a stimulus to the provision of student accommodation, the

increase in student enrolment has been proceeding at an even more rapid rate. Because there is a point, particularly in the smaller cities but also in the larger centres as well, beyond which it is impossible to secure student accommodation in private homes, we have now reached the point where almost every additional student enrolled must be provided with a place to live.

Consequently, while the existing policy has met the problem in the past and while it will need to be continued because of the contribution it can make to the total accommodation available in the future, it is now necessary to add another dimension to the programme for the provision of residential accommodation.

As you are aware, Mr. Speaker, the energies of the teaching staffs of our universities are being directed toward the expansion of academic facilities, and in this area the special knowledge, competence and skills they possess are required and are best utilized. But in the area of residential accommodation where there are educational implications, their advice is also of major importance.

There are also aspects of the actual provision of residential accommodation where other specialized agencies, acting on the advice of the educators, may be able to give assistance toward the provision of accommodation at a rapid rate and at the same time give some relief to the educators to enable them to devote themselves to the vital role they must play in the academic area.

Boards of governors are also experiencing difficulties in raising by public campaign the amount of money they have been required to provide as their contribution to the provision of residential accommodation.

In light of these circumstances the government undertook discussions some time ago to determine ways to increase the amount of residential accommodation. With the complete co-operation of my colleague, the hon. Minister of Economics and Development and the officials of the Ontario housing corporation, a plan has been developed whereby the corporation will purchase or construct accommodation suitable for student housing on or near the campuses of our provincially assisted universities and colleges.

The programme will get under way as soon as the organization to administer it can be established. Each provincially assisted institution will be eligible to apply to the corporation to have the latter body provide suitable accommodation to meet its requirements.

When the corporation is able to secure or

to provide space, it will discuss the matter with the provincially assisted institution concerned and enter into an agreement whereby the institution will administer the accommodation on a long-term basis. In other words, the institution itself will have the responsibility for conducting the residence, the same as it does for any of its other residential accommodation.

This proposal has been discussed with the presidents of our provincially assisted universities and colleges. With the complete co-operation of the federal authorities, and in particular John Nicholson, who is the Minister responsible for CMHC, the latter agency will loan to the Ontario housing corporation up to 90 per cent of the cost of the accommodation provided. The province will provide the remainder through loans. The educational institution, under the terms of its lease, will pay an annual rental equivalent to the cost of repayment of the principal and interest over the long term. In this way, the institution itself will not be required to add to its indebtedness nor will it have to provide any of its own funds for housing provided under this plan.

The major requirement developing in the housing area is for quarters for married graduate students, some of whom have young families. Because these students in many cases will be our university teachers in the years ahead, it is imperative that everything possible be done to allow them to continue their education. The proposed plan will be especially helpful toward attaining this objective. At the same time, it may be possible to relieve the universities further by providing the accommodation for married students without the university having to assume any direct responsibility.

While it is going to require a great deal of co-operation by all the organizations involved, this spirit has been evident in the discussions we have had to date. I am hopeful that the proposed plan, in the near future, will make a substantial contribution to the alleviation of the problem of providing adequate facilities for those of our students who must live away from home while securing their further education.

I might add one further word, Mr. Speaker, that this plan will also apply to Ryerson polytechnical institute, if certain amendments are made to the existing legislation by the federal government, which I understand they are studying at the present time.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister would

permit a question in regard to his first statement.

In light of the so-called design for development that the hon. Prime Minister introduced yesterday, could the hon. Minister explain to us how his regions fit in with that design, and are these the regions that the hon. Prime Minister was talking about yesterday?

**Hon. Mr. Davis:** Mr. Speaker, they are not the identical regions. These regions were created some 12 to 14 months ago when the initial five regions were introduced, but I would say that this indicates that the government is very anxious to proceed on the regional concept and that this is just part of the overall plan.

**Mr. Singer:** Twenty-two Ministers going their own directions.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wish to inform the House that a basis for settlement of the dispute between Page Hersey Tubes Ltd., Welland, and the united electrical workers union has been achieved. The basis for settlement will be brought before the union membership for ratification at a meeting tomorrow.

Throughout the strike, which began some five weeks ago, I and my department have kept in close touch with the situation. The tentative agreement now achieved was worked out by the parties during a series of meetings conducted by Mr. W. H. Dickie, director of the conciliation branch, which began almost two weeks ago.

Mr. Speaker, with your indulgence, I hope to be in a position some time this afternoon before the House rises to make a statement with respect to the dispute between the teamsters union and the trucking industry.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, on March 22 during consideration of the estimates of The Department of Labour, the hon. member for Etobicoke (Mr. Braithwaite)—and I was not in the House at the actual moment when this happened—referred to a letter of February 8 which was written to me concerning a workmen's compensation case. He said that it had not been answered and that nothing had been done about it. This comment was drawn to my attention subsequently and I checked my files in the matter.

I find the letter of February 8 was written by a Mr. William G. Moore, concerning

Mr. Hubert Long and his problems with the workmen's compensation board. The letter arrived in my office on February 9, 1966, and was answered by me personally on February 11, 1966. Another letter concerning this matter was written by me to the same addressee on February 23, 1966. I have had some subsequent correspondence about this matter. I would like to read the latest letter of March 29 into the record, just to set the record straight. This is addressed:

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Please accept my apology for the length of time it has taken me to express my thanks to you for the prompt attention which you gave my letter of February 8, 1966, in respect to the claim to the workmen's compensation filed by Mr. Hubert Long.

You certainly did set the wheels in motion, Mr. Roberts, as on February 10 the workmen's compensation contacted Mr. Long's employer and, within one week, Mr. Long was in the workmen's compensation hospital in Toronto, and is now receiving the care he so urgently needed.

I might say it was 40 days after Long went into the hospital that the hon. member for Etobicoke said in this House that no reply had been received to Mr. Moore's letter of February 8.

**Mr. R. Gisborn** (Wentworth East): Will we bring all our difficult cases to the hon. Prime Minister now?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, I have handled quite a few in my day, I can tell the hon. member.

The final paragraph of Mr. Moore's letter reads:

A mere thank you is inadequate to express my appreciation and that of Mr. Long, and it is most reassuring for me to know that we have in our government the calibre of person to whom the problem of the "little man" may be taken and receive action, and not be just filed away in that too-well-known little niche marked "things to do someday."

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

William O. Moore, business representative,  
The teamsters, chafflers, warehousemen  
and helpers local union No. 883,  
665 Orléans Avenue, Windsor, Ontario.

The record is now straight, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. L. A. Braithwaite** (Etobicoke): Mr. Speaker, I am certainly pleased to hear that this letter had been answered. Now on the night in question—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order! May I inquire if the member is debating this question?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** No, I just want to reply to what was said. I have another letter from the same man. I think I should have a chance, Mr. Speaker. I want the record straight.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order!

**Mr. Braithwaite:** I have a letter after the date of the hon. Prime Minister's letter, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. Speaker:** Will the member be seated? The member should then ask for permission to do what ever he intends to do, because when a statement is made it is not debatable, but if the member has something to supplement the statement the Prime Minister has made, perhaps he could ask that it be placed on the record.

The Prime Minister, I may say, told me of his intention of making a statement before the orders of the day.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Surely I am free to correct such a misstatement.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, surely, inasmuch as I have been involved in this, I should have an opportunity to answer it.

I wanted just to remind the House that on the night in question, the hon. Minister of Labour asked me if I had spoken to him about this case. I told the hon. Minister at the time that as far as I was concerned, I had just been given the letter, and I reminded him, if I recall, that in his transcript of my speech he would find no reference to this letter.

Therefore I told him at the time that I had not seen it before.

The letter that I read, I read to this House in good faith. I have it here and it is from William O. Moore. This letter was given to me by another hon. member of our caucus and—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** This letter was given to me just before I started to speak and to the letter was attached another letter dated

March 21, 1966, addressed to the hon. member of our caucus, and it says:

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the letter forwarded to the Hon. John Roberts regarding workmen's compensation, which is self-explanatory.

Yours very truly,

William O. Moore

The same William O. Moore. For the record I just want to let it be known that at no time did anyone on this side of the House try to mislead the House. We put forward a fact that was given to us by the same person who wrote to the hon. Prime Minister. If hon. members cannot believe what I say, they have the letter there, and as far as I am concerned, I think that settles it.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Mr. Moore does not say that his letter was not answered, which is what you said on March 22.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the hon. Minister of Labour, proper notice of which has been given.

Is the hon. Minister aware of reports that a four-year-old boy, Michael Dzubina, of Knoll drive, Etobicoke, died after being buried in an excavation site? If so, would he inform this House: First, what regulations under The Construction Safety Act of Ontario govern this type of accident; second, whether such regulations were violated in this instance; and third, whether, if the regulations do not govern this kind of accident, criminal charges could be laid?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Speaker, I am aware of this very tragic incident involving the death by smothering by sand of a four-year-old boy, Michael Dzubina, near Knoll drive, Etobicoke, not so very far away from where I live myself.

This is a very tragic thing and I do not think anything I could say, or any hon. member of this House could say, would be any compensation to the parents of this child.

The representatives of the township of Etobicoke have been in touch with the officials of my department in connection with the matter and I have taken the matter up personally with the reeve of Etobicoke. There is an investigation pending and I am awaiting a complete report.

In the meantime, I will simply say that there was no construction of a building as such involved. The surface of the land was being corrected and the edge of the slope

being dug away, anticipating the erection of a sustaining or retaining wall on part of the property.

With respect to charges, that would be a function normally of the Crown attorney, but in these circumstances I would expect that an inquest will be held after which time the situation can be assessed.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Would the hon. Minister permit a supplementary question? In the light of the fact that apparently there was not any construction going on, has the hon. Minister considered altering the Act or making changes so that when you have excavation sites such as this they have to be fenced, particularly if it is evening and no one is around? Has the hon. Minister given any thought to amending the laws to cover this situation?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I will be in a position to assess the matter after I receive the report to which I made reference and the report of the coroner's jury.

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question to ask the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrobe), of which notice has already been given.

An article in the *Toronto Telegram*, April 5, states that a 40-year-old relief map in the corridor at Queen's Park will cost \$25,000 to be renewed. Could the hon. Minister inform the House whether tenders have been called in respect to this expenditure; and, if so, who was the successful bidder and was the lowest tender accepted?

**Hon. G. C. Wardrobe (Minister of Mines):** Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the hon. member for Kent East for his question.

The answer is that tenders could not be called until the estimates were passed, which was just two days ago. When we have called for tenders and they are received naturally the lowest tender will be accepted.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to direct three related questions to the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart).

Has the Attorney General's department investigated, or is it investigating, the attempt made during the election campaign of 1963 to blackmail a Minister of the Crown in right of Ontario, as reported by the hon. Minister concerned to this House on March 24, 1966?

If so, when may an announcement be expected of the result of the investigation? If not, why not?

**Hon. A. A. Wishart** (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, the answer to the question is that I have not investigated the matter to which the hon. member referred, nor do I intend to.

The reasons why are that I do not think the matter merits any investigation. It occurred some two and a half years ago; no action was taken at the time and nothing had been requested of me by the party concerned. I think it has no merit as far as I am concerned, to investigate.

**Mr. Bryden:** May I ask a supplementary question, Mr. Speaker? Does the hon. Attorney General not consider an attempt to blackmail a Minister of the Crown a serious matter that should be investigated, regardless of when it was revealed? I imagine he is in the same position as the rest of us, that he did not know about it until a couple of weeks ago. Does he not consider now that he knows about it that it should be looked into?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I think that would be a matter for the hon. Minister himself to decide.

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. Attorney General is the law enforcement officer.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I am not concerned with muck-raking in law enforcement.

**Mr. Bryden:** But this was a statement of the government's own Minister. I suggest the hon. Attorney General's attitude is totally irresponsible, obviously trying to cover something up.

**An hon. member:** Oh, that grand little gang!

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Before the orders of the day, Mr. Speaker, I would like to file answers to questions Nos. 1, 9 and 20 on the order paper.

1. **Mr. MacDonald:** Inquiry of the Ministry: 1. What is the total number of passenger vehicles operated by the Ontario government? 2. How many new passenger vehicles were bought in (a) 1964, (b) 1965?

Answer by the hon. Prime Minister:

1. Ontario provincial police .....	876
Station wagons—dual purpose .....	240
Others .....	535
Total .....	1,651
2. (a) Ontario provincial police .....	716
Station wagons—dual purpose .....	71
Others .....	123
Total .....	910

(b) Ontario provincial police .....	687
Station wagons—dual purpose .....	41
Others .....	142
Total .....	870

9. **Mr. H. Worton** (Wellington South)—Inquiry of the Ministry: 1. How many civil servants are receiving pension benefits? 2. (a) What are the minimum and maximum pensions, and (b) how many in each category?

Answer by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan):

1. The number of former contributors in receipt in January, 1966, of allowances and annuities under The Public Service Superannuation Act is as follows: Allowances, 2,774; annuities, 323; total, 3,097.

Notes:

(1) The data given above include persons who were not civil servants; for example, former employees of certain boards, commissions and foundations, and some former contributors who were engaged in the administration of justice. These former contributors are also included in the answer to No. 2.

(2) For purpose of the answers to both questions, "pensions" are defined as superannuation allowances, disability allowances and annuities.

2. (a) (i) Under The Public Service Superannuation Act the minimum annual superannuation or disability allowance is \$600, except where \$600 is greater than 70 per cent of the contributor's average annual salary during the last three years of his service. There is no minimum amount for an annuity.

(ii) There is no maximum amount in dollars for a superannuation or disability allowance or annuity, except that an allowance or annuity cannot exceed 70 per cent of the average annual salary of a contributor during the 36 consecutive months during which his salary was highest.

(b) The number of persons in receipt of annual allowances of \$600 in January, 1966, was 72. In addition, one person (formerly in part-time employment) was in receipt of an annual allowance of \$533.64. Of the 73 persons, 65 had service of less than 20 years.

20. **Mr. D. A. Paterson** (Essex South)—Inquiry of the Ministry: Would the Minister of Economics and Development inform this House of the amount expended by his department on advertising in: (a) Ontario daily newspapers, (b) Ontario weekly newspapers, (c) Ontario ethnic newspapers—for each of the 12 months of 1965?

Answer by the hon. Minister of Economics and Development:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Month	Ontario Dailies	Ontario Weeklies	Ethnic
January	\$ 1,619	\$ 962	
February	1,086	3,486	
March	504	1,622	
April	—	307	
May	496	—	
June	294	—	
July	—	—	
August	—	—	
September	6,100	—	
October	26,789	38	
November	1,000	138	
December	336	100	
	\$38,224	\$6,653	Nil \$44,877

**Mr. E. P. Morningstar** (Welland): Before the orders of the day, I was very pleased indeed to hear from the hon. Minister of Labour that the Page-Hersey strike had been settled. As hon. members know, this was in the seventh week. I have been greatly interested in this strike and have been endeavouring ever since the strike began to get labour and management together. I am very pleased indeed today to have this information. I do want to thank Mr. Dickie, the chief conciliation officer, and all others who took such a great interest in endeavouring to resolve this strike. Again, my thanks to the hon. Minister of Labour.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Speaker, may I have clarification, on a point of order? Maybe the House has been misled, did the hon. Minister say the strike had been settled or only a memorandum agreement to be submitted for ratification?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I said in my statement earlier that a basis for settlement of the dispute between Page-Hersey Tubes Limited of Welland and the united electrical workers union has been achieved. The basis for settlement will be brought before the union membership for ratification at a meeting tomorrow—unquote.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): The hon. member for Welland is optimistic.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The twenty-second order, resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill No. 61, An Act to establish The Department of Financial and Commercial Affairs.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

(continued)

**Mr. V. M. Singer** (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, when I moved the adjournment of the debate on the second reading of Bill No. 61, there was some discussion on a point of order as to whether or not I could talk about the reorganization of the Attorney General's department. I have forgotten what date that was, but it was a week or so ago.

In any event, the second reading of this bill was called at approximately 10 minutes to six and I had just started my remarks when the hon. Prime Minister, as I recall—among others—suggested that they were not in order.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts** (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I just simply asked that the hon. member be kept to the principle of this bill, since it was debated on second reading. My point of order is still valid and I put it before the Speaker again. I have no desire to curtail the hon. member in anything he wants to say, but I would like you to ensure that he follows the rules of debate in this House.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister's out-of-order remarks about telling me to follow the rules of order are most appreciated. It is my submission, sir, that if we are going to talk about the reorganization of the Attorney General's department—and that, in fact is what Bill No. 61 purports to do—we not only have to talk—

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** It does not purport to do that at all—

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, can you not keep the hon. Prime Minister quiet and have him obey the rules of the House the same as everyone else does?

Mr. Speaker, the bill does purport, notwithstanding any remarks we have heard this afternoon, to reorganize the Attorney General's department because it is taking from the aegis of that Minister of the Crown some 13 Acts for which he presently has responsibility. If we take away 13 of the statutes for which he has responsibility, surely we are reorganizing his department.

Does that not make sense, Mr. Speaker? What could be more logical? The Attorney General's department has certain responsibilities and presently they include, among everything else, these 13 Acts that are referred to in section 4 of Bill No. 61.

Surely we can talk about those Acts that

are taken away, as well as what is left behind; and surely we can talk about whether or not this separation makes sense or whether it does not make sense.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, the parallel I was trying to draw the other day when this debate was first called was: We start off with the whole pie that is called the Attorney General's department. We are cutting this pie into segments—at least two at the present time—and if you are going to be able to intelligently debate the principle in this bill you should be able to talk about the whole pie and its separate parts. Otherwise, what is the purpose of having a debate in principle? If it does not make sense that way, Mr. Speaker, then I can only conclude that the government does not really want to debate this bill in principle at all.

This brings me back to the remarks that were made in the debates last year when the suggested reorganization of the Attorney General's department was put forward by me on behalf of my party. We suggested then that it was most important that there be a separation in accordance with some principle. I can see no principle at all coming out of this bill. All I can see is somebody in the Attorney General's office going through the statute book and saying, "What can we get rid of? Where is The Bailiffs Act? We are not very happy with the way The Bailiffs Act is being looked after; it has caused us a little trouble; let us shove that off into a new department."

And again: "There is The Collection Agencies Act; The Credit Unions Act; The Deposits Regulations Act; The Insurance Act! Every time the estimates are called, somebody gets up and complains about insurance. Let us have another Minister worry about that. There is The Investment Contracts Act; there is The Loan and Trust Corporations Act; The Marine Insurance Act and The Mortgage Brokers Registration Act—all those Acts are always causing us trouble.

"We have Royal commissions; we have complaints; we have scandals; we have bankruptcies; let us get them off into somebody else's department. There is The Prepaid Hospital and Medical Services Insurance Act, and The Real Estate and Business Brokers Act; The Securities Act; The Used Car Dealers Act; let us get those off too. And let us confuse other members of the House and the public sufficiently so that they really will not know where the responsibility is for anything."

Mr. Speaker, the government realized when they introduced the amendments to The Securities Act that The Securities Act, The Companies Act and The Companies Information Act, at least, formed one parcel. They brought them in together. But look at this new department: The Securities Act is going off to Financial and Commercial Affairs; The Companies Act apparently stays with the Provincial Secretary; The Companies Information Act stays with him too. Does this make any sense, Mr. Speaker? Is there any real principle behind this?

The Insurance Act goes off to this new department. What happens to the department of insurance? Is the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) going to speak one time during his estimates on behalf of the insurance department? But not about The Insurance Act because that belongs to a separate Minister; or is the new Minister going to take over the responsibility?

Where is the principle? Somebody over there apparently thought that it was a good idea to split the responsibility. I submit, sir, that it is an excellent idea to break down the Attorney General's department, but into compartments that make some sense.

We presently have a confusion of the judicial, the legislative, the policing and the administrative arms. Those who are judges cannot be policemen as well; and those who administer should be separate, in addition. But this is the distinction, Mr. Speaker; this is the distinction that the government has failed to recognize when they brought forward this bill. I suppose that the hon. Prime Minister—

Mr. Speaker: Order! I have just looked this matter up as to when the bill was before the House last, and the points of order at the time. On Wednesday, March 23, I ruled as follows:

I wonder if the member's remarks are within the context of the principle of this bill. I am of the opinion that they are not, and I would ask the member to try to confine his remarks to the principles involved in Bill No. 61 that is now before the House.

Now, I appreciate what the member for Downsview is trying to establish in saying that the Attorney General's department, should be divided as he suggests—separating the judicial arm from the police arm in its duties—but I submit to him that the Attorney General's department—the organization or re-

organization of it—is not the matter that is before the House. This bill establishes a new department of government, which, as the member has just mentioned, includes some 13 statutes.

He has quite properly been discussing, for the last five minutes, the merits of these statutes being incorporated in this bill and the functions of this new department. I think that is the matter around which the debate should follow and not on the Attorney General's department, as between the judicial and enforcement arms of this department. That, more properly, could be discussed and debated in full whenever the Attorney General's estimates come before the House, in the general remarks.

With all due respect to what the member is endeavouring to do, I would think that—for the greater part—this sort of debate would be irrelevant to the bill that is before the House.

**Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South):** Mr. Speaker, on the point that you have just made, surely the bill divides the present Attorney General's department? Some of the duties that were previously in that department are now being transferred to another. Surely the hon. member is in order in discussing as to whether or not these areas should be taken from the Attorney General's department and put in another department? When you allow him to do that, then the hon. member has to state his reasons why he thinks a certain area should be in the Attorney General's department, while other areas should perhaps be transferred to the new department.

I cannot see how you can restrict my hon. friend from discussing these matters, because they are the substance of the bill itself.

**Mr. Speaker:** I was of the opinion that the member was dwelling, for the most part, on this other area left in the Attorney General's department; and his debate revolved around that area rather than on the area covered in this bill. That is why I—for the most part I said that I did not mind him referring back to that area that was left in the Attorney General's department. I did not think that that should be the main thesis of his argument or the debate at this time, because we are debating a new department that is being established and it should revolve around it.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, I am going to try to stick within the restrictions as you outline them. I am afraid you are forcing me to make two debates; I will have another go

with the hon. Attorney General later on this. I am going to have to stray, occasionally, over into the field in which you do not want me to.

Let us go back now to section 4. In this interesting collection of Acts, I am sure that the hon. Attorney General is going to say that he has isolated or segregated—or the government is going to say that they have put, into a brand-new parcel—those dealing with Commercial Affairs. But do they really? Do they not affect the whole broad body politic of the province of Ontario?

The Bailiffs Act—the bailiffs are sort of semi-judicial people. They are given certain rights to do certain things. They are given certain rights to enter onto private property and to seize articles of personalty in satisfaction of arrears of rent—and that sort of thing. Surely the law arm of the Crown should keep that under its control?

**The Collection Agencies Act:** All of these are public bodies or organizations that affect the lives of our citizens so intimately, and they are now being cut off, really, from the law enforcement branch of the Crown.

Perhaps the point is best made with The Loan and Trust Corporations Act—on all this hodge-podge that has been under the department of insurance for so many years. The Loan and Trust Corporations Act, in its past phraseology—there is some improvement in the new Act that is presented to us—but The Loan and Trust Corporations Act falls down. We need no better example than the recent ordering of the Royal commission, the one that is now under way, to see that something was wrong, because there was no enforcement arm properly equipped to look after the sections and the regulations in The Loan and Trust Corporations Act. The same thing equally applies, sir, to The Securities Act.

One point that was made, and a very valid point, made in the second reading of the new Securities Act was: Is there going to be a sufficient civil service to make sure that these new provisions for public disclosure, and for bans on insider trading, and for new forms of prospectuses and all this sort of thing—one point, that was most validly made, is: Is there going to be an enforcement arm that is going to be able to administer this?

A second point made, insofar as The Securities Act was concerned was: Is the securities commission going to be independent? Is it going to have any degree of independence? Well, this does not emerge. I do not know whether we can draw a parallel between the new department and the present Department of Energy and Resources

Management. The hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett) seems also to be a collector of various items. From time to time, when he is asked questions when his estimates come up, it is obvious that the hon. Minister only gets reports from a group of civil servants attached to a particular branch that has been given to him.

He is not really on top of the situation. He is not really running the water resources commission. The water resources commission is being run by somebody else. Is this the plan that is envisaged in this new department? Is the securities commission going to be off on its own, and only report through the mouth of the Minister of Financial and Commercial Affairs?

If this is true, is the same going to be true with The Insurance Act? In other words, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that somebody on the government benches thought it was a good idea, after all these years, to split the responsibility—and what things in the Attorney General's department would the hon. Attorney General like to get rid of? So they gathered them all up, after collecting a long series of memos, put them into the hopper, and emerged with section 4 of the present Act. There is no rhyme or reason or pattern or logic or principle behind it.

I suggest that the time has come, and I think the time is long overdue, that the whole administration of law in the province of Ontario should be changed. The setup of the Attorney General's department should be changed. There should be a new department established; call it Financial and Commercial Affairs, call it what you will. I suggest, sir, that this should only have been done after the most careful and detailed thinking and there is nothing in this Bill No. 61 that indicates anything more than a collection of a bunch of memos rolled into a statute. There is no principle behind it at all.

I refer again, sir, to the most obvious thing that has just been before us; that is that they put The Securities Act in this new department, but they left The Companies Act where it is, and The Companies Information Act where it is. They take several of its responsibilities out of the insurance department. The insurance department still stays with my friend, the hon. Attorney General.

Now, I would like to hear either the hon. Prime Minister—the hon. Prime Minister has left, even though it is his bill—I would like

to hear the hon. Prime Minister but, in his absence, somebody else explain to us what deep thinking lay behind the so-called principle in this bill. It is my submission, sir, that there is no principle at all. It is an expediency, it is a desire; and I can understand, sir, the hon. Attorney General's desire to shed himself of some of the burden that he has. He is overworked, and he has been working very hard, but there is a better way to do it, a way that would benefit the people of Ontario—and it is not expressed in Bill No. 61.

Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Downsview in his remarks some days ago, when he was in the debate of second reading of this bill, referred, as is his wont, to his suggestions put forth at a previous session of this House. He seemed to take some credit, or to offer myself some credit for having accepted his suggestions. Well, I will confess that I listened to his remarks at the time, and I have read them since, but I must disabuse his mind of any thought that I accepted, *holus bolus*, the suggestions that he put forward at that time. At that time he was quite properly talking about The Department of the Attorney General, which I fear he has not been doing properly today. I have felt that his remarks have been out of order, although I did not interrupt him on that point.

There is a clear principle to this bill and, insofar as any recommendations with respect to the drafting of this bill came from The Department of the Attorney General, they arose out of the experience which I had there. It became quite apparent to myself shortly after my appointment to the office of Attorney General, that there was a great deal in the department which, in my humble opinion, should not be there—for the reason that there was too much, and for the reason that much of it was not concerned, certainly not directly, but very tenuously, very indirectly, concerned, with the administration of justice, with the law generally, with the enforcement of law both criminal and civil.

There was much that had fallen into The Department of the Attorney General. It had become a catch-all, as it were, over a period of time, for things which might be much better administered, much better studied, much better known, and more effectively carried out, if they were under a separate Minister. The office of Attorney General should be regarded as the law office of the

government; the Attorney General is the law officer of the Crown.

If the hon. members will examine the principle behind this bill, I think they will find a very clear principle: that those things that have to do with private business, those things which have to do with the economic life of the community, are separated and segregated and put under the new ministry of Financial and Commercial Affairs—a name which I suggest is definitive, and is indicative, and is comprehensive of what this department should contain and what it should deal with.

On the other side, there is what is left—if I may perhaps trespass as my hon. friend from Downsview did and talk about The Department of the Attorney General. There are left those things which are clearly and distinctly and definitely related to law: the administration of justice; the courts; all that has to do with the administration of justice in our courts, both civil and criminal; the magistrates—their appointment, their training, their facilities, everything to do with our courts; the sheriffs' part of the law, distinctly and closely and definitely related to law; the public trustee, the official guardian—true, they deal with property but they deal through the courts; the police—and I know my learned friend has strong opinions that police should be perhaps in some way segregated to some extent, although he is not clear on it by any means, from The Department of the Attorney General and from the law. But the police, the enforcement of the law, is very closely related to the administration of justice and one cannot segregate and keep them too far away. I read the remarks of the hon. member in *Hansard*, I think it was a year ago, and it is interesting to note that he does not want the police removed from The Department of the Attorney General. On February 9, 1965, he said:

—Deputy Attorney General—and he would have the police work in all its aspects, the Ontario provincial police, municipal forces, the training and qualifications of police officers, their standards of employment, their methods of promotion, and so on, this branch under a Deputy Attorney General.

I am not going to talk further about that, but it is interesting that he went on to say:

Also those phases of our government activities in the fields of private business, which this Legislature has agreed to control, would logically be placed under this Deputy Attorney General. These include the securities commission, which contains

some real enforcement machinery; the so-called Department of Insurance—

these are the words of the hon. member for Downsview:

—The Department of Insurance, insurance agents, mortgage brokers, used car dealers and real estate agents.

Out of his own mouth he makes a distinction between commercial—what I call commercial and financial affairs—and what he chose to call private business.

**Mr. Singer:** The hon. Attorney General, being a fair man, would not want to take half my remarks to prove his point; he takes them all.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I have not finished, I shall be complete.

Juvenile and family courts, sheriffs, probation services and magistrates are things which are directly, distinctly and clearly associated with the enforcement of law, the administration of justice.

**Mr. Singer:** How about emergency measures?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I shall have something to say about that in my estimates.

True, when you are dealing with the securities commission, The Department of Insurance, real estate agents, mortgage brokers, and all these matters which have a distinct air of economics and business, private business, about them, certainly law is involved—law is involved in almost everything we do. But they are not a part of the administration of justice. Surely that distinction must be clear.

I say this with respect, that I suggest that whatever Minister may head this department, he would need to be a person trained in the law, because he would have much law enforcement to do. All these matters, or most of them, such as those I have mentioned—The Insurance Department, securities commission, The Loan and Trust Act—have enforcement machinery and all would require enforcement. I should think that whoever might head such a department would need to be one trained in the law.

**Mr. Singer:** The hon. Attorney General is cutting down the field now.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** But that is a very different thing, saying that these matters are part of the administration of justice. The hon. member says, "Why not put The Corporations Act?" The Act says any matter may

be in by section 4: "The Minister is responsible for the administration of this Act, any Acts that are assigned to him by the Legislature or by the Lieutenant-Governor in council and the following:"

The 13 he mentions are just 13 and the department, not to build up and may acquire other Acts. One might very well say that The Corporations Act could be administered under this department. That might be a very fair possibility to speculate upon; it could be something we could speculate upon. But one could just as well argue that municipal affairs could come in such an Act. True, it also has a lot of law in it, all the municipal law, but that is not the administration of justice. One might just as well, on the other hand, argue that municipal affairs should be in The Department of the Attorney General and possibly by chance it did not fall there, for which I am very grateful.

Some things did, which have nothing strictly to do with the administration of justice and that is the principle of this bill. That, and the fact that there is so much or has been so much in the present department which I have the honour to head, that it makes for great difficulty in properly administering those things which fall into the hands of the Attorney General.

I am to confine myself, and I have tried to do so, to the principle of this bill—that is the principle, that there is a clear distinction in the matters which come under this Act, those that relate to private business, and financial and commercial affairs.

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak on second reading of this bill, I have only two very brief comments to make about it. I accept the principle enunciated by the hon. Attorney General in transferring the administration of these particular statutes, with one exception, to a new department. I do not think they should ever have been in The Department of the Attorney General in the first instance.

The exception is: I hope the hon. Attorney General will seriously consider removing The Bailiffs Act from the application of this statute because it is in a very singular way attached to the administration of justice. This is one of the few provisions in which people are allowed to take unto themselves the procedures for enforcing their rights rather than apply to a court. I think in the sense where you allow private persons in our society to enforce their rights by non-judicial procedures, such as is permitted under The Bailiffs Act, that that is a pro-

cedure very closely related to the administration of justice. I would ask on behalf of our party that The Bailiffs Act remain in The Department of the Attorney General.

**Mr. Speaker,** my second point is that if one can characterize such a miscellaneous collection of statutes as are listed in section 4 of the bill, I think that the hon. Attorney General has properly characterized them as Acts which relate to business transactions. I think it is not an apt title for the department to give it such title as The Department of Financial and Commercial Affairs when, if one examines each of the statutes, what in fact this bill is doing is providing for a department of business supervision and regulation. I would suggest that the apt and appropriate and proper title for this bill should be: An Act to establish The Department of Business Supervision and Regulation. Undoubtedly, as time goes on, there will be other areas of business which will require supervision and regulation and I think it is a misnomer to call the Act by its present title.

Apart from those two comments, we support the principle of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, I would say that between now and the time that this reaches the committee stage, we will give consideration to the comments the hon. member makes, particularly in regard to The Bailiffs Act. We will take a look at that; perhaps the hon. member's point is well taken. We will leave the bill as it is here and it always can be amended in the committee stage.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

#### THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ACT

**Hon. Mr. Robarts** moves second reading of Bill No. 62, An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

#### THE MENTAL HOSPITALS ACT

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health)** moves second reading of Bill No. 79, An Act to amend The Mental Hospitals Act.

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):** Mr. Speaker, I want to make some explanation of this bill on second reading, because there has been a good deal of misunderstanding concerning it and there have been

some rather extravagant statements made concerning this amendment.

I want to make very clear, sir, that the intent and the purpose of the bill is to make sure that no patient can be detained in a mental hospital without having access to a board of review before whose members can be laid his entire case. The board of review, after its deliberation, has the right to reach a decision which shall be binding on the department and binding on the government.

This will apply to more than 99 per cent of all of the patients detained in mental hospitals. Under The Mental Hospitals Amendment Act—and this is a legal opinion which I have received—and the proposed regulations thereunder, more than 99 per cent of all patients admitted may either leave or may have a right to review by a board.

Rather than talk about those who can have a review let me speak for those for whom there can be or there might be difficulties under that Act—the small number lying within the remaining one per cent. First of all there are those remanded from the courts. Some of those may be cases requiring detention beyond the period of remand. During the period of remand, if a patient comes to us on a court remand, nothing can be done for the 30 days or 60 days or whatever length of time has been determined by the courts. It will not be possible, I am advised, that that patient's case can be reviewed during that period of time, but after that period of time is over, if it is found necessary to commit the patient because of mental illness, then that patient will have the right to make application to appear before the board of review.

The next group is those under warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor as being found unfit to stand trial. I am advised again by the legal authorities that a board has no jurisdiction with respect to a patient under warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor. The problem here is constitutional, as they are confined under the Criminal Code. However, I am given to understand also that the gentleman who has been studying all our legislation proposes to make recommendations to us with the hope that the appropriate authorities will act on the advice of his committee.

I am given to understand that in this very small number of cases it will be recommended that mandatory review for these individuals will be made possible. I can assure you, sir, that the temper of government is such that, in event such a recommendation is made, we will do everything possible to see that the recommendation is implemented. At the present time we have not got that authority.

Those in hospital under warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, while under sentence to a reformatory, constitute another small group. Here again a board cannot order the Lieutenant-Governor to act and the person is liable to be detained under sentence in any event. In this case, too, I am advised that a recommendation will be made, changing the law in such a way that such patients will be afforded the right to review, the same as any other patient, should they allege that they should be returned to the reformatory. In other words, if a patient of that kind made application to appear before the board, the board would have it within its power to order the discharge of that person from the hospital. It may well be that the only course lying open to the hospital would be to discharge the patient back to the reformatory and this would be done.

The next group is those in hospital under warrant of the Minister of Justice while under sentence to a penitentiary. This, of course, involves a constitutional question, The Dominion Penitentiaries Act, and such people are liable to be detained in any event under their penitentiary sentence. Here again regulations will be provided that such a person can make application to appear before the board of review. Again, if the board of review orders their discharge from the hospital, we would be bound to discharge them back to the penitentiary.

Another small group is those under warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor after acquittal on account of insanity. There is the same difficulty present with respect to the jurisdiction of a board over a Lieutenant-Governor's warrant patient, although these patients are entirely within the realm of provincial jurisdiction. These cases are presently handled through the review procedure by the chief justice of Ontario, which procedure would continue to be open to us.

Should there be any difficulty with any patients within these small groups, sir, the board of review—or the advisory board set up by this department or this government a year ago—will continue to function until such time as we have ironed out any constitutional differences. The small groups to whom I have referred are all covered, or practically all covered, by these constitutional difficulties; but here again the legal advisors to the department assure me that they are very hopeful that the discussions now going on will be fruitful, and that it will make it possible for every patient detained in a mental hospital in Ontario to have the right to apply for appearance before the board of review and have his case considered by them. In the

light of that I believe that this is forward-looking legislation which will do what the government of Ontario intends that it shall.

**Mr. Oliver:** Mr. Speaker, this is obviously a determination on the part of the government to fill a very great void that has prevailed over the years in regard to these matters. I think it will go a long way toward relieving people's minds in any regard that justice will be done in respect to these people, and that they will have a fair opportunity to present their case, or to have their case presented, before this board.

My concern, Mr. Speaker, has to do with the board itself. I want to address just a remark or two to the composition of the board which, it is suggested here, shall consist of not more than five members. Two shall be psychiatrists, and one shall be a member of the Bar; I presume the two others should be laymen, or could be laymen. My anxiety in regard to the composition of the board flows from this thought, which is very prominent in my mind: I cannot see the need of having two psychiatrists on the board. I can appreciate the need for psychiatric testimony before the board, but not having two psychiatrists on the board itself. The board unquestionably will need this professional evidence and can certainly obtain it from professional people, but it is beyond my comprehension as to why we need two psychiatrists on the board itself. I have some reservations about giving almost equal power on the board to psychiatrists.

You see, you have the chairman; you have two psychiatrists; and two others—so that you are going to be, or might very well be, in a deadlock position nine times out of ten. I am thinking back to a case that came up in my riding, the Fawcett case. That man was examined by, I think, a dozen or more psychiatrists. Perhaps seven out of the twelve who examined him said he was properly a patient for the Penetang institution, or some similar institution, and four or five said that he was not. I mean there is a great variance of opinion among psychiatrists themselves, just as there is among members of this House.

I think that their evidence is quite necessary to a tribunal or to a board that is examining a situation of this kind, but I cannot see why we should have two psychiatrists on the board itself. I think the evidence they might give is certainly valuable, I think it is eminently valuable in its decision, but why we should have two on the board is beyond my compre-

hension. I cannot understand why this board should not be something in the form of a jury—a jury of laymen, for instance; perhaps a legal man to interpret the legal entanglements but certainly not a group of professional men because their minds are fixed. They have a fixation—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, no!

**Mr. Oliver:** Oh, well, they have now and they will carry that into their decisions I am afraid. I do not think there will be the deduction, the calm and considered deduction, that would come from those who, after having heard all the evidence, are able to arrive at an independent conclusion and determination of the case. I wonder if the hon. Minister has given very careful consideration to this. It disturbs me because of the fact that a case that might just be another case before this tribunal happened to a man who came from my riding. He went in, I suppose, to that institution and he was kept there because a majority of psychiatrists said that he should be.

I am only a layman, but I would say that that man was never criminally insane. He should never have been in Penetang, and I am a little curious as to why a majority of psychiatrists would say that he should be there and that he should be kept there.

I am just not so sure, in the voting power of this board, that we should have an equal representation of psychiatrists along with two others and the chairman. I just cannot see it, and I would like the hon. Minister to speak about it for a moment.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** I know, Mr. Speaker, that it is not traditional. Well, the hon. Minister can wind up the second reading, I suppose, and make his observations then.

I have a few observations, too, Mr. Speaker. I must say that I do not share the same concern that the hon. member for the Liberal Party, who has just spoken, voiced. I suspect that this board of review is probably an adequate board and it is probably necessary to have psychiatric members on the board since, in effect, they are pronouncing on the capacity of one who has been judged too mentally ill to perform in the community. That being the case, I can understand the need for some expert testimony on the board, although I must admit that the point about lay personnel is perhaps well taken.

My comments relate to one or two other

things, Mr. Speaker. I want to say, through you to the hon. Minister, that if serious misunderstandings arose when this bill was introduced, they were of the hon. Minister's making. I do not understand how a principle of this kind was so abused in its presentation on the part of the government.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, the principle of this bill, arrived primarily out of the contentious public debate over the Fred Fawcett case of last year.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I have to take issue with this. This bill arose out of a statement of my own made in February, 1959, when I stated that it was my intention to remove legal entanglements from mentally ill patients in every possible way that I could. One of the first things that I proposed in that programme was that every patient detained against his will should have the right—at least the rights of a criminal—and I stated, and I repeat, as I have said on many occasions: Many patients admitted to a hospital for the mentally ill are bereft of even the rights of a criminal.

It was my intention, and I have now arrived at that point, where I have enough of my own staff thinking in the direction that this bill came from. This was not thought up, sir, as a result of any of the problems, which are simply recurring problems, that have been happening in the past and which recurred recently. There have been a few more of them because of the increasing freedom provided for our patients; but that, sir, I state to you and to the hon. members of this House, is the basis of this amendment to our Act.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Speaker, so be it. Let me say to the hon. Minister that it did not have to take seven years to persuade people that he should have an automatic board of review for those who may be unjustifiably detained. That is preposterous. If the hon. Minister thought it in February, 1959, it could have been enacted in April of 1959.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** How can the hon. member prove that?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well, if that was the hon. Minister's concern, Mr. Speaker, then it need not have taken seven years to solve the problem. It is coincidence, indeed, that the bill follows directly in the wake of the most contentious case. Let it be coincidence, if the hon. Minister wishes it to be, but those are the facts of the matter.

When the bill was introduced, Mr. Speaker, all of us in this House took for granted that it would logically apply to that category of mental patients who are detained on a warrant of remand under section 35 of The Mental Hospitals Act. Those were the people who had excited the public commotion and the public interest; that was the category of mental patient that had bestirred activity on the part of the government. Therefore everyone simply took it for granted that this bill would apply to those people.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, let me refresh the mind of the House. In the Throne speech of this year, appended to the end of the things which would be done by The Department of Health and announced by the government, the revision of this Act was contained. The press and the media at that time interpreted the revisions to apply, if you will, to the Fred Fawcetts of this world—and it was never denied on the part of the government that that would be the case.

In this House, three days before the bill was introduced, the hon. Attorney General replied to me, in answer to questions about Peter Lay, that he was unsatisfied with the state in which such people found themselves and agreed to the review board procedure. So it was well established on the floor of this House that the people directly responsible for the introduction of this Act would be affected by it; and when the Act was introduced, they were excluded.

I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that the Act refers to designated patients, and designated patients are listed under sections 23, 32 and 27. Section 35 dealing with warrants of remand was specifically excluded from the operative clause of this Act.

Mr. Speaker, what subsequently took place was an extraordinary business. It was like an Alice in Wonderland fantasy. That afternoon, after the bill was introduced, the hon. Minister was approached by the press and it emerged that he was not sure whether or not the warrant of remand category would, in fact, be contained—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! I wonder if the member is staying within the confines of the principles in this bill. It seems to me that he is rehashing a lot of former statements and debate that took place in the House, and is not now keeping within the discussion of the principles contained in the bill. I would rather that he would speak specifically to the bill before us and not go into a lot of past history.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** It certainly is not past history in this House; none of this has been discussed on the floor of the Legislature. This is one of the things that concerns me even now, about the bill, Mr. Speaker. None of this has been discussed on the floor of the Legislature—some of it has outside.

The other thing is that the board of review is supposed to apply, as I understand from the hon. Minister, to 99 per cent of the people in mental hospitals. Therefore it is surely valid to discuss the processes by which the bill was arrived at and the general public opinion that was formed.

The hon. Minister began his statement by talking about misunderstandings and extravagant statements. It is to those that I am referring, because I think that the board of review, which is the principle of this bill, was publicly misinterpreted by the inability of the government itself to declare those categories of people who would be covered. There was an exchange by telephone with Dr. Henderson, with the hon. Minister of Health; and everybody tried, over a period of time, to ascertain the principles of this bill.

The *Toronto Daily Star* came out with a news report which categorically stated that the warrant of remand patients would be excluded; it was never denied on the floor of this House. The *Toronto Daily Star* editorialized to that effect; it was never denied on the floor of the House. The *Toronto Telegram* editorialized to that effect; it was never denied on the floor of this House.

Subsequent, Mr. Speaker, to a very tragic suicide in the middle of an afternoon, it was announced suddenly that the regulations were intended to cover this category of people; and I say, Mr. Speaker, that it is reprehensible conduct to bring in a piece of legislation that tries to apply this kind of principle, and have so much public controversy unnecessarily arise. For five days, no one knew whether those persons responsible for this Act would, in fact, be excluded from it, or whether they would be covered by it.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister says that he intended it all along. Well, so be it. I take the word of the hon. Minister in this House. But I suggest to him that if he did intend it all along, then section 35 will have to be written into the Act. The regulations will not be sufficient to cover such a large group of people.

I would also wonder about the question of the 99 per cent figure he quotes. The warrant of remandations at the Ontario hospital

in Toronto occupied more than four per cent of the admissions in 1965 and I am told that three, four or five per cent is a reasonable figure for many of the other Ontario hospitals. It seems to me that warrant of remand is a significant category indeed, and that the statistics should be analyzed, because we may well be dealing with a group of patients numbering between 700 and 1,000, in the province of Ontario, if that is in fact the case.

I have two other primary points on the principle of this bill, Mr. Speaker, which I would like to make. The first is: When the board of review is set up, it must look at two groups of people instantly who have been uncovered throughout the years. First, those who have been admitted on a warrant of remand; and second, any who now may have habeas corpus applications before the supreme court of Ontario. Because, of course, the irony is that the only possible release from detention, for such groups of people before, was to file a writ of illegal imprisonment with the supreme court of Ontario. If there are any such habeas corpus applications presently pending before the court, I suggest strongly, Mr. Speaker, that those are the people who should first come before the board of review.

The second thing, Mr. Speaker, intimately linked with the board of review procedure, is that the hon. Minister of Health, in conjunction with the hon. Attorney General, should closely examine the method of warrant of remand used by magistrates in the courts. The arbitrary, summary method of putting people under observation for 30- or 60-day periods of time—people who are then, quite legitimately perhaps, certified permanently, but who have no recourse, as the hon. Minister himself said, during that 60-day period—and I would point out to you that, in the case of Peter Lay, remand was directed without defence counsel present. Surely, on the elementary principles of justice at least, defence counsel should be provided for such people whose lives thus may take a very serious turn indeed. That is part and parcel of this whole review procedure, part and parcel of why we have had such difficulties with the Fred Fawcetts and Peter Lays of this world.

Mr. Speaker, I, of course, support the principle of this legislation. Everyone in the House would necessarily support the principle; but the principle was seriously undermined at the outset, in public terms, by the uncertainty and confusion which arose with the introduction of the bill. Let it be said that all the time in the world was provided

for the government to correct the impression—and the impression was not formally corrected until today, on the floor of the Legislature. And, in the process, a great many people could well have been misled with unhappy results; that is what we objected to in the manner of procedure.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Grey South has gone, unfortunately. I have noted his statement about the two psychiatrists on the board, and I had to disagree with him. This is an area that is highly scientific, greatly technical; and the fact that the hon. member himself pointed out: that in one case a patient had been examined by some 12 psychiatrists, seven of whom held one opinion and five of whom held another—actually seven held one opinion, four to the man's illness, three as I recall it were quite certain that he was not as ill as was believed, and two were equivocal—*is*, I think, the best argument that I can give. I hand back to the hon. member the arguments he himself offered.

A jury of laymen, and I say this with very great respect, could not be expected to assess a matter of this kind. And again I say, with great respect to all my legal friends and enemies, it is not like hearing a case in court. It is an entirely different matter. And while I grant that a mentally disturbed patient may appear in court and a decision reached by a jury for some other reason, I think this is an entirely different thing.

While I am not completely convinced in my own mind that two psychiatrists are necessary, I will retain an open mind about this. This bill will go to the committee and, if it is believed that one psychiatrist is sufficient, then I am quite prepared to entertain this thought. I would say that it is going to take very careful selection, the membership of these review boards, because this is a very important matter. The very fact that so many of us are so prone to speak so glibly and so airily about the mentally ill, is evidence, I think, beyond question, that a very great deal needs to be known about it.

Indeed, sir, I hear my lay friends speak about the mentally ill and pass judgments and come to decisions far more readily than I would—and I do profess to have a little medical knowledge, albeit I am not a psychiatrist, thank heavens. But the fact does remain that this is a serious and a peculiar type of illness. Many people who appear on the surface to be perfectly normal are very seriously mentally ill. This is the enigma on many occasions.

I would point out, sir, that the psychiatrists

—and indeed all those who will constitute the membership of these boards of review—will have no connection whatsoever with the public service. They will not be staff psychiatrists. The board of review will have the right to call anyone they please—either a staff psychiatrist, a staff member, or outsiders, to provide expert opinion; but at no time will a member of the public service or the departmental staff sit on these boards of review, and I think that would provide protection enough.

Again I repeat, that this will go to the standing committee of health and welfare, and there all members will have an opportunity to look at it definitely, section by section.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Speaker, I just have one comment on the principle of this bill. I would like to have assurance, perhaps in committee, that this is an additional procedure and not a substituted procedure for the procedure under The Habeas Corpus Act; and that it will not affect in any way the right of a person to proceed by way of a writ of habeas corpus should he wish to do so. It would seem to me that it perhaps raises a difficult question of construction, if the elaborate procedures set out in the amendment to The Mental Hospitals Act are going to be considered as substitute procedures rather than as additional procedures to habeas corpus.

**Mr. G. Ben (Bracondale):** Mr. Speaker, first of all I should say I am most grateful to hear the hon. Minister say that he will give consideration to the suggestion put forward by my friend, the hon. member for Grey South, with reference to the reduction of the number of full psychiatrists on this board. I should ask the hon. Minister to dispel from his mind that there is any suggestion in the remarks of the hon. member for Grey South—

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I do not wish to limit the debate; on the other hand we have made arrangements as to how these debates on second reading are to be conducted and this is in direct breach of the agreement that we have made. I am not trying to prevent the hon. member from speaking, but if we are to have procedures, I think that we should follow them. That is my point.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, I think perhaps I shall have to call the member to order. Perhaps he is not aware of the fact that the leaders and the Whips of the various parties met in my office some time ago and it was agreed that, on a motion such as second and third

readings of bills, after the debate had circled around until it was thought to be concluded, the Minister would sum up with the indulgence of the House and speak the second time and that would conclude the debate on the bill.

That has been done, and the member has now proceeded to speak again on the bill and that sort of gets us away from the agreement which we have arrived at with all parties. I know the member was not aware of that agreement and, for that reason, I was going to let him proceed for a moment; but I think, in view of the fact that the Prime Minister has now raised the point, I would have to ask him to desist from debating this matter further.

**Mr. Ben:** Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. Prime Minister and you, Mr. Speaker, for drawing this to my attention.

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** I agree with the hon. Prime Minister and you, sir, in your interpretation of the agreement. I think it might be wise for the Ministers, before they conclude on the second reading, to inquire if there are further speakers before they continue closing the debate.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

#### THE NATIONAL RADIO OBSERVATORY ACT, 1962-1963

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The National Radio Observatory Act, 1962-1963.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

#### THE MEDICAL ACT

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves second reading of Bill No. 85, An Act to amend The Medical Act.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** On the amendment to The Medical Act, we in this party have a very strong reservation indeed. I preface my remarks by saying that, if the hon. Minister can assure us in his reply to the points that I am about to raise that they can be looked after in committee, we would be placated. If he could not assure us, then I am afraid we will have to vote against the principle of this bill.

What this bill does is to give to the discipline committee of the council of the college of physicians and surgeons the right to move into the field of professional misconduct or medical competence, as it were, and to im-

pose a penalty upon a practising physician of erasure from the register for up to a year if they find such charge of professional misconduct to be valid.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, the principle of this bill and the principle of The Public Hospitals Amendment Act closely related to it, arise from the famous Patricia Morgan case in large measure, about which the college of physicians and surgeons wrote on several instances between then and now. In the context of that case it became necessary, first—well, restricting myself to this bill, it became necessary—

**Mr. Ben:** I am confused because you have used two terms—professional misconduct and professional incompetence—it could have two distinct meanings. Would the hon. member try to clarify exactly what he means—whether he is using both of them together or whether there is a distinction in his mind?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Medical competence is the term that is often used by the college in examining complaints brought against other doctors. The bill uses the term, "professional misconduct," and I will abide by that term. I am simply using a term that was interchangeably used during the Patricia Morgan inquest and the subsequent trial, and by the college of physicians and surgeons in its journal; but I will confine myself to the term "professional misconduct."

Mr. Speaker, it became apparent that the college of physicians and surgeons should have the opportunity to pronounce on professional misconduct. Hitherto, it is my understanding, the discipline committee of the council of the college had pronounced primarily on matters of ethics relating to the medical profession and, again, a reading of their annual and semi-annual reports corroborates that, on matters of physicians improperly charging patients, of overtaxing PSI, of performing procedures while in a state of intoxication, on matters which are primarily ethical rather than those of professional misconduct or the exercise of medical competence, if I may use that term.

Within the last two years, several cases have arisen which involved professional misconduct. We are to give the discipline committee of the council the right to make these decisions, to have their hearings, and to erase a doctor's name from the register for up to a 12-month period.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, I want to make a point about the college of physicians and surgeons. Many of us in this party, as the hon. Minister knows, are rather concerned

about the conduct of that college and its attitude on many social issues. The council of that college, in some respects, represents a self-perpetuating oligarchy and it is a highly restrictive group. A discipline committee is a very small group indeed; and an analysis of the discipline committee, I think, corroborates that view.

There are, as I understand it and the hon. Minister can correct me if I am wrong, 17 members on the council of the college of physicians and surgeons. One of those members is the hon. Minister, himself; that leaves 16. Another four of those members are the university representatives on the discipline committee. And, if my understanding is right, and I believe it is, the university representatives on the council of the college cannot be members of the discipline committee. So the discipline committee of five is chosen from the 12 territorial representatives remaining on the council—the discipline committee of five.

It seems to me to be a very important principle around which we are engaged in debate. We are saying to five men on the council of the college of physicians and surgeons that they will now have the right to judge charges of professional misconduct to the degree of laying the penalty of erasure from the records for up to a year. The present discipline committee comprises five people—one of whom graduated in 1934, one of whom graduated in 1927, two of whom graduated in 1925, and one of whom graduated in 1922. In other words, the present discipline committee is made up of medical personnel who graduated between 32 and 44 years ago, some of whom must therefore be in a state of retirement or semi-retirement. They are chosen arbitrarily from these territorial representatives.

The point I want to make, Mr. Speaker, is made without any wish to cast any reflection on the competence of these people.

It is that, by the Minister's own words, as he has said very often in this House: The state of medical technology being what it is, it is very difficult indeed for the profession to keep abreast with the tremendous changes. I suggest that for a group of men, some of whom will inevitably be general practitioners, some of whom will have graduated with this group 30 to 40 years ago, for this particular discipline committee to pronounce on the medical capacity of, let us say, a surgeon or a neurosurgeon, or a specialist internist, seems to me to have within it the grains of an unfair procedure. The same committee that pronounced on

ethics in the medical profession should not be the committee that now pronounces on medical practice.

I would like to suggest to you that it would be rather fairer for a group of peers from the same specialty to be pooled together, to be drawn together for the purpose of medical competence of one of their members. The hon. Minister said in his statement to the press when he introduced the bill:

A man who, in the judgment of his peers, is believed to merit suspension, should not be allowed to continue to practise.

What we in this party are saying, Mr. Speaker, is that it should be peers in every sense of the word. It should be peers in the sense that if you have a specialist who is before that discipline committee, he will have the assurance that some of the men before whom he appears, specialize in the same field and are up to date on the most modern medical practice in his area. It is very difficult otherwise, I suggest, to come to judgment. Indeed, I know that many individual doctors are privately exercised by the powers that are being given the discipline committee under this Act.

Out of curiosity I checked, before coming into the House, with the Royal college of physicians and surgeons in Ottawa; admittedly they are not a statutory body, they are a voluntary body, but they do roughly the same things as the Ontario college of physicians and surgeons. It is at the moment unlikely that they will refer cases of medical conduct or medical practice to their traditional discipline committee. It is likely that such cases will go to a separate executive committee, or an entirely different kind of committee constituted by genuine peers in the specialty involved, for precisely the arguments I raised in the House this afternoon.

This matter of pronouncing on a doctor is surely a very important one. We appreciate the drive behind the bill that would give the college the opportunity to move from the field of ethics to the field of medical practice or professional conduct. And we appreciate the feeling that the doctor thus reviewed could have appeal, not only to the council but to the supreme court of Ontario as well; that is an intelligent move. But, in the first instance, we suggest that judgment should be made by a group of genuine peers—again I do not in any sense detract from the competence of others in the field of their traditional practice—but of

genuine peers in the sense that they are capable of pronouncing on his terms of reference within the profession. That being the case, we hope that the hon. Minister will seriously consider this as an amendment to the Act during the course of debate in committee of the whole.

**Mr. Ben:** Mr. Speaker, first of all I should state that I always listen with a great deal of interest to any statements made here by the hon. member for Scarborough West. I may not always agree with him but I do listen attentively.

I rose earlier to ask the hon. member a question because I suspected that perhaps he had been misled in the readings of this particular section, because I am well aware of the point that he was trying to make. I would ask for clarification, both from the hon. Minister and from the hon. member who just sat down, as to what exactly this does mean. I asked the hon. member if perhaps he was confusing the word "incompetent" for professional misconduct, with the word "incompetence," because they have two different meanings, as is brought forth in paragraph (d) of subsection 1 of section 5. It is at the bottom of page 3, and I read:

In cases reported to the council for determination of the penalty, if the professional misconduct consists of incompetence—

Then it states what shall be done.

In other words, any decision that the committee makes is only an interim one; it shall:—only remain in effect until the final determination of the case by council, or upon appeal.

Now, I am rather concerned, because if the hon. member for Scarborough West is right in his submissions then I would want some changes.

If I interpret this particular paragraph correctly, then perhaps the hon. member has been misinformed in the reading of this section. I think that there is a distinct separation of the two offences: one of professional misconduct—professional misconduct usually seems to be overcharging and mistreating a patient or refusing to answer a telephone call in the middle of the night, or he could even get drunk on the street and not be in a condition to answer a telephone call—whereas, professional incompetency is very serious.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Speaker, the section referred to says that:

Where the discipline committee finds that a member is guilty of professional misconduct, it may by order:

(a) send the member for a period not exceeding 12 months from the register on which he is registered—

And then the clause which the hon. member for Bracondale read:

In cases reported to the council for determination of the penalty, if the professional misconduct consists of incompetence:

(1) Direct that the member's registration be suspended.

The reference to suspension in the same clause applies to the 12-month period. My understanding was that when they say "until the council makes final determination," it would likely be at the end of that time—in my reading of the Act—at the end of the 12-month period. Until then, the discipline committee rests, or obtains.

In any event, Mr. Speaker, my primary point would still obtain, that I do not think this is the committee to make such pronouncements in either event, even if I have misinterpreted this, although I do not think that I have.

**Mr. Ben:** I would like clarification from the hon. Minister because I take it that when it comes to incompetence, the committee can only make recommendations to the council and give it interim order—that is, direct that the member's registration be suspended, or direct that the member's registration be transferred to the special register until the matter is reviewed by the whole council. I would be very willing to yield to the hon. Minister if he—

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister will sum up that point when the member is finished.

**Mr. Ben:** That is the only reason I rose. I was not certain whose interpretation was right here.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Speaker, both the hon. members are right in a sense. First of all the hon. member for Scarborough West seems to feel that we are giving powers to a committee of the college which it has not had heretofore, and this, of course, is completely wrong. The discipline committee deals with all complaints against the profession, whether they be complaints of ethics, professional misconduct or whatever. This is the part of the college to which has been delegated authority and power to deal with these matters.

Until the present time, they have been limited in the scope of their awarding of penalties. They can, for instance, order erasure for a period of up to three months;

they have the right to reprimand; they have the right to award lesser penalties, and in more serious cases, they hear them, give a summation to council, and council as it were, rehears the case and awards the penalty.

The purpose of this amendment has grown out of the experience of the council of the college. It has been asked by the council and asked by a very sizeable section of the profession that the discipline committee be given wider powers.

I may say to the hon. member for Scarborough West—who quoted the *Toronto Daily Star* quite generously today and stated that I had not paid attention to it before—and direct his attention to the fact that just before this bill was introduced into the House the *Star* editorialized on this and said that this kind of power should be given. Whether the *Star* meant that it should be given to a committee of the college or not, I cannot recall for certain, but this committee has functioned well in the past and is continuing to function well and now the purpose of the amendment is to give it broader powers, the power to award the penalty of suspension up to a period of 12 months.

At the present time, as they do it now in serious cases—as I pointed out—there is almost a duplication of hearings. The disciplinary committee hears the case and if it believes that the case warrants a severe penalty, it must present its findings and its recommendations. But council then hears the case, to all intents and purposes, all over again, and awards the penalty.

Now, if the disciplinary committee believes from its hearing of the case that suspension up to one year is warranted, it shall have that power. In addition, it shall have the power to order immediate suspension. At the present time, suspension may be awarded and the physician has 30 days in which to launch an appeal. But in the meantime he is at liberty to practise until he has launched the appeal and until the appeal is heard, and this may take some considerable time.

As I stated when the bill was introduced, if in the judgment of his peers a man is felt incapable or incompetent or unfit to practise he should be suspended immediately. I hold with this very strongly and I believe that this is a good thing.

My hon. friend from Scarborough West has said that there should be at least two peers. This is quite all right, but it would be his two peers who would present the evidence. The disciplinary committee consists—and I think it was an unkind cut to

refer to their ages, particularly in light of the fact that yesterday the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) piloted through second reading a bill concerning discrimination because of age—of men, everyone of whom is keen and everyone of whom is actively—

**Mr. S. Lewis:** On a point of order, sir. I do not want just to let that pass; I did not refer to their age, I referred to the question of medical technology and the difference between the 1920s and the 1960s.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** That is quite all right. This group of five men, sir, sits as a tribunal and they have the right and the power and the authority to call the evidence they need. The doctor accused or charged before them has the same right and I can assure the hon. member that they come well supported with legal help and all of their peers in their own specialty that they choose to call. There is no limit on the number or the types of persons whom they call. This tribunal is trained in medicine; every one of them is a skilled practitioner with long years of experience and is a little more up to date than my hon. friend might think, because you cannot practise medicine today if you have not kept up to date. They listen to the evidence and consider all that has been said, pro and con, and come to a decision.

There is absolutely nothing wrong in this; I think this is a very good amendment and I think it will perform many of the functions that the public has cried out should be performed. Indeed, it will clear up many of the blind spots that obviously have obtained in the past several years.

**Mr. Ben:** Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question of the hon. Minister?

**Mr. Speaker:** If the member has any questions, will he remember that the bill comes to the committee of the whole House, when the House will discuss the bill clause by clause, and at that time he can clear up any specific questions on any section.

**Mr. Ben:** Thank you.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** The bill will go to the standing committee of the Legislature, also.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

#### THE PROVINCIAL PARKS ACT

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests) moves second reading of Bill No. 87, An Act to amend The Provincial Parks Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

## THE GAME AND FISH ACT, 1961-1962

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 88, An Act to amend The Game and Fish Act, 1961-1962.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

### THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading upon motion:

Bill No. 5, An Act to amend The Provincial Land Tax Act, 1961-1962.

Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act.

Bill No. 21, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the bill. I move, seconded by the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Newman) that the motion be amended by striking out all the words after "that" and substituting the following words:

Therefore, the bill not now be read a third time but be referred back to the committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending section 9 thereof, to provide for payment of stumpage charges plus a penalty not exceeding four times such stumpage charges and at present there is an alternative penalty.

Mr. Speaker: Will the member send the chair another copy?

Mr. Ben: I have sent copies.

Mr. Speaker: Fine!

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, this is in effect a request to have the bill go back to the committee of the whole House for amendment and I would say that my hon. friend is apparently not satisfied with the penalties.

I would point out that the effect of this amendment simply reduces the minimum but does not in any way reduce the maximum penalty. Instead of being a penalty of twice a certain amount up to five times, it is a penalty of a minimum of once the amount, but still up to five times the amount. So there is ample room for the judge of the court involved, if the matter is not settled before it reaches the point of deciding—and certainly the minimum penalty is not neces-

sarily the penalty that would be adhered to. But the effect of this was to reduce the present minimum, for the reasons I gave on second reading, and when this bill was before the standing committee—I do not know whether my hon. friend was a member of the committee; I know he was not present at the time—and was endorsed by the committee and then went through the committee of the whole House.

Perhaps he was not back in his seat—as he has been away for some while—when the committee of the whole House dealt with it. In any event, on third reading I would not consent to having any of it reverted; and, if necessary, I would ask that we have a vote on it.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Speaker, I first of all apologize to this House that I did not catch what I deemed to be some shortcomings in the amendments or in the Act itself at a prior occasion and I have to put the House to this inconvenience at the present time. As the hon. Minister pointed out, Mr. Speaker, there is a decrease in the minimum penalty; but what bothers members on this side of the House is that, by decreasing the minimum penalty, we in effect end up with no penalty.

In other words, at the present time, it provides for a penalty of twice the stumpage charges and this is not necessarily, as the hon. Minister points out, a penalty imposed by a court. The department is entitled to set out its statement of the penalty it is imposing and it could consist solely of the stumpage charges. If that were to happen, in essence there would be no penalty but merely a granting of a licence *expos facto* to the culprit who was cutting timber without a licence or going beyond the bounds of the limits of his cutting licence. We feel that there should be a penalty for the breach of the regulations and the rules passed by the hon. Minister's department.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, on third reading, I do not think this is in order at all. I would say this: There is a penalty; of course there is a penalty. There is the question of the amount that is owing, and the penalty would be that amount again; so that the least that would be involved would be the amount owing plus the same amount again as the penalty.

Mr. Ben: With all due respect, Mr. Speaker, and all due respect to the hon. Minister, I have gone very thoroughly into this Act. I have discussed it with the solicitor in

his department. I have discussed it with the legislative counsel. I have gone over this and I am satisfied that, although this may be the practice in the department, it is not necessarily the case legally.

In other words, the department can very well impose no penalty, by simply asking for the stumpage fee and calling that the penalty. As I repeat, it would be granting a licence *expos facto* to whoever had cut timber without a licence. I might point out that if the person does not pay the penalty which the department requests, even if it be the bare minimum—simply the licence or the stumpage fees—he would then have to proceed to a judge to have him adjudicate on the matter. And if the judge imposed the same penalty as the department requested, or even a higher penalty, and the accused or the defendant did not pay the amount imposed by the judge, there is no provision for the incarceration of that individual.

The department could not possibly recover any moneys, if the person did not wish to pay it, so I think that should be taken into consideration, too. I would ask that the hon. Minister permit this matter to go back so that we could give it further consideration in this regard.

**Mr. Speaker:** All those in favour of the amended motion will please say "aye."

All those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Third reading of the bill.

Bill No. 22, An Act to provide for the expansion and improvement of privately owned woodlands.

Bill No. 35, An Act to prevent discrimination in employment because of age.

Bill No. 37, The Gasoline Handling Act, 1966.

Bill No. 38, An Act to amend The Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act.

Bill No. 40, An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

Bill No. 41, An Act to amend The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act.

Bill No. 42, An Act to amend The Change of Name Act.

Bill No. 43, An Act to amend The Judiciary Act.

Bill No. 44, An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

Bill No. 47, An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

Bill No. 54, An Act to amend The St. Lawrence Parks Commission Act.

Bill No. 55, The Department of Tourism and Information Act, 1966.

Bill No. 75, An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

Bill No. Pr35, An Act respecting the board of trustees of the Roman Catholic separate schools for the city of Windsor.

The Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, entered the chamber of the legislative assembly and took his seat upon the Throne.

**Hon. W. Earle Rowe** (Lieutenant-Governor): Pray be seated.

**Mr. Speaker:** May it please Your Honour, the legislative assembly of the province has, at its present sittings thereof, passed certain bills to which, in the name of and on behalf of the said legislative assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's assent.

**Assistant Clerk of the House:** The following are the titles of the bills to which Your Honour's assent is prayed:

Bill No. 1, An Act to amend The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act.

Bill No. 3, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act.

Bill No. 5, An Act to amend The Provincial Land Tax Act, 1961-1962.

Bill No. 7, An Act to amend The Bailiffs Act, 1960-1961.

Bill No. 8, An Act to amend The Crown Administration of Estates Act.

Bill No. 9, An Act to amend The County Courts Act.

Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act.

Bill No. 11, An Act to amend The Jurors Act.

Bill No. 12, An Act to amend The Public Trustee Act.

Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Sheriffs Act.

Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act.

Bill No. 21, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act.

Bill No. 22, An Act to provide for the expansion and improvement of privately owned woodlands.

Bill No. 28, An Act to amend The Parole Act.

Bill No. 32, An Act to establish the Grand River conservation authority.

Bill No. 35, An Act to prevent discrimination in employment because of age.

Bill No. 37, The Gasoline Handling Act, 1966.

Bill No. 38, An Act to amend The Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act.

Bill No. 39, An Act to amend The Law Society Act.

Bill No. 40, An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

Bill No. 41, An Act to amend The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act.

Bill No. 42, An Act to amend The Change of Name Act.

Bill No. 43, An Act to amend The Judicature Act.

Bill No. 44, An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

Bill No. 47, An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

Bill No. 54, An Act to amend The St. Lawrence Parks Commission Act.

Bill No. 55, The Department of Tourism and Information Act, 1966.

Bill No. 75, An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

Bill No. Pr2, An Act respecting the Kenora Risk Company Limited.

Bill No. Pr3, An Act respecting the board of education of the township of Toronto.

Bill No. Pr4, An Act respecting the Greater Niagara general hospital.

Bill No. Pr5, An Act respecting the Toronto aged men's and women's homes.

Bill No. Pr6, An Act respecting the township of Toronto.

Bill No. Pr7, An Act respecting the Tillbury public school board.

Bill No. Pr8, An Act respecting the Stratford-Middlesex general hospital.

Bill No. Pr9, An Act respecting the city of Port Arthur.

Bill No. Pr10, An Act respecting the board of trustees of the continuation school of the township of Peel.

Bill No. Pr11, An Act respecting the city of Brantford.

Bill No. Pr12, An Act respecting Huntingdon University.

Bill No. Pr14, An Act to establish the Guelph district board of education.

Bill No. Pr16, An Act respecting l'institut Canadien Français de la cité d'Ottawa.

Bill No. Pr17, An Act respecting the Canadian national exhibition association.

Bill No. Pr19, An Act respecting the town of Weston.

Bill No. Pr20, An Act respecting the police village of Baden.

Bill No. Pr21, An Act respecting the city of London.

Bill No. Pr22, An Act respecting the board of education for the city of London.

Bill No. Pr23, An Act respecting the town of Thorold.

Bill No. Pr24, An Act respecting the Gananoque high school district.

Bill No. Pr25, An Act respecting the city of Hamilton.

Bill No. Pr26, An Act respecting the city of Toronto.

Bill No. Pr27, An Act respecting the town of Burlington.

Bill No. Pr29, An Act respecting the Excelsior Life Insurance Company.

Bill No. Pr32, An Act respecting the city of Ottawa.

Bill No. Pr34, An Act respecting the city of Sudbury.

Bill No. Pr35, An Act respecting the board of trustees of the Roman Catholic separate schools for the city of Windsor.

Bill No. Pr37, An Act respecting the city of Hamilton.

To these Acts the Royal assent was announced by the Clerk of the legislative assembly in the following words:

Clerk of the House: In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor, doth assent to these bills.

The Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to retire from the Chamber.

Hon. J. P. Roberts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, when we reconvene a week from Monday, consideration will be given to the estimates of the Departments of

Public Works, Health, and Energy and Resources Management, in that sequence. I would like also to call second reading of The Loan and Trust Corporations Act probably in that first week. On Monday, we will go into the estimates of The Department of Public Works. On Tuesday, I think we had better say that we will start debate on The Loan and Trust Corporations Act. Between now and then we will make arrangements for The Securities Act to be dealt with in the committee on legal bills,

and I think we better say that by the latter part of that week we should be ready to commence the debate on The Metropolitan Toronto Act, Bill No. 81.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.35 o'clock, p.m., until 3 o'clock, p.m. Monday afternoon, April 18, 1966.









ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Monday, April 18, 1966

Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

**Mr. L. C. Henderson** (Lambton East): **Mr. Speaker**, before the orders of the day just 12 days ago I had the pleasure of advising the hon. members of this House that the Watford bantam hockey team was flying to Mexico to take part in the world hockey tournament. Today, **Mr. Speaker**, I am very happy to announce the team was victorious, sweeping all opposition before them. Here are the scores: Watford 3, Minneapolis, USA 2; Watford 7, Mexico City 4; Watford 8, Mexico City, 0.

I am sure, **Mr. Speaker**, that all hon. members will join with me in congratulating these young hockey players in this splendid effort. They have truly upheld the world-wide Canadian reputation for producing first-class hockey players.

**Mr. S. Lewis** (Scarborough West): **Mr. Speaker**, I have two questions for the hon. Minister of Health (**Mr. Dymond**):

1. Would the hon. Minister report on the continued impasse between public health nurses and the Ontario county health unit?

2. Does the government have any plans for correcting this situation in order that Ontario county would not be deprived of full public health nursing service?

**Hon. M. B. Dymond** (Minister of Health): **Mr. Speaker**, there has been no request to The Department of Health for assistance in dealing with the problems existing in the county health unit in Ontario county between the unit and the nurses. It is my understanding that negotiations presently are going forward in usual and orderly fashion.

Administration of the health unit is, of course, as we all know, the responsibility of

the county health unit board. I am of the opinion, since I know all of the members of the board, that they are capable of meeting their responsibilities. I have advised them that if the department can be of any assistance to them in their present or any difficulties the facilities of my department are at their disposal.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The sixteenth order: House in committee of supply; **Mr. L. M. Reilly** in the chair.

## ESTIMATES,

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

**Hon. T. R. Connell** (Minister of Public Works): **Mr. Chairman** and hon. members, I do not know whether my timing is very good or not. Last year I had to sit in the wings waiting for the hon. Attorney General (**Mr. Wishart**) to take about two and a half or three weeks with his estimates, and going on next was sort of disturbing. This year it was announced just before the Easter recess that I would be going on following it, so I hope the rest of the hon. members enjoyed their Easter.

First of all I would like to compliment the Chairman this year for the excellent work he has been doing as Chairman. He has been taking a bit of an unusual position this year and has been of excellent guidance to the House, and certainly has been doing a good job of keeping us all on the estimates.

I would say that we have had a rather successful year in public works during this past year. We have, for the second year in a row, spent all of the money that was allotted to us for that particular year.

You will also note that along with other departments, we have a greater number of votes this year, which will give you maybe a little more insight and a little clearer picture of what we propose to do during the year.

I would like, too, to compliment my Department of Public Works staff. They are a very devoted group. We are not nearly as many—as I have mentioned many times during the years—we have not nearly as many casually employed people working in The Department of Public Works as we had eight years ago; in fact it has been reduced from over 3,000 down to around 800.

I do not like to pick out any particular section, but I would like to pay particular tribute to the property section in my department and the accommodation officers. I call them the farmers because they are overworked and underpaid. They have had a great deal of work thrust on them these few years, not only with our ordinary day-to-day needs, but also with projects of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts). His parks programme and conservation programme are very large and a lot of this work has been thrust onto my property people; and there are also the audit appraisals that they provide for the conservation authorities.

I do not, as usual, propose to go into any depth in my department regarding the routine matters. Much of the work of public works is covered by other departments. I find the hon. Ministers particularly like to announce new buildings regarding their departments, so I am not going to have too much to say in that regard.

However, I would like to make three or four points which might be of interest to you and one is the new policy that we have set up this past month or so regarding a department that wants space in any particular city or town or area throughout the province. This has always added a great deal of difficulty, with our people going into an area and deciding where a department should lease. About a month ago we started a little different programme where, if we are going to need space in any particular area, we advertise for space. This gives all those people that are interested or have space, or are possibly willing to build a building, a chance to come forward. I will just read our first ad that we put in along this line; I think it is rather an interesting departure.

This was put in the local paper by our department:

Submissions are invited from owners or authorized agents to lease approximately [so many square feet] of office space to accommodate the provincial police in—

and this happens to be **Picton**.

Additional requirements preferred: All services, partitions, inside accommodation for two cars, outside parking for approximately 15 cars. Written offers on existing or proposed buildings will form the basis for future negotiations and should be forwarded by April 15, 1966 to the undersigned. Lowest or any other offer to lease not necessarily accepted.

As I say this is a departure from our present policy. I think it will be a good one and give everyone—as I like to think I do in our department whether it is tendering or otherwise—every one of John Q. Public an opportunity to come forward.

Another thing that I think might be of interest to the hon. members here is some changes we propose to make in the Legislature ourselves in view of the fact that within the next 18 months or two years we will have an additional nine members in the House. When this session ends we propose to close this Chamber up for a considerable length of time to make room for the extra nine seats. To do this we are going to remove the stairs in the corners under the Speaker's gallery. We propose to build stairways where the two guards are standing now to get up into the gallery so that the public will not be coming onto the floor of this Chamber.

Also this rug, I think you will notice particularly in the back areas, is pretty well finished. We will be putting down a new carpet.

To get these nine seats in we will be extending this end of the building a bit and eventually we could have as many as 123 members if that amount is ever needed; but if we go beyond that there will have to be a distinct change in the seating arrangements.

Also, we do hope to improve the recording apparatus that is used here to get a more accurate record of the debates.

Actually, as far as our public works are concerned, I hesitate to use the word "cloud," but there has been a bit of a cloud hanging over us this last few months or a year; and yet there is certainly a silver lining to this cloud. The cloud that I am referring to is our costs which have been going up ever increasingly this last few months; but certainly the silver lining is for those people who are the workers.

It would be a sad day when a Cabinet Minister would complain about prosperity and employment and I have no intention of doing so now, but the fact is that the build-

ing industry in this province is experiencing unparalleled prosperity and full employment.

I am advised that building costs are now about 20 per cent to 30 per cent higher than they were during 1964 and the best forecast that I have been able to get is that there will be another ten per cent increase during this year.

Prices have always varied according to local conditions though for local trades. One way in which we have felt that boom in the construction industry is in the reaction to our tender calls. A few years ago on any tender call we had anywhere from eight to possibly 20 people reply to our bids. However in, 1964, I would like to mention that on five of our tender calls we had no bids whatsoever. Last year on 15 of our tender calls we had no bids whatsoever; and out of 262 tender calls last year, on 40 of them there was only one bid.

Competition is still very strong in our smaller jobs. For example, we had nine bids on a small job three weeks ago. There is still competition on our major jobs, too, but where we used to get eight to ten, we are now getting about three or four. We are keeping a very close eye on this situation to see how it develops.

I would also like to pay tribute to the excellent estimating job that is done in our own architects branch. Our own people put in a bid, as the outside bidders do, and our own estimate is opened at the same time that the bids come in on the tenders.

I would like to say a word or two about some of our major projects. Hon. members, I am sure, have been watching the east Queen's Park development. We hope to have full occupancy of the two wings that you see now by the fall of next year. With this full occupancy we will be bringing the registrar general back from Lombard street, and in the Hepburn block we will be putting the Departments of Health and Public Welfare; in the north block will be The Department of Transport and our own Department of Public Works. This, of course, will enable these various departments to bring their outside people back into Queen's Park. In the Whitney block—or the east block, as we have always called it—will be the Departments of Agriculture and Mines and The Department of Lands and Forests, and, of course, those three departments will be able to consolidate at that time.

The Frost building will shortly be occupied and some of the scattered sections of the Treasury department will be brought together again.

There are a few other projects that I think bear mention, just the larger ones: Those that are completed, or essentially completed, are the Frost building, the central laboratory—which is ready for occupancy—and the Clarke institute of psychiatry. That is the one we have been announcing for 20 years, you will recall, and it is just about ready to open.

In the Guelph University area, we have the chemistry and microbiology building, which was opened last year, and the poultry and virus research institute; also the London college of education, the Sault Ste Marie vocational centre, the new Ontario hospital at Palmerston and the second portion of the Milton school for the deaf.

Under construction we have the London Ontario hospital, the first phase; the North-eastern psychiatric hospital; the Penetanguishene hospital; the Kingston district office for highways. And those jobs that are just out for tender, or nearing tender call, are a new technical centre in Hamilton, and in Toronto the alcoholism and drug addiction research foundation.

Those are a few of our larger buildings.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have been briefed that most of our work is in the blue book which hon. members received at their homes. I will be pleased to answer the questions of this House to the best of my ability. I can assure this House that my department has budgeted closely this year—maybe too closely. But I can also assure, in asking for approval of these estimates, that I and my department, within our powers, shall attempt with all our energy to see that the public gets 100 cents on the dollar.

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** Mr. Chairman, in raising as critic for this party in regard to The Department of Public Works, I first would like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on the way you are carrying out your duties as Chairman. You have proved to us that you are impartial in your decisions, and I wish you well in the honourable position.

This afternoon we have listened to the hon. Minister of Public Works outline very briefly his department's work; what his department has been doing over the last year; what it intends to do this year. He brought to our attention that some of his officials in different branches were overworked and underpaid.

I hope that the hon. Minister takes a look at this and sees that they get a fair salary for their work.

**Mr. B. Newman** (Windsor-Walkerville): It is about time.

**Mr. Spence:** Now, there are many things to being a critic. As a critic you have to take the opposite view to that which the hon. Minister has indicated to us this afternoon. It appears from his remarks that everything is not well. As you look around this building you notice different things. So this afternoon I will bring some of those problems to your attention.

About four months ago, Mr. Chairman, seven members of the staff of The Department of Public Works walked into the north end of the west lobby here on the second floor of this building on an assignment. Six of them were dressed in work clothes while the seventh, an older gentleman, had a sport jacket, shirt and tie. He was a supervisor, I took it, and his task was to direct the six others to hang a three-foot-square picture on the north wall. The supervisor shouted directions while four of the men lifted the picture, which weighed no more, I would guess, than 30 or 40 pounds, into place. Two men stood back a pace or two with their hands raised either in noble gesture of assistance or in fear that their colleagues would collapse. Well, Mr. Chairman, thanks to the efforts of the hon. Minister and the group of seven, this is symptomatic of two things; first, a severe case of the most dreaded of all bureaucratic illnesses, Parkinson's disease. Second, poor administration and planning. It was C. N. Northcott Parkinson who said, "The work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion" and, "work is elastic in its demand on time."

It is manifest that there need be little or no relationship between work to be done and the size of the staff to which it may be assigned. Certainly this is true of all administrations. I do not wish to catalogue, branch by branch, how it has worked in this department. However, I will say that this department is highly oversupervised. And that Parkinson's disease has been eating away at this government for nearly a quarter of a century.

I want to concentrate on the second fault of which the group of seven is symptomatic and that is poor planning.

I would bring to the attention of this House the \$50-million Queen's Park project east of the Parliament Buildings. It is a monument of poor planning. It has been built when this nation is in its fifth year of the greatest prosperity it has ever known; at a time when the cost of building materials and manpower is at its peak; when there is

a manpower shortage and when the governments are advised to cut back their capital spending.

Where were the extensive public works projects seven or eight years ago—when they were needed to counteract the mass unemployment? That is when the Queen's Park project should have been built. In fact, the government is spending only about \$3 million or \$4 million less today over one fiscal year than it did during those critical years of 1959 and 1960.

Last August, the federal government asked the province to cut back on public work projects because of increasing inflationary pressures in the construction industry. The Minister of Finance, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, was more specific in his recent Budget speech, saying the cutback should be in the neighbourhood of ten per cent.

Most of the provinces have responded. Our sister province of Quebec is one. Premier Lesage in his April 1 Budget address said: "Recognizing the necessity of not intensifying the current pressures on our overheated economy, the government has already undertaken the necessary measures to delay certain construction projects." This policy corresponds to the attitude that any government should have in a period of such prolonged inflation.

But let us look at Ontario; to ease the strain of their economy it is actually increasing the capital construction spending. The estimates as they are laid out for us in print for The Department of Public Works would deceive us into believing that there was going to be a reduction in the spending on construction projects undertaken by this province.

In fact, a comparison of the estimated expenditures in vote 1806 and 1807 for the fiscal year ending March 31 this year, and the estimated expenditures for the year ending March 31 next year, reveals a cutback of nearly \$3 million or slightly less than ten per cent. However, if we take into account the estimated spending on provincial construction projects in all government departments, we find that spending is going to increase alarmingly by over \$40 million or well over the percentage from the previous year's estimates—at a time, Mr. Chairman, when the Canadian economy requires intelligent, corrective action by this government.

Most of us understand the politics of recession, although there is very little evidence that this government understands. Most governments, during a recession, pump money into the economy in an attempt to get

men on the job; but now that we are again in an inflationary period we need a government which understands the politics of affluence and the estimate expenditures of this government on capital works projects demonstrates this government is completely baffled by the change in the shape of this economy, or chooses to ignore its responsibility to this economy.

I would like to point to another example of poor planning on the part of this department. This House is being asked to approve the spending of over \$4 million for payment of rentals for leased properties. This figure, Mr. Chairman, represents an increase of about 33 per cent over last year and indicates that this department is seriously falling behind in its building programme. Even if we take into account the necessity of the ten per cent reduction in capital works spending by this province, there is no logic to this 33 per cent increase in budget for leased premises.

I think we should all agree the provincial government administration is the most permanent kind of an institution in this province; thus we should be constructing substantial buildings to accommodate this province.

I would not like to suggest this government is naïve, but the increase in the amount to be spent on rentals demonstrates, as the most naïve homeowner realizes, that renting is uneconomical. Yet the government puts forward a budget which is uneconomical on a grand scale.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to turn the attention of the House to The Department of Public Works blue book, where is outlined the capital works projects for the fiscal year 1966 and 1967. Aside from its rather vague grouping of projects—those which they say are completed, those which they say are under way, or those which are requested by government departments—this little book is devoid of any meaningful information and is an insult to the intelligence of the members of this House.

There is a very interesting notation just inside the cover which reads, "For the purpose of this book, a multitude of small miscellaneous items has been omitted." It might well have been worded, "For the purpose of the Opposition, a multitude of small miscellaneous items has been omitted." I can only assume that the multitude of small miscellaneous items amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars, or perhaps millions of dollars, of public funds which the public is not permitted to scrutinize. It will be two years before the public accounts of

Ontario will show how this department's money was spent and even then, we will not have a breakdown of how much was spent on each project. The public, in fact, will never know how much over the estimated price The Department of Public Works is required to pay the contractors.

There appears to be a famine in information coming from this department. I notice that within the past year or so the department has initiated a policy of announcing awarded tenders, by listing only the lowest bidder in its public notices to the press gallery and the tendered price is the only information given. It seems the department is drawing a thin veil of secrecy around it. If there is nothing to hide, then we must rip away any obstructions to a free flow of information from this department.

One of the most glowing omissions from this blue book, Mr. Chairman, is any reference to the proposed new Ontario police college in Aylmer. Whereas in the 1965-66 blue book, The Department of the Attorney General had made up its mind to build a new college at Aylmer, having requested The Department of Public Works to proceed with the project, this year there is no mention of it at all in the blue book.

Let me read to this House a letter which was sent to the town of Aylmer by the hon. Attorney General on February 1 of this year, which says:

I have a letter of January 5 last, which set out a resolution of the council of the town of Aylmer regarding the rumour of the possibility of the relocation of the Ontario police college. I am informed by the Ontario police commission who has jurisdiction over the police college that whereas they would be less than frank if they did not admit that the future of the police college has been under consideration since its establishment some three years ago, nevertheless they are not in a position to make any recommendations to me as to its permanent location. There are so many considerations that have to be taken into account that it will be some time before any conclusion can be reached as to the future of the college. The advantage of leaving the college in Aylmer and permanently establishing it there is one of the considerations under study.

May I repeat one line from the letter, Mr. Chairman? The hon. Attorney General says the police commission would be less than frank if they did not admit that the future

of the police college has been under consideration since its establishment some three years ago. Yet the police commission did recommend in its report to the hon. Attorney General last year, quote:

Serious and immediate consideration be given to the replacement of the present temporary accommodations at Aylmer with a permanent building that is the police college.

And in this House last year, the hon. Attorney General said about the fact, and I quote from *Hansard*, page 2684:

The replacement and extension of the police college is on the capital programme of The Department of Public Works. I will not, of course, say that it is in the estimates for this year, but we are moving.

If I might be permitted to add to the hon. Attorney General's remarks, nor is the replacement and the extension of the police college in the estimates for this year. In fact, the Aylmer town council and the people of this province have been deceived by this being in the work book last year.

I should like to draw to the attention of the House the fact that there is no uniform standard of construction throughout the province of Ontario and that the adoption of a national building code, in short form, by all municipalities in the province should be encouraged by this government. Some cities and towns in this province have adopted an unnecessarily restrictive building code which tends to discourage free enterprise and adds to the cost of construction. Standardization of essential building codes would produce lower costs.

No building code in this country is so adequately backed by continuing research as the national code and none permits a rational acceptance of research of new materials and new techniques providing they meet sound construction practices.

I might point out that before a person is permitted to begin construction of a building he must have a plan approved by the municipal building inspector, who issues him a permit. Then The Department of Labour also issues him a permit and then we have the Ontario fire marshal's office, which has to give approval. This means the contractor, or the architect, must juggle his plans so as to conform with three different sets of building bylaws. There have been cases where even the two departments of this government cannot agree on specifications. For instance, The Department of Labour may

specify where it wants an exit door to be positioned and the fire marshal will contradict that very order.

The adoption of a national building code for all the municipalities of this province would make it unnecessary for these two provincial departments to have their interests overlapping in the building permit field. If provincial legislation were adopted to make a national building code uniform across the province there would be a substantial effect on the safety of buildings. Municipalities would have to specify that only the safest material and techniques, as approved by the building code, be used on all construction projects.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as votes come up, I will have different remarks to make.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Mr. Chairman, I have a number of comments I would like to make with regard to the estimates of The Department of Public Works.

In the past, I think this department has perhaps received inadequate attention from this House. Partly, I think, we have been lulled into some sort of lethargy by the hon. Minister's own very brief, very breezy and not very informative introductory statements.

The hon. Minister stated last year that he was essentially a janitor and that his department performed a janitor service. There is a certain truth in that, although it is probably not the best description. It is not the description I would use if I were talking about either him or his department, I am merely quoting him here, but there is no question that his department is a service department. It does not determine major policy, rather it carries out policy that is determined in other areas.

In addition to its important housekeeping functions in looking after the very large capital establishment of the government scattered all across the province, it carries out construction of buildings mainly and some other construction work.

Of course the decisions as to what buildings will be constructed, where and when, are not made within The Department of Public Works; nor should they be. They are made at the Cabinet level and at the Treasury board level. I agree with all that and I am not suggesting that The Department of Public Works should attempt to stick its oar in the decision-making with regard to the timing and placing of public works projects.

I suggest, however, that the hon. Minister has a responsibility, as the Minister of the Crown who is directly concerned in this area, to report to the House on government policy with respect to public works. Somebody should be reporting to this House what are the decisions of the Cabinet and the Treasury board with regard to public works and the important decisions on priorities, location and so on.

We have never had from the hon. Minister any sort of statement of government policy along that line, nor have we had it from any other source. I am going to suggest that it is an important phase of government policy on which we are entitled to intelligent and comprehensive statements year by year from the responsible Minister, and I believe the responsible Minister in this case is the hon. Minister of Public Works.

There are two broad aspects of the matter on which I think we should have a statement of government of policy through the mouth of the responsible Minister every year. The first statement should relate to the overall level of government spending on buildings and similar capital construction for the coming fiscal year, as well as a report on what has happened in the past fiscal year.

We should, second, have a report on the choices and priorities that have necessarily had to be made both during the previous fiscal year and with regard to the coming fiscal year. Obviously the government cannot construct everything that everybody would like to have constructed, or perhaps that all the hon. Ministers would like to see constructed if you took all their individual requests and added them all together. Choices have to be made; the Cabinet and the Treasury board make the choices and I think the House and the people of Ontario are entitled to a policy statement from the government as to the nature of the choices made and as to the basis on which they were made.

I would like to deal with each of these aspects in a little greater detail. First of all, the question of the overall level of expenditure on construction of public buildings and similar works during the coming fiscal year. This is a matter that has both social and economic implications and it should be directly related to government policy. I realize that this government has very little in the way of an overall economic or social policy as I, and many others, have stated on many occasions. Its approach to government is more in the nature of rushing in to deal with emergencies after they have

reached critical proportions, rather than developing overall plans to provide, as far as possible, for an orderly development of the resources of the province. I realize that, but even within the limited framework in which the government operates, what it does in this field is of significance, in both social terms and economic terms, to the province and the people of the province.

This department is responsible for the spending of a significant amount of money on social capital. It is by no means the largest spender on social capital in Ontario. Far from it. It is not even the largest spender within the government of Ontario. It is completely overshadowed by The Department of Highways in terms of capital spending on social projects. Nevertheless, it does provide a significant amount of spending in this field, an amount that inevitably has some economic consequences.

Now, any statement that the hon. Minister has ever made in the length of time that I have been here has never suggested that the government has even the slightest idea that the spending it does on public works under this department has any economic consequences at all. I do not know if the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) thinks it has no economic consequences, but certainly there has never been any statement from the government to indicate any awareness of that on the part of the government.

I am suggesting to the hon. Minister that it does have a significance, and it should be considered in relation to its significance for general economic development of the province; and the stimulating effect it will have on employment and investment in the private sector, and so on. Also it should be considered in terms of the social consequences—and when I speak of the social consequences, I am referring to the facilities, most of them very necessary facilities, that are provided to the people of Ontario in one form or another through this type of spending.

As I said, we have never heard anything from any government source to suggest that the government has ever thought of public works spending in those terms. But I am suggesting that it is time that they thought of it in those terms, and that the hon. Minister ought to start reporting to the House at the appropriate times the thinking of the government in relation to these matters.

It is quite clear that the government does not see the capital spending of The Department of Public Works as playing any positive

role in the economic development of the province. It is unfortunate that it does not see it in that light, but that is the fact, nevertheless.

On the other hand, whether it sees that or not, it cannot escape the fact that it is greatly affected in its spending on public works by economic developments in the province. The department, the hon. Minister and the government, in this field, are apparently content to be flotsam on the surface of the water, simply moved up and down by every wave that comes along without in any way attempting to influence the progress of events. But even the fact that they are flotsam is of significance to us and on this much, at least, we should have a statement from the hon. Minister.

He is in the position now where he is facing skyrocketing costs of construction. I submit to the committee, Mr. Chairman, that it is not good enough for him to dismiss this very serious matter with the very brief and banal statement that he made a short while ago this afternoon. He said that he was sorry that costs had gone up, but as a Minister he certainly was not going to be unhappy that people were employed.

That really is not facing up to the problem, Mr. Chairman. I think that we in the House are entitled to know exactly how these extremely rapid increases in cost—and the hon. Minister himself indicated just how drastic they are—are affecting our programmes. Are they resulting in cutbacks in the provision of social capital through this department? This is a matter that I will go into in a little more detail in a moment, so I will not dwell on it here. But it is a question to which I think we are entitled to an answer, not a two- or three-sentence statement that tells us nothing, but a detailed statement of the government's attitude in relation to the matter.

I think we are also entitled to a statement from the government, and this hon. Minister is one who ought to give us a statement as to just what the government's position is in relation to the position of the government of Canada on the matter that my friend, the hon. member for Kent East referred to a few minutes ago. I mean, the proposal of the government of Canada, made primarily both through the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Finance, two of the leading members of the government, that public works projects should be cut back during the present period of building cost inflation.

Does the government have a policy on that or not, because I think that we are entitled to know what it is. If it has not got a policy, I

think it is time that it sat down and did some thinking on the matter and arrived at a policy.

I want to make it clear, Mr. Chairman, that I do not for one minute support the tame acquiescence of my hon. friends on the Liberal benches in the wrong-headed obscurantist policy that is being enunciated in Ottawa at the present time. The Treasury benches opposite demonstrate that this province can generate plenty of obscurantism of its own without us having to borrow some from Ottawa. What the government at Ottawa is proposing to the provincial government and which my hon. friends on the Liberal benches apparently think we should tamely accept, is that investment in social capital should be cut back because we are in a period of inflation which they are totally incapable of controlling.

They seem to have no policies to control it at all, we are back in the old 1956-57 situation again, of a wild boom out of control, particularly in construction.

We are running into exactly the same consequences now as we ran into then, namely, that the squeeze is on social capital no matter how urgently needed. The government itself cuts back at Ottawa. It suggests to the provincial governments they should cut back. It does not have to suggest to the municipal governments that they cut back because its tight money policy will squeeze them out of the borrowing market altogether.

There is admittedly a new fund that is being raised on the basis of taxation of the poor under the Canada pension plan which will ease the capital burden of the municipalities to a certain degree, but essentially they will be the first ones priced out of the money market by the federal government's tight money policy.

Now, does this government have any position on these matters? Does it go along with my hon. friends on the Liberal benches and the obscurantists at Ottawa that this is the way we should handle the management of our affairs during this inflationary period? I am suggesting to the government and to the hon. Minister of Public Works that they should tell Ottawa that it should take steps to cut back on nonessential investments and permit essential investment of a social character to go ahead without excessive interest rates and without the exorbitant increases in costs which the hon. Minister reported just a few minutes ago.

Right now there is absolutely no need in Toronto or anywhere else in Canada for any more luxury apartment buildings. This is

an area where we can cut back during the present boom period. That type of construction can readily be deferred until the downturn of the cycle, which will come with almost absolute certainty as far as any policies that the present governments have devised, either at Ottawa or at Queen's Park. It can be deferred so that at a later date, if it is still considered necessary, it can help to offset the downturn.

But let us not defer essential construction. The type of construction the hon. Minister is undertaking consists of a great deal of work for The Department of Education, for educational facilities. We all agree that educational facilities are vital to the future economic development of this province and the country as a whole; but are they going to be cut back while luxury apartment building goes ahead?

We need some statement from the government as to its policies. What are its priorities? What are its priorities within its own terms and what does it think should be the priorities of the government at Ottawa? Does it agree with the federal government's policy? I hope not, but if it does, let us at least hear it said, and if it does not, then let us hear what, if anything, it is doing to try to propose to the federal government as a more constructive course.

It would appear to me, Mr. Chairman, that the government is drastically cutting back in its public works expenditures within this department. Now, sir, I will not argue with my friend, the hon. member for Kent East, who recognized that there had been some cutback within this department but stated that in the overall picture capital spending of the government is going up; I have not looked up the figures he referred to, but I have no doubt that what he presented to the House was accurate.

But I want to consider the matter in terms of this department, because I think that in the main, the capital expenditures of this department represent projects that are desperately needed by Ontario, both in terms of the social well-being of the people of the province and in terms, indeed, of its future economic development, with particular reference to educational facilities.

If one looks at the pattern of expenditure on public works over the last couple of years, we find that in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, the House voted to The Department of Public Works a sum of \$35 million for this purpose, of which the department spent \$36.15 million. It overspent its budget that year by a bit over a million dollars. The

hon. Minister, as I recall it last year, seemed to be quite proud to be able to report to the House that he had overspent his budget. Well, I did not criticize him, I do not criticize him now, but at any rate the spending in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, was \$36.15 million.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966—that is the year that has just come to a close—we voted to the government a total of \$43 million for that purpose. The hon. Minister, I take it, is not in a position to give us a precise figure as to the spending under this vote, but he did say in his introductory remarks that the department would be spending all of it, or approximately all of it. So that we could say, at least tentatively, that the spending in the fiscal year just completed is \$43 million under this category.

Now, we come to the estimates which the hon. Minister has placed before us for the current fiscal year, which will end March 31, 1967. There is a minor difficulty that arises here, from a comparative viewpoint, in that it would appear that what was previously one vote has now been split into four. I assume I am interpreting the new estimates correctly when I say that; if I am wrong the hon. Minister will no doubt correct me.

In the specific item designated now as public buildings, it is projected that expenditure will be about \$37 million. But then I take it one should add three other votes dealing with administrative and ancillary items, which together add up to about \$3 million, making a total of \$40 million that is projected for this purpose in the coming fiscal year. That is down \$3 million in absolute terms from last year and in real terms I would suggest down a great deal more than that.

Unfortunately, the hon. Minister has not really given us any indication of how much the government has cut back, but it would appear that the cutback has been quite significant. The hon. Minister said that construction costs during the past year have gone up 20 to 30 per cent and he expects they will go up another 10 per cent in the coming year. Thus, one could say that in terms of what \$43 million probably bought in the past year, we are now maybe envisaging spending only \$30 million or \$35 million. I have not had time to work out the arithmetic of it and I think it would be a rather complicated process anyway, but it would seem to me that the government has in mind a quite drastic reduction.

I think that the House is entitled to know why this decrease is taking place and where

it is taking place. Where are the cutbacks occurring? Do they represent simply a slowing down of projects or do they represent a cancellation of projects? What is happening here? It is very difficult for us to comment really one way or the other with the very inadequate information that the hon. Minister has placed before us, but I think before these estimates go through, he should let us know exactly how much he is cutting back, how he is doing it, why he is doing it, and what projects are being sacrificed, slowed down or postponed because of this.

This brings me to the second phase of the question, which is always of very great importance. On the one hand the government has to determine the overall level of spending for this purpose within its total budget and then within that overall picture it has to make choices and establish priorities. As soon as we are faced with the question of cutbacks, the problem of choices and priorities becomes very acute, because it is always a specific project or a group of projects that are cut back.

I would like to hear something about the government's policy on the priorities for public works construction during the coming year. I would like to know which ones it considers can be deferred. Obviously it is deferring some, or cutting some out altogether; we should know which ones are involved, so that we ourselves can make some assessment of the adequacy of its policy and perhaps be in a position to comment on it. Unfortunately, we do not have the information now, so we cannot comment during the introductory remarks, which would be the appropriate time. But I would say to the hon. Minister that even though he has not given us the information yet, we should have it before these estimates are passed in total.

I would like, while I am on this point, to make a reference to the blue books that the department issues year by year—somewhat along the lines of the references made by my hon. friend from Kent East. These books are supposed to be for the information of the hon. members and of the public at large. I suppose one could say that in a sense they are a little more useful to us than they used to be, because it is not many years ago that we got them after the estimates were through, or about the day after they were introduced. Now we get them at least a day or two in advance.

I think the book for this year arrived at my house, first-class mail, about Thursday or Friday, somewhere around there. This was

really in lots of time, in view of the paucity of information in the books. One can look through the whole thing in about five minutes and get the gist of it. The only trouble is, one is very little wiser than he was before he started. This is the trouble with the books. They do not tell you anything.

They have two categories. One category is headed "work under way or being planned" and the other is under the heading of "new projects requested" and I suppose one could put in brackets after that, pious prayers of Ministers. I do not know the significance of the new projects requested because I do not know if they ever move along the line, but I know that even in the category, "work under way and being planned," it does not mean very much.

There are items—I am going to refer to them in a moment—which have been in that section for quite a while, but do not seem to have got off the ground at all. But the proposal I want to make to the hon. Minister is that in presenting this type of information, he should give us details. First of all, we should have a breakdown as between projects that are already under way and projects that are being planned. They surely are not the same category at all, and they should not be all thrown together in the same basket. There should be two different headings.

Then, within each of those main classifications, we should be given certain information with regard to each project that is either under way or is being planned. We should be given, first, the estimated cost of the project in total; second, the amount of money that has been spent on that project until now; third, the amount of money that the government proposes to spend during the coming fiscal year.

With that information we could make some sense out of this. We could at least get some idea of the priorities that the government was attaching to various projects.

**Mr. Newman:** The target date of completion.

**Mr. Bryden:** That is a very good point. My hon. friend from Windsor-Walkerville suggests that a fourth column could go in showing the target date of completion. To a certain degree, I suppose, one could guess at that from looking at the amount that has been spent and what it is proposed to spend, in relation to the total cost of the project. But still, projects can be speeded up and slowed down, so target dates I think are very useful to have.

As I say, with that sort of information, we could make some sense out of these books. But as they stand at the present time, they are largely a waste of paper. It really does not matter whether we get them or not, because they give us no information at all. We are reduced, if we want to get information, to going in for a long period of cross-examination of the hon. Minister, to get precise details on these various projects.

In fact, I would suggest to the hon. Minister, that he could present his estimates in a way that would help the members to see what his priorities are, at least for the present year. The vote I am talking about is, as all hon. members know, vote 1811, which relates to construction of public buildings and related projects. It shows a gross total for this year of \$41 million, with a reduction of \$4 million that we hope to collect from the federal government, making a net total of \$37 million. Why cannot the hon. Minister, in the estimates, give us a listing of the precise projects that go into that total of \$41 million, with the valuation of each one of them for the year?

I would refer the hon. Minister of Public Works to the estimates that the government of Canada puts before Parliament every year. I suggest that he look at the estimates for the federal Department of Public Works. He will find that in similar types of votes, there are long listings, showing item by item the projects that go into the total, and the amount that it is expected will be spent on each project.

Here I have one vote that I will mention. It is on page 414 of the federal estimate book for the most recent fiscal year—I think they did finally get those estimates through just about the end of the fiscal year, and it is No. 30, which is described as relating to "construction, acquisition, major repairs and improvements of and plans and sites for harbour and river works" and a further description that I will not read. The total amount of money that is involved in this vote No. 30, is \$30 million, less than the hon. Minister is putting before us in his vote for construction of public buildings. That vote takes a total of six pages and part of another page, to set forth the details. There is a dual breakdown on the matter, one by objects of expenditures, and one by individual projects.

Now that provides information. What the hon. Minister is putting before us this year—and I really should not single him out, because he is in exactly the same boat as every

other hon. Minister—just conceals the facts. It tells us nothing really about what he is planning to do. It just tells us that he has an overall figure in mind of \$37 million, but we know nothing about what specific projects are to go ahead as a result of that figure, or the speed with which they are to go ahead.

I am going to give warning right now that when we come to that particular vote, I am going to ask for a breakdown, at least in the nature that the federal government gives to the Parliament of Canada as a regular course. I want that figure of \$37 million-plus broken down project by project, with the amount that is estimated for each project beside the description of the project. It seems to me that we are entitled to have that information. We should get it as a matter of course, and if we do not, then the only alternative is to pry it out a question at a time.

Continuing with the matter of priorities, there is one particular project that I would like to bring to the attention of the House, which appears to me to have been assigned an extremely low priority and quite improperly so. I am referring to the construction of a new institution, I think it is to be called the Vanier institution, to replace the antiquated Mercer reformatory. I believe it is to be constructed at Brampton. Now this is one of the many projects that the government had been talking about for 20 years and the hon. Minister told us last year they now had got past the talking stage. They were even thinking about it. I hope that on Mercer, we are not going for another 20 years. But these fellows will talk and talk and talk. They will get a headline every year about what they are going to do and then they get the same headline next year, because they will be in exactly the same position next year as they were the previous year. They never move ahead, they just keep talking.

Take the Vanier institution. The hon. Minister of Public Works in his introductory statement—his breezy survey in introducing his estimates last year—said, among other things:

Under The Department of Reform Institutions we have a building to replace the Andrew Mercer reformatory for women.

I would not want to do a semantic job on those words, but when he said "We have a building to replace the Andrew Mercer reformatory—" I think he should define the word "have" and elaborate on it. What does he mean he has a building? He does not have any building even now, much less last year. He has a building in mind, I take it. Is he ever going to get it out of his mind and on to the ground?

This year the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman) told us on page 813 of the current *Hansard*:

Progress in the planning of the new Vanier institution for women is well advanced, and it is hoped that tenders for the construction will be called in the forthcoming months.

I was interested to note, Mr. Chairman, that when the hon. Minister gave us his quick survey of the projects for which his department has got to the point of thinking about calling tenders, the Vanier institution was not included. It is not one that has got to the point where he can start to think of calling tenders.

If we take these informative blue books, we find that in the one for 1965-66 on page 26 under the heading "Works under way or being planned"—not works that are merely pious hopes on the part of the hon. Ministers concerned, but in "Works under way or being planned," under the heading "Brampton"—"construct building and facilities to replace Andrew Mercer reformatory for women." Then we come to the current blue book for the year 1966-67; on page 25 under the same heading: "Projects under way or being planned." Under the heading "Brampton reformatory to replace Mercer." It only rates four words in this year's book. Last year it rated a whole sentence. I hope that is not significant of the thinking of the department about it. The book starts out with about ten words about the project and then it goes down to four. Will it next go down to one—which will be probably just "reformatory"? Then will it go down to zero? Will we then have another cycle of 20 years of Ministers saying that, "some day we are going to do something about Mercer"?

I am suggesting to the hon. Minister that now is the time to do something about Mercer. How long does he have to plan this thing? How long does he have to sit and think about it? I hope he is not being intimidated by Mr. Mitchell Sharp at Ottawa so as to decide that the Vanier institution named after the wife of our distinguished Governor General is one of the things that can be postponed while luxury apartment buildings go up in Toronto.

The hon. Minister could very well put a little more in his estimates for this year and get some progress on the Vanier institution. Different people have different ideas of how long overdue the construction of that institution is, but I think that we can all agree it is between 20 and 40 years overdue. I

would say that we should aim at having it ready by next year, or having it well advanced by then, but I have a terrible suspicion that next year we will get the same old statement that they are thinking about it and one of these days they will be calling tenders.

Mr. Chairman, there is another phase of the activity of The Department of Public Works that I would like to consider. Unfortunately I think I am exaggerating when I say it is a phase of its activity, because I do not really think that it is a matter to which it gives any thought at all, but I think it is one to which it ought to be giving thought. I think it should rise above the "janitor" approach to public works; I think it should take thought as to the cultural implications of the building construction that goes on around us, including the public building construction.

It has often been suggested that the buildings of a people and an age are a clue to the aspirations of that people and age. If this is so, Mr. Chairman, one is tempted to conclude that the only aspiration of the people of Canada in this age is to achieve maximum rentals out of a minimum amount of floor space.

Now that is not really a fair statement with regard to the people of Canada, and I do not think it adequately represents their aspirations at all; but I think it does very adequately represent the aspirations of the land speculators and real estate men and other narrow business interests who seem to be indirectly, at any rate—pretty well in control of our local government. We just have to look at the arid desert of University avenue, a street that could have been one of the great avenues of the world, and see its dull ugliness to see what I mean about the inadequacy of our environmental development as we leave these matters purely in the hands of the narrowest possible business interests concerned only about getting the maximum rentals out of the minimum floor space.

I am suggesting that The Department of Public Works, if it was alive to its responsibilities as an agency representing the people, could give an entirely new direction, or help to give a new direction, to these concrete deserts that are building up in our downtown area.

Why can The Department of Public Works not use some imagination in the kind of buildings it produces? I ask the question; I do not know why it cannot! But I can certainly tell you that it does not; it is the

palest imitator of all the worst in modern architecture.

Its project over here in—I think the hon. Minister now calls it the “east Queen’s Park” development—the project over on the other side of the Whitney building is a monument to dullness and lack of imagination. It is too late to do anything about it, I am afraid, but it is a great pity that one more sterile conception should be inflicted on the people of Toronto to go along with all the other sterile conceptions that have been inflicted upon them by private developers during the past decade.

Government could give a lead in this area. It could show some imagination in architecture and design; it could give an expression to the true aspirations of the people of Ontario and of Canada in the second half of the twentieth century. I think if it did it would give an example to other developers who might then get some ideas and produce some worthy conceptions themselves.

The city of Toronto did strike out and try to give leadership in this field. It established a public competition for the design of its new city hall. Admittedly we had to go all the way to Finland to find an architect who had the conception that suited the dynamism of the city of Toronto, but I do not regret that.

I am glad that the city of Toronto showed itself to be so cosmopolitan that it was ready to go anywhere in the world to find the right concept.

After all, art and design are international and if a Finnish architect produces the right building, that is fine and I would say, “Let us use him.” I am glad that the city of Toronto did use him, because it is obvious that he struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the people of Toronto who have welcomed this building. There have been carping critics, but by and large the people have taken it to their hearts. This truly represents something of their aspirations, there is no doubt about that.

Unfortunately, we are now in a situation where it would appear that this beautiful city hall is to be overwhelmed by a collection of monstrous phallic symbols which are designed apparently to assert in graphic terms the dominance of the Eaton dynasty over the government and people of Toronto. This unfortunately appears to be in the making. I hope it will not happen. I hope that those who are now fighting for some sense of propriety with regard to both the old city hall and the new one, will win the day

so that the Eaton concept will be changed and what they are now proposing will be scrapped.

But you see this is the problem we are up against when we leave it to business interests exclusively to determine what our architecture will be. If the province of Ontario had shown a little imagination with regard to its project, the east Queen’s Park project, it could have reinforced what the city of Toronto has done with the new city hall. We could, down at Bay and Queen and up at Bay and Wellesley, have created twin projects which would have given new direction and new inspiration to architecture and design in this city, in the capital city of the province.

Unfortunately the province, The Department of Public Works, tagged along at the rear copying all the worst ideas from all the worst buildings in the city of Toronto, and heaven knows we are overloaded with buildings that are simply unimaginative and, worse, ugly. Their ugliness is concealed only by the fact they look fresh and new, but let them collect some of Toronto’s grime—and it collects pretty rapidly with our lack of proper control over air pollution—and they will look as ugly as they genuinely are, representing the meanness of conception that lay behind them. I think it is a great pity that The Department of Public Works not only is unable to take any dynamic role with respect to the economic and social aspects of the trust which it has, but it is also unable, totally unable it would appear, to give any consideration at all to the cultural implications of what it is doing.

The hon. Minister on numerous occasions in the past has advised this House that he has saved untold amounts of money by contracting out work from the department. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that he has never yet provided us with any hard figures to show exactly on what he saved the money.

I am by no means satisfied that his policy has saved money, although I am inclined to agree with the hon. member for Kent East that Parkinson’s law operates in an extreme degree in that department, and to remove anything from it may save money. However, the hon. Minister never really has documented his claim, that by contracting the bulk of the department’s work he has saved money.

But whether he has saved money or not, I would suggest another area where he should do a lot more contracting out would be in the area of architecture and design. I do not think it should be contracted out to

the lowest bidder. I think it should be contracted out to the best conception. And I think that more governments in this country should follow the example of the city of Toronto in sponsoring a contest for our major architectural and design projects. Let us get the best architects in the world applying their minds to our problems, and let us see if we cannot come up with some striking new conceptions, such as happened in the case of the city hall in Toronto.

I am suggesting to the hon. Minister that he should think in those terms in getting more ideas. I do not want to criticize the design people within his department. I am sure they are very competent people, but there seems to have developed an awful deadliness about design conceptions in public works departments all across the world. Somehow or other true artists do not seem to fit into departments of public works. I think the people in the departments are first-class technicians, but maybe they should look outside for artistic inspiration. Once that has been achieved, then I am sure they will be perfectly capable of looking after the technical requirements.

In this way I would suggest that we would be approaching the civilization of the 20th century in terms of human beings for a change. We would look at cities not as places where a few speculators and quick-buck artists can make a few quick bucks, but as places where people live; where they make their living; where they express themselves; where they enjoy themselves. Why do we not look at our cities as they should be looked at, as biological organisms, as places where people live and develop or fail to develop, depending on the kind of environment they are in?

While I am talking about human values of this kind, Mr. Chairman, I want to focus on another phase of the human problem related directly to this department. I would like to talk about some of the staff of the department, and I want to make it clear right off the bat, Mr. Chairman, that I am not going to transgress—or I hope I am not going to transgress—rulings that have been previously been made on discussing matters that are under arbitration. What I propose to discuss is to the best of my knowledge not under arbitration, and if it turns out that I am wrong in my information and it is under arbitration, I will drop it immediately. I want to talk very briefly about the unclassified staff in the government service, and more particularly in The Department of Public Works. The public works

department is one of the major areas where unclassified staff still continue to exist.

As I understand it, under substantial pressure from the civil service association, there has been considerable reduction over the years in the number of people in the unclassified service. I have, on the order paper, a question on this point. I hope it will be answered before the estimates of The Department of the Civil Service come before the House. But for the moment I can only go on general information. I do not have the precise information, but I understand that while there has been some reduction over the past few years, there continues to be a substantial number of people in the unclassified service in the government generally and in The Department of Public Works in particular.

I am going to suggest to the hon. Minister that there is very little excuse for the continuance of most of these people in the unclassified category. Some, yes, they properly belong there, but for the majority of them there is absolutely no reason at all why they cannot be put over into the classified staff enjoying all the benefits available to civil servants generally. The only reason I can see is sheer pigheadedness on the part of the government. They simply will never concede anything gracefully. They have to be badgered and pushed in all directions before they will give even the most elementary justice to the people they employ.

As I understand it, there are three groups of people in the unclassified service. First I will mention the second and third groups, both of which I think—well, the second group is a group of people who are taken on at civil service rates but for no definite period of time. I understand that if they continue in the employ of the government for nine months they go into the third group, and this third group enjoys all the rights that apply to the civil service generally except pension rights.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what justification there is for not providing these people with pension rights? Why should not this whole group be put into the classified service? You could have a probationary period. If they are strictly short-term employees, they will be let out before the end of the probation. But there is no reason why this group—and I understand it constitutes quite a substantial number within the hon. Minister's department—should not have all the benefits of the civil service. Indeed, I do not see any reason why they should not be in the classified service.

Now, there is the other group, the first group of the unclassified service, and I can see why that group should be retained in the unclassified service. As I understand it, this consists of tradesmen brought in from outside the government service for specific projects and they are brought in at the prevailing union rates in the locality where they are hired. Obviously if men are taken on for specific projects you are not going to put them in the permanent civil service. When the project is completed they will then go back onto the labour market and this is the normal method, in any case, in the building industry. They are taken on by different employers for specific projects, and when one project is completed, they are laid off. If economic conditions are reasonably good, they are picked up by another employer for another project.

I am not suggesting that this group should go into the classified service. But I am suggesting that something should be done to give them proper representation. As I understand it, the government at the present time refuses to let anybody speak for them. Each one of them is, I believe, considered to be on an implied individual contract of employment. Each one of them is hired under an individual contract, he has no bargaining power at all, except his bargaining power as an individual. If he has a grievance, he has no place to take it except to his boss, who may or may not be sympathetic. He has no one to speak for him. I am suggesting to the government that that type of personnel policy is 40 years out of date. Surely people who are hired by the government should have a recognized legitimate spokesman who can take up their grievances for them if they have any, and deal with other matters that are of importance to them, rather than having to take them up themselves.

These men are tradesmen, they are not necessarily very competent spokesmen for themselves or anybody else. They should be entitled to a spokesman. I would suggest to the government that either it should recognize that the civil service association is entitled to speak for these men, or alternatively, that the trade unions to which they undoubtedly belong, since they come out of the regular building trades, should speak for them, as well as for all other tradesmen on construction projects through the city. The department and the government simply cannot carry on this type of personnel policy any longer in good conscience. I know all

the hon. Minister ever thinks about is free enterprise, but I am suggesting to him that some of his free enterprise conceptions about labour relations are a long way out of date. It is time he got up to date and recognized that in this day and age the sensible way to handle problems of labour relations is through collective bargaining. That should apply to all employees who come under his jurisdiction and indeed who come under the jurisdiction of the government.

I am not taking it upon myself to say what organization should bargain for any specific group, but that there should be an organization bargaining for every group is surely beyond question. I would like to know what the hon. Minister's position is on this matter. Is he prepared to recognize that elementary principle?

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I want to refer to a matter that may or may not come properly within the ambit of these estimates. If in your opinion it does not I will not pursue it, but it is a matter that could come up under a number of different estimates and this could very well be one of them. This is the question of centralized purchasing within the government.

The Department of Public Works certainly does not do any centralized purchasing any more. It is moving back, as far as I can see, in that field. I think there was a time when it did do purchasing for other departments in certain areas. There has always been the Queen's printer, of course, who has looked after stationery and that sort of thing; but I understood that The Department of Public Works used to do some purchasing in relation to office equipment and furniture and that sort of thing. I believe that now it purchases only with regard to new offices.

In other words, when it is instructed to set up office facilities for a department or bureau it makes the building available and it furnishes the building, and from then on they are on their own and there is no centralized purchasing at all. I believe that the department's buyers are available as advisers to other departments, but beyond that they exercise no jurisdiction in the field at all.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in this area, as in so many, this government is about three generations out of date. The conception of centralized purchasing is surely not a new idea in government. I believe that one of the Maritime provinces, I am not sure which one, either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, has had a centralized purchasing agency for 40 years and other governments across the country have had them for a great many

years. I spent a few years in Saskatchewan, as most hon. members know, back in the 1940's, between 1944 and 1949, and during that period, in fact early in that period, a centralized purchasing agency was set up there.

There is no question at all that we can get better value from mass buying of the commodities that we need. I have seen various types of objection put forward that in my opinion do not carry any merit at all. For example, I think I read somewhere that somebody in the present government here said that in certain items it might be more costly to buy in bulk because of storage problems. Well, good heavens, other people have solved that problem years ago. They make a contract for a year's supply. They do not get all the year's supply in one day, but they get a price that applies to a year's supply of the commodity. That type of footling objection, I would think Mr. Chairman, is really quite unworthy of anybody in the government.

The public accounts committee has recommended this; I believe for the last two years, certainly last year, and I believe the year before too, I am not quite sure. I have been a member of the committee all along, but I cannot remember whether we recommended it the year before last or not, but certainly last year the public accounts committee recommended that a study should be made of the potentialities with regard to centralized purchasing.

I asked this year when the public accounts committee was reconstituted what had been done about that and I was told that somebody in M and O had been assigned to do a study. This, I would say, reflects something less than a sense of urgency.

One person to do a study? This probably will be a lifetime occupation for him.

How can one person do a study of a thing like this? You want to get all the facts down, to find out exactly what the present practices are and what economies might conceivably be achieved through centralized purchasing.

I would suggest that the government ought to develop a sense of urgency on the matter. I have stated on previous occasions in the House that all the economies we can effect through more efficient administration will not significantly reduce our budget; but at the same time I have also suggested, and the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) has agreed with me, that the fact remains that we should nevertheless make all the economies we can.

It is the people's money we are spending and a great many of the people can ill afford the five per cent sales tax that has been imposed upon them. I think we should at least do them the respect of making sure that we get full value for their money when we spend it; and I do not think we are getting it right now with the hit-and-miss, slapdash, sloppy purchasing policies that we have in this government at the present time. I think it is about the only government in Canada that carries on with this old catch-as-catch-can basis.

Actually, that old basis of purchasing is a heritage of the pork barrel approach to politics. You spread the gravy all over the place. I do not think there is any significant evidence of corruption any more in government purchasing, but we still have the old rotten system to which the spoil system gave rise. I think we should get a modern, up-to-date system so that we can go to the people and genuinely say that we are doing everything humanly possible to make sure that for every dollar of their money we spend we get one dollar of value. After all, a government ought to be able to get more value for a dollar than an individual, because the government of Ontario is a big spender and a big buyer. There are all sorts of suppliers around who would sharpen their pencils to the limit in order to get good sizeable chunks of government business. I think the government ought to get down to business.

The one criticism I have of the public accounts committee—I think it has been a very good, useful committee since it was reconstituted and given a meaningful job to do at the beginning of this Legislature—but one criticism I have of it is that it never seems to follow through with its recommendations. It makes a recommendation; the hon. Provincial Treasurer may say that he accepts it, which is fine, we are all happy; and then he says that he does not feel like accepting it and he does not necessarily give us any good reasons for not accepting it. He just says he is not accepting it and I have never been able to get the committee to get up there and fight, and say; "Well, why aren't you accepting it? If you are not accepting it, we want reasons. We want reasons that convince us. If you can give us reasons that convince us, we will withdraw the recommendation; but if you will not give us reasons that convince us then we will take it on to the floor of the House and let it be argued about there."

That is the sort of job that the public accounts committee should be doing; that is

the position it should take if it was really making a 100 per cent effort.

However, I do not want to be too critical of the committee because I think it has done a good job. I think that the two chairmen we have had during the period of revivification of the committee have done an excellent job. I think the members from all parties have tried to do an honest job and they, I think I could fairly say, they attach great importance to this matter of centralized purchasing but they are frustrated by the attitude of the government, the lazy laissez-faire attitude, they will not do anything if they are not pushed into doing it.

I think, Mr. Chairman, it is time we started to push them on this issue. We know they have to be pushed; I am starting some pushing now and I am going to do some pushing under a few other votes too, because they have to get down to business.

I have heard—I do not know if there is any truth in it, maybe the hon. Minister can enlighten me—but I have heard that ever since a trade journal called *Modern Purchasing* published an eight-page insert in its magazine for which the general title was "Time to End the Purchasing Scandal"—and it was talking about this government when it used the term "Purchasing Scandal"—ever since it published that eight-page insert there has been a sudden upsurge of activity within the government ranks and that now the investigation of centralized purchasing has become a major project of the M and O branch of Treasury. I do not know if that is true; I hope it is true and that we will get some action.

But again I would like to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that it is a rather sad state of affairs that the government pays no attention at all, or only the most casual attention, to a committee of this House which has come in with firm recommendations, and that it can be galvanized into action only when it sees the thing coming out in the public press. Nothing can move it to act until it thinks that it is going to be clobbered in the press.

Why could the government not act on the basis of the recommendation of the public accounts committee? Why could it not get a really serious study going on this matter so that it—the public accounts committee—will be in a position to assess by the next session just what we can do in the field of centralized purchasing? I am not going to say "if" we can do anything because I think experience in other jurisdictions demonstrates that substantial economies can be effected by centralized purchasing. The only

issue that is before us really is just how do we go about setting up a proper central purchasing agency and what sort of a procedure should it adopt.

This is another area where we hear nothing from the government. Year after year goes by, we hear nothing. I am not absolutely sure that this is the responsibility of the hon. Minister of Public Works, although if there was to be a central purchasing agency I would think his department would be the logical place for it. If he does not consider it is his responsibility, I will accept that statement from him. But I am certainly going to go after somebody or other in the government until I get somebody to accept responsibility.

Apart from that point, I would suggest that the other matters I have raised are matters that ought to be reported upon by the hon. Minister of Public Works although they never have been before, in my memory. I am going to suggest to him that this year he start with a new approach. He still has some windup remarks, if he wishes to take advantage of the opportunity. Let him give a serious statement on some of these serious matters that I have been raising, and the hon. member for Kent East has been raising, with regard to the overall policy of his department. Not just a casual enumeration of two or three things that they are doing but a policy statement for the government in this important area of administration. I think we are entitled to have that sort of statement from the hon. Minister and I would suggest that he could very appropriately give it to us now in his reply to the two Opposition speakers.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Mr. Chairman, I have a few remarks that I would like to make, although I will still be brief. I have been criticized for being a little brief in this House. I was criticized a few years ago for going on at great length, and I do not know of any way to empty this House better than to give a long speech. On the blue book, I was criticized for having too much in it here a few years ago. I cut it down, I cut a great deal out of it; and now I am criticized for not having anything in it.

It is a little difficult to know just how to win in these particular areas. I guess we should know by now that we never win with the Opposition.

**Mr. Bryden:** The long statements had nothing in them either, we want a statement with some content.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Going back to the hon. member for Kent East, it has been so long ago I can hardly remember what some of my notes are about right now, but he mentioned something about the Queen's Park project to the east here and criticized us for building a building at this time. Actually, that contract was called about a year and a half ago, and it was planned back during those dark days of 1959 that I believe he mentioned as the time when we first started to consider that building. I might say that our first contract was \$28 million, and I do not know what the 20 or 25 per cent higher would figure out at now, but it would be well into the \$30 million that it would cost today.

It is so easy to—hindsight is so much better than our foresight—it is so easy to say these things now that were not said five or six years ago. The story then was why are you not getting on with these things! So here again, where do you win!

I might say as far as our projects are concerned, our future projects are concerned, we are doing more planning than ever. I feel, and I firmly feel, that now during this time of high employment and prosperity we do not need to be doing quite as much building in certain areas, but now is the most important time in the world to be planning and that is exactly what we are doing. We have many projects on the books and the boards and that is what we are doing.

Now there is some criticism about renting. It is hard to know where you win again. You are criticizing us for building buildings, and yet you are criticizing us for renting. Right now we are of the opinion that it is much cheaper to rent office space than it is to build office space and I propose that as long as I am Minister here and this prosperity continues, for the next two or three years as far as office buildings are going we will be renting. I think it is good business because we are renting for rates that were set for buildings that were built five, ten or 15 years ago and those rents are very favourable. Many of our renting contracts carry on from renewals that were set at rates that are very acceptable. Right today, as far as office buildings are concerned, I think we are on the right track by doing as much leasing as is needed at this time.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I think there was something mentioned about our tenders; when we

made announcements we only announced the low tender. I do not know who is interested in the other tenders or what anybody else's price is; but certainly if you want to know that price all you need to do is to be at the opening of the tenders, because they are as open as this forum is here and you can see them on any day of the week that those tenders are opened.

Now I know that the hon. member for Kent East had a few other remarks, but perhaps we can deal with them a little later on in the estimates.

Now this blue book—I come back to the hon. member for Woodbine—I mentioned earlier that if I was brief in my remarks that if the hon. member will take a few minutes and study that book, he will find out a few things. He said that he leafed through it in two minutes and could not find anything out. Our whole picture is right in that blue book, and I would advise him to sit down tonight and study it well and then he can figure it out.

**Mr. Bryden:** It does not give the information I suggested it should.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, listen: The part that many people do not understand is that if we are going to decide a building we do not start to build it tomorrow. A few years ago—20 years ago—a building was announced and they went out with the bulldozers next day and the building was under way. People thought that the buildings were started just because we had a bulldozer on the grounds. But today we plan these buildings and plan them well.

One of the areas where we could have been criticized a few years ago was for not planning buildings properly, but we are going to do that as long as I am Minister of the department. I would say again that this is in a period of high employment. The same situation holds true in architects' offices or engineers' offices. They are overworked to the hilt and if any project is being slowed up for six months or nine months, it is not necessarily because this government is slow, it is because our architects—and when I speak about architects, I refer not only to architects in our own branch but of those architects that we commission outside the government—are overworked and often this is the reason that some of the projects are held back.

Now the hon. member for Woodbine mentioned something about cutbacks. I cannot

just recall from my notes what he was referring to exactly, but I think that he was saying that we were cutting back. I assure him that it is not this government's policy to cut back, we are going ahead with our regular programme. If the other governments or other government bodies decide to cut back 10 per cent or 20 per cent or 50 per cent, that is their business. As far as this government is concerned we are going to go on with our programme as it has been set forth. But even the hon. member for Woodbine, with all his brilliance, should figure out that if we only have \$45 million, or whatever our figures are here for our capital programme, and buildings are costing 20 per cent more, I think even he can figure out what is going to happen.

I reiterate again about office building space. The policy in this government is to build hospitals and to build for education. We will take care of office buildings some other way, but our building dollar is going to go into those areas of highest needs.

The hon. member mentioned about the federal estimates, he mentioned some 18 pages enumerating how these are going to be spent. Has he ever followed up to see how closely they follow up what they propose to spend? I would daresay that they are not any closer than the margin on which he criticizes us as not giving information and not following up on what the programme is.

It is the most difficult thing in the world to control an architect or an engineer outside your department. It is something like playing golf; it is so easy to lose a stroke, but it takes a long while to pick one up. It is so easy to lose ground in many of these projects. It sort of throws me when I hear so often from the Opposition that we should look to Ottawa for guidance. I think we should look to this House for guidance. This is where Ontario is getting guidance, from this House.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Bryden:** May I ask the hon. Minister a question, Mr. Chairman?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Now you just sit down—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** He can ask his question during debate. I listened to him for an hour-and-a-half.

**Mr. Chairman:** The Minister wishes to proceed.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Now, as far as Mercer is concerned—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Just listen and you will learn something! I have listened to diatribe—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The hon. member for Woodbine mentioned Mercer. It was approved a year ago, but here again we have the architects almost to the point where we will be able to call for tenders in a month or so; but there is many a slip between the cup and the lip and so if for some reason or other there is a hold back I am not going to state here that we are going to call for tenders for Mercer tomorrow; but I will guarantee that it will be done before I am back here again next year.

There is some little problem about the property out there, but outside of that the architect has done a tremendous job and we will certainly be able to follow up in public works the commitments my friend, the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, has made in regard to Mercer.

The hon. member criticized University avenue. A few years ago he wanted to tear down this old building. Now he is criticizing the new architects; they are not doing a job and they are stereotyped. If we went out of this country to get architects he would criticize us pointing out that surely we have architects in this province to do the work. I agree that we do have architects in this province who can do the work. University avenue to me is one of the most beautiful streets in the Dominion of Canada. Even though I am a farmer and live 40 miles away from here, I get a good feeling when I drive up University avenue every morning, and I do it five days a week.

The hon. member criticized our east Queen's Park development. I think that a very beautiful set of buildings is coming along there. The dollars we are spending in public works are spent from Kenora to eastern Ontario and from Moosonee down to Toronto, and I do not think that we should be putting money into fancy type buildings that many of these people never even get a chance to see. As a farmer I have to make a dollar go as far as I can, and as the Minister of Public Works I am going to try to be pretty reasonable with it, too.

As I mentioned earlier, the hon. member wanted these old buildings torn down a few years ago but now he is criticizing the new

ones that the best architects in the business have designed.

He also mentioned that we should commission outside architects—he mentioned competitions, but he did not say how a competition should be run for architects. I will say this: Eighty per cent of our architectural work is done outside of our own department.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** The Minister listened respectfully to other members and I am asking them to be fair to him and listen to his answers.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** We have four of the leading architectural firms in the province of Ontario working on our Queen's Park project and I will not see them set back by some amateur. It is so easy to sit here in the seclusion of this House and criticize those people who are working for us.

As far as central purchasing is concerned I will make no comments about that. I think possibly—and I am only guessing at this figure—we are purchasing 70 per cent to 80 per cent of those things from the province of Ontario. Now if a decision is made that we be the central purchasing body, all I can say is that I know our department can do it.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

**Mr. Bryden.** We are on the vote now, are we?

On vote 1801:

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, I had asked the hon. Minister to give us a policy statement and I realize the futility of that from what he just said. He not only is incapable of giving a policy statement; he does not even understand what a policy statement is. All we got from him here was a fabric of fatuity which does not—

Some hon. members: On the vote; on the vote!

**Mr. Bryden:**—which does not meet any of the problems at all. We will have to get down to details I can see—this is why I am on the vote—we will have to get down to the picayune little matters that apparently he can understand. He cannot understand the broader aspects of the policy application in his department at all, but—

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Surely that is a personal attack?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, I would ask the member for Woodbine to proceed under vote 1801, please.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** And refrain from personal attack!

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, I really feel for the hon. Minister of Labour—he wants me to refrain from personal attack—

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Woodbine: On the vote, please.

**Mr. Bryden:** I am not engaging in any personal attack on the hon. Minister at all unless it is considered that to say a Minister is incompetent is out of line. I would suggest that it is time we started to point out the incompetents in this government and they are—

**Mr. Chairman:** I would ask the member for Woodbine to stay with vote 1801, please.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, I will get onto it. I want to go back to this blue book which comes under the hon. Minister's administration. As I say we could only get on the level of fatuities in his comments and now I want to get on to the level of detail. He is apparently completely incapable of understanding what was said to him both by the hon. member for Kent East and by myself with regard to his blue book—completely incapable of understanding it! The blue book does not give any real information at all—

An hon. member: That is vote 1811.

**Mr. Bryden:** It is not vote 1811, we are now talking about administrative policy of the department and their method of presenting information to this House. I would think the chairman of the public accounts committee would be giving me some support here. The hon. Minister glibly, in the profundity of his ignorance, suggested that when I make proposals to him with regard to the presentation of his estimates I should not be telling him what they do in Ottawa, I should deal with what is going on in this House. Well, if he would pay attention to what is going on in this House he would know that the public accounts committee of this House has been recommending for two years running that there should be proper detail given in these estimates. He and all the other hon. Ministers have flatly refused to do it.

I am not suggesting that the hon. Minister should tax his limited capacities to the point of finding out what is going on in Ottawa, but he should find out what is going on here.

And what is going on here is a recommendation from his own committee, a committee of this House, with a majority of members from his own side of the House, that he should give us detailed information. The excuse he gave us is not worth a hoot.

Everyone recognizes that putting down precise figures for a project or for a phase of a project that relates to one year is an extremely difficult business. I have no doubt that he is right when he says that the figures that the federal Department of Public Works and other similar departments, the detailed breakdowns they give, often turn out to be wrong.

But that is not the point. The point is that those figures indicate the policies and the programmes and the priorities that the department has in mind. Nobody expects them to be clairvoyant, nobody expects that they will be able to estimate these things precisely, but it is important that the House should know what they are assigning to each project. After all, the hon. Minister, I trust—I am not sure after the statement I just heard him make—but I trust that when he arrives at the totals under his various votes he adds up various subtotals. He just does not take a figure out of the air, I trust, by looking around on that farm or the golf course or wherever it may be that he gets his inspiration—there seem to be some strange places at any rate that are remarkably lacking in inspiration—but wherever he gets his inspiration I hope he just does not take a figure of \$37 million or whatever it is out of the air. I trust that the people in his department take the various projects they have in mind, try to arrive at an estimate of what they are going to do on each of those projects in the coming year in accordance with the directives they have received from the government through the hon. Minister, and then add those up, and that that is how he arrives at a total.

What I am suggesting to him is that like other governments, this government should let us in on that information.

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not like to interrupt the member for Woodbine, but does he not think this properly would come under the construction vote?

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I am willing to raise it there although I am almost finished with what I have to say, but I believe it relates to the overall administration of the department. You see, this is what I am concerned about, the method by which they give us information.

The only thing I would say is that perhaps you could give me another minute or two and I will finish it off. Then I will not have to deal with it again under that other vote.

As to the blue book, I will not go through what I said in my introductory remarks, but I am suggesting to the hon. Minister that the information as he has presented it communicates practically nothing to the public or to the House. He should put precise figures on those items, recognizing always that estimates are estimates and in this business in particular they can often go wrong. Recognizing that, I think that we should still have before us the precise figures, and I would suggest to him that at the very minimum he can make a distinction between projects that are under way and projects that are merely being planned. Or does he concede there is a distinction?

If he does not, I guess we can give up the argument. But I am suggesting to him that we should have those two items segregated so we know which is which, which ones are actually moving ahead.

It may all be clear to him. He may know all about it, he is with it every day, but when we pick up this book I want to know, for example, what is happening to the Vanier institution. I look in these two books and there is no information about it at all that means anything.

This book on that basis is really worth nothing. I have made some suggestions to the hon. Minister as to how he could make the book useful. I regret that he was not willing even to consider the suggestions. I think perhaps if he sleeps on it, he might discover that they are useful suggestions. The book as it is presented is of minimum usefulness.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Mr. Chairman, I might say that I am most grateful for the most complimentary remarks of the hon. member for Woodbine. It is nice to know where a fellow stands around here anyway.

But as far as the blue book is concerned, there are a number of ways it can be done and this is the way we propose to do it. If a project is approved, it is under way. Now, can the hon. member not understand that? It is under way. If it takes 15 months or 18 months or 24 months to get the plans out, it is still under way.

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, what is the difference between a project that is under way and one that is being planned?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Planned or under way, I guess it is the same term. We never do things by halves in our department so—

**Mr. Bryden:** You mean you multiply words, it is the policies that you do not work on. In other words, under way and being planned mean the same thing, do they?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Planned or under way, it is as simple as that. If they are planned, they are still in the planning stage; if they are under way, the tenders have been called. It is just as simple as that.

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, there is a little difference—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** No difference, it is right in the blue book. I say if the hon. member would take five minutes and study it instead of running off at the mouth for half an hour—

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the hon. Minister just take 30 seconds to study it instead of running off at the mouth, because within the matter of one minute he gave us two totally different explanations of very simple words. Now, I would have thought that as a very minimum, the hon. Minister would understand the terminology in his book.

The book says "Projects under way or being planned." I assumed that this referred to (a) projects that were actually moving along in the construction phase, where the department had passed the planning stage, and was actually starting to construct or to lay the groundwork at any rate for construction; and that (b) "being" planned meant projects that had not yet reached the construction stage, but were on the drawing boards. That is the way my mind worked in interpreting the terms.

The hon. Minister got up and told me it was no such thing, that "under way" and "being planned" meant exactly the same thing, that a project was under way if they were thinking about it, if they were doing the planning. And within 30 seconds he switched back to say that what I had assumed in the first place was correct. I do not pretend to be able to understand his book. I assumed that the English language had its normal meaning here. I do not know if he knows what it means or not, but if he does not understand even what that one heading means in his book, then I can see we are really not going to get very much information this afternoon.

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, on vote 1801, this year there is a quarter of a million dollars more money allotted for it than in the same vote last year, 1964-65. Does this mean an increase in salaries to the officials in the department, or does this mean an increase in the hiring of people in the department?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** It is a combination of several areas; \$55,000 of it is civil service in the upward salary revisions, and normal salary increases. There are some new clerical stenographers and secretaries for the legal branch and two clerks for the services branch. There is an additional complement of six for the accommodation division and the transfer to this vote, an item of staff, of 15 of the reproduction division services branch, vote 1802, item one, of \$70,000 and the transfer of nine store clerks, \$46,000, making up a total of \$233,000 increase.

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, under item four, vote 1801, the department proposes to spend \$40,000 for insurance. I would like to know how the department buys this insurance. I notice that in the year ended March, 1965, the department spent \$86,000. A great part of this money went to the firm of Reed Shaw and McNaught. I wonder if the government would save money if it operated its own insurance? After all, the province has a great many buildings and a government-operated insurance scheme might be cheaper than buying insurance from an independent operator. I wonder if the government has investigated the alternative?

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Is that Liberal policy?

**Mr. Spence:** No, not yet. When the government buys insurance from private firms, does it have any kind of a tender system? How does it know it is getting the best deal?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I was not able to hear too well all the questions, but as far as the insurance is concerned this year, two out of three years are off years. Our big policy is when the insurance comes due on this particular building itself. We only insure a minimum number of buildings, and we continue the insurance on buildings we have possibly purchased.

Now as far as the handling of the insurance it is handled by an insurance committee who decide what buildings and what type of insurance should be carried. I believe this is done through the brokerage firm of Reed Shaw and McNaught.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): Following on that, could I ask, Mr. Chairman, has the hon. Minister considered the idea of the need for insurance? I think of places like the *Toronto Daily Star*, where I understand they do not carry insurance on their building.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** As I say, basically we have insurance on this building. It is a question of decision whether it is needed or not. You cannot buy insurance that would pay for replacing this building, but it was always thought necessary by this insurance company that this building be insured.

The other type of buildings that I believe the insurance committee suggests to us to insure is where the major part of the building is occupied by the government, but maybe we are leasing areas to a bank or a few other people on some other floors.

**Mr. Thompson:** Who is on the insurance committee, are they just insurance men?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Insurance men.

**Mr. Thompson:** Just insurance men?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes.

**Mr. Thompson:** Well, they might be somewhat prejudiced in their point of view.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Oh, I would not say that, no.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I wanted to raise with the hon. Minister a procedure that his department follows with reference to agencies that operate under the jurisdiction of other government departments. I am thinking, for example, of the conservation authorities and the requirement that when they are about to purchase property that The Department of Public Works appraisers have to come into the picture and render an appraisal.

I want to draw to the hon. Minister's attention two comments that have been made, and which I think can be clarified as far as we are concerned right here—conceivably we may want to carry it further at the select committee on conservation authorities. In the representations that were made to the committee of conservation chairman—in other words all of the conservation authorities in the province of Ontario—there is this paragraph:

Another problem that has serious financial repercussions to authorities is the frequent practice of assigning a lower value

to a property than that of the appraisal. Inasmuch as the appraisals are obtained by fully qualified appraisers, this reflects on their integrity and means that the authority must absorb 100 per cent of a part of the cost of the land. There are a number of instances of public works appraisal values being so much lower than those of the independent appraisers that authorities have had to abandon the project. There are not a few instances when the land subsequently has been sold for a higher price than the authority option.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, here is a suggestion that it is a practice of the appraisers of The Department of Public Works to make proposals that are below the appraised value. We have had many instances in the last few months in the Metro area, without going beyond it, of the kind of difficulties that public bodies get into by chiselling in the purchase of land for public purposes. What is the hon. Minister's comment?

I will have another point a little later, but what is the hon. Minister's comment on this criticism, from an authoritative body, with regard to your procedures?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, I really do not see where it comes in this vote, but as far as our property men in The Department of Public Works are concerned, we are called in to the conservation authorities to give our opinion as to what the land is worth. I do not know what the departments do with our valuations, but we are brought in to express our opinion as to what that property is worth, and I think our people come in there and give a fair estimation of what that property is worth. They are dealing with property all over the province.

Some individuals just up and criticize because it does not fit in with their opinion, but I do not think that we should take on to ourselves that criticism.

The department or the conservation authority do not have to accept our valuation. As I understand it, they take it as a guideline as to what is a proper value. They do not necessarily pay the 50 per cent on our valuation, but at least it gives them a guideline, and I have great faith in our people and I think The Department of Energy and Resources Management has faith in our valuations.

You can take 25 men out and value a piece of property and you can come up with 25 different valuations. As far as I am concerned, this is one of the few criticisms that our property men have had. I think also in

that same article it raised a number of criticisms, how we are holding things up. At that time we checked and we had one property that had not been valued as far as the conservation authorities were concerned, just one property. I think we are in that position today, right up to date, as far as putting our feeling towards what this property is worth.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister has evaded once again the main point. The main point of these people—who cannot be dismissed with a pat on the back for your own people—is that the proposals being made are below the appraised values. In other words, you are undermining the integrity of the appraisers. It is all very well for the hon. Minister to say that this does not make any difference, that you are just suggesting guidelines. I assume if these words mean anything that when you suggest a guideline, anything above that figure must be met 100 per cent by the conservation authority.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I would just like to tell the hon. member for York South, it may be his job to criticize all appraisers in this province. But he is not going to get me to criticize appraisers in this province. All I am saying is, our people are asked to come in and give their appraisal of what that property is worth.

**Mr. MacDonald:** It is not a case of my criticizing the appraisers. This is the spokesman presenting a brief on behalf of the 30-odd conservation authorities, a brief that was seen by them all before it came in. So the hon. Minister just cannot get up and throw this out the window. This is a group of very responsible people.

And this is the kind of thing we have been getting from the hon. Minister ever since. My colleague has made some very substantive comments and the hon. Minister gets up and automatically gets applause from his own backbenchers, though he did not deal with a single word of the basic issues that the hon. member raised. He just skirted around.

The hon. Minister, for example, comments with regard to his people that they will go out and do an honest job. Let me give him an instance of the kind of honest job that is done. Here is another submission that came in from the Maitland conservation authority.

When this authority acquired a 229-acre parcel of land called Falls reserve, it was necessary that The Department of Public Works review this purchase. To

show how farcical this procedure is, we point out that the DPW representative came to the Goderich area in the winter, and because he was unable to get closer than four miles from the property, he never actually saw it. Also, the property branch of The Department of Public Works cannot, or will not, estimate the value of standing timber.

We are going off into another question here.

Here is an authority which says not only was there delay, but the department's appraiser, in the wintertime, appraised the property at a distance of four miles. They come to the conclusion that it is farcical. Is the hon. Minister going to dismiss all that?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** This is all a matter of opinion. Our people are trying to look after the interests of the people of Ontario. My property branch is trying to look after the interests of all the people. Naturally, you can point the finger at any one of us and criticize us for something we have been doing. You could pick something out in whatever area you were mentioning. I am not so sure that our people are experts in valuating timber.

I remember our late friend Harry Allan. He said he used to go out and buy timber on a cold, windy, wet day when everybody was feeling tough and as though there was not going to be any summer. He did not go out and buy it on a fine summer day when everyone was feeling good. You can have all kinds of ideas on how these things should be assessed.

As far as I am concerned, my people are busy enough. If others are not satisfied with our people's valuation of property—as I mentioned to you earlier, our property branch is the most overworked group of people that I know in the government of the province of Ontario.

**Mr. MacDonald:** How can the hon. Minister be satisfied when you have a suggestion made by a responsible authority that your people came and viewed it in the winter from a distance of four miles? How can the hon. Minister be satisfied with that?

It is all very well to go off on to the timber, but I did not deal with the timber episode. What I am trying to deal with—and I suggest it is in order under the first estimate—is the procedures of this department, and indeed of the conservation committee. Without anticipating the conclusions that the conservation committee may ultimately suggest, we are wondering whether this is the way it should be done. Certainly

there are delays. We have had repeated instances of details of delay. Instead of the hon. Minister going off on timber, will he speak specifically to the proposition of these departmental procedures?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I do not know that particular aspect of the problem, but I will check it up and report to the hon. member. I will see about the particular problem if he will give me a little more detail instead of saying, up in the Maitland conservation—and four miles away. That is not very good detail to go on. If the hon. member will give me some detail and we will look it up. I cannot report this afternoon, but maybe tonight, if we have the information.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. Minister can go to any one of a number of sources. He can go to the chairman of the Maitland conservation authority and get the information himself.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am asking the hon. member to let us have some details.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Look, Mr. Chairman, this hon. Minister is just trying to evade the issue.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am not trying—

**Mr. MacDonald:** I am quoting to the hon. Minister a representation that was brought by the chairman of a conservation authority. He does not give any more detail. Is the hon. Minister saying he is liar?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I imagine it is in that same book in which we were told that we were behind on dozens or hundreds of properties and we were behind on one.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I will tell the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, that we have had repeated spokesmen from conservation authorities who have come before the select committee and say that their work has been delayed because of this department. Instead of the hon. Minister getting up and sloughing it off, let him go to the Maitland conservation authority; they have the details, they can give it to him. I am not supposed to be his messenger boy.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** How can you complain against that—

**Mr. MacDonald:** What does the hon. Minister mean? I cannot complain?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** How can the hon. member? That is a reasonable request.

**Mr. MacDonald:** It is not. Mr. Chairman, if I point to the fact that the chairman of the

conservation authority has come in here and has said, without giving the full detail in his report, that somebody, an appraiser, from this department went out and appraised the property from a distance of four miles. A competent Minister should not need any more guidance at all. If I were the Minister I would find out who the incompetent appraiser was who went out and went through the farcical procedure of appraising property in the middle of the winter, at four miles distance from it. If the hon. Minister thinks this is doing a job, the hon. Minister can try to kid the troops who automatically pound the desks of his back benches, but he is not going to kid the public and he is not going to kid us in the Opposition. That is incompetence. If the hon. Minister wants to condone it, let him go ahead and condone it as he has condoned a dozen things already in these estimates.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for York South has opened up a much bigger field than the services of the hon. Minister's civil servants insofar as conservation authorities are concerned. I suppose that this is just as good a spot as any to open it up.

Can the hon. Minister tell us, either on his own or in consultation with his various colleagues, if at long last, or if ever, we are going to have a single uniform policy of expropriation procedures coming from the government benches?

Surely, Mr. Chairman, the time is long overdue that the hon. Minister of Public Works, who substantially is the property man for the government, should be in charge of all expropriation procedures that this government is involved in. And surely this was the recommendation, the clear-cut recommendation of the Attorney General's committee on expropriation procedures.

He does it for his own department, he is doing something for conservation authorities, but there are a half a dozen other departments, half a dozen other authorities, that go off on their own. It is small wonder, Mr. Chairman, is it any wonder at all, that one of the sorest bones of contention in the minds of the people of Ontario are expropriation procedures which are handled by this government ineffectively, inefficiently and unfairly.

**An hon. member:** How would you do it?

**Mr. Singer:** I will tell you how I would do it. I would go to my good friend, the hon. member for—where does he come from?

I would commend to him the reading of the report of the select committee. I would suggest to the hon. member for Durham that before the clock reaches 6 o'clock he send somebody down to the library and get a copy of that report and read it, so that when he interjects into a debate about which he knows absolutely nothing, he will at least have a little basis of information.

**Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham):** I never said anything—

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, this is one very important point which concerns government. I would suggest that the time is here now and with this hon. Minister—who was involved in acquiring property—that there should be a clear-cut statement from the government. Are we going to go along with this second-hand sloppy mis-handling of expropriation, and improper dealing with property rights of the people of the province of Ontario? Is there going to be any co-operation of this effort? Is there going to be a single method of expropriation? Are there going to be reasonable procedures to be followed? Are there going to be proper evaluations that are paid?

I think this is the time we should get those answers if the government has any policy. If the hon. Minister is unable to answer, then it is fair to conclude that as long as we have this government the same unsatisfactory, useless and sloppy programme is going to continue.

**Mr. G. Ben (Bracondale):** Am I recognized, Mr. Chairman? Thank you.

**Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West):** Now we can have the second Liberal policy.

**Mr. Ben:** I tried to attract your attention, Mr. Chairman, much earlier when we were still on the topic of insurance because I was rather surprised that the subject was passed over so rapidly without any further investigation into something that did engage the attention of the city of Toronto council for some time.

Mr. Chairman, the city of Toronto had a problem of insuring its own properties, and while I was there I had advocated that they go into the self-insurance business. By taking the premiums that were paid from 1925—that date was picked because in that year a motion was made that instead of paying for insurance they set up a self-insurance fund—had the city continued with that policy to 1964, they would have paid

all their fire insurance losses for the period from 1925 to 1964 and had \$1.25 million in the bank.

This took into consideration one huge loss during that period which was the grandstand at the Exhibition park, and also took into consideration the loss of the old manufacturers' building, or woman's building, I cannot remember the name of it now, but they had two huge losses which came almost to \$1 million.

On looking into this subject—I do not know the procedure here, Mr. Chairman—but the city was putting the insurance out for tender, and after they got the so-called lowest price, they then paid the agents who did nothing to deserve it, a commission. Evidently the companies insisted that, although the agents had not earned it, any agent could send in his name and the premium was pro rated among the insurance agents in the city of Toronto and they each received a portion of the premium.

On looking into this subject, it was discovered that there are very few major cities in North America that now buy insurance. In most jurisdictions, the only insurance bought is on buildings which are debentured—airports and the like where the money is borrowed, as in New York or elsewhere.

On those types of edifices, they still buy insurance. Many jurisdictions have insurance funds. Each year they pay so much into their own fund. Winnipeg does this. They put half a million dollars into the fund, and now they have \$600,000-some-odd without putting any more money into the fund. This is with accrued interest.

Most large companies in Canada are self-insured, because the principle of insurance is that you spread the risk. Now, the province is in the position of an insurance company, its risk is spread all over the province. So I cannot see why they should have any insurance at all. They are the best insurers that this province could find.

I was particularly impressed to hear that this building has insurance on it. Mr. Chairman, I checked the records of fires in the city hall back to the date that the old city hall was opened. There was not one major fire in that building during the lifetime of that building. As a matter-of-fact, there were about three small fires in broom closets. One broom burned one time. Aside from that, there had been no fire that could cause any structural damage.

This building is similar in construction to the old city hall. The walls here are bearing

walls. If there was a fire here in this august chamber, it would be restricted to this chamber because the walls are solid limestone. I cannot for the world of me see, Mr. Chairman, why this government has insurance on this building.

At any rate, as a result of these investigations the city has changed its insurance coverage and they insure themselves for up to, I believe, \$20,000, and then for what could be major disasters, they go and buy their insurance.

I do not believe that they have to buy any, I do not believe that this government has to buy any insurance because it is a self-insurer. But I would ask that the hon. Minister supply me with the figures for the insurance premiums paid over the last 25 years. I know this will take some time; I am not expecting it today, Mr. Chairman; the premiums paid over that time, and the buildings that were insured and the losses sustained on the buildings during that period. I would just like to see what savings, if any, could have been effected in the province of Ontario had this province been self-insured over the past 25 years.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, I think the points of the hon. member for Bracondale are well taken, and these are matters of opinion, as to how they should be arrived at. But I would point out that this is the one main building that we have insured. The others are buildings that are in areas under construction but the fire insurance is the minor part of this.

We have to carry insurance on buildings that we are building. I do not think we want an individual, a workman, falling off a building or something like that, and having to deal with the government, we like to have these taken care of by insurance. I think that is basically the answer to the insurance question. I do not know whether you can self-insure under those conditions or not. I would rather, if there is damage done on some of our government buildings, as far as injury and so on is concerned, I would far rather that people be dealing with an insurance company than with the government.

**Mr. Ben:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I should point out, so there will be no mistake, I was referring only to fire insurance coverage. If the hon. Minister will assure me that this figure here for insurance consists almost exclusively of public liability insurance, I might be satisfied. This building is insured

but these premiums come up every three years; it is low two years and then it is high. But my remarks dealt only with fire insurance, Mr. Chairman, I am not against insuring buildings against public liability.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** If the hon. member would be satisfied, it is quite a long list, and I would undertake to give him the breakdown of that in time. There are several pages here, but I will undertake to give him the information or if he wants me to go through it all now, I will.

**Mr. Ben:** Mr. Chairman, I did not expect the hon. Minister to have the information at his fingertips and I will be pleased to get it from the hon. Minister in the next few days.

**Mr. Bryden:** On this point, Mr. Chairman, I understood the hon. Minister to say that the only building which is insured against fire is this building here.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The major building.

**Mr. Bryden:** The major building; there are one or two others. I wonder if the hon. Minister could explain why it is considered necessary to carry fire insurance on this building, which is an old building. We certainly have got full value out of it so far as use is concerned. Also I will refer to the hon. member for Bracondale's suggestion that it may not be as subject to conflagration as some other buildings. Why is it necessary to have insurance on this building?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, here again it is a matter of decision, but this building is highly inflammable. There was a fire here 40 or 50 years ago. I think the reasoning of the insurance committee—and as I say again we have a committee that looks into these things—the idea is that if this building did get on fire, the chances of being completely burnt out are pretty high and I think that is basically the reason the insurance is carried on it. You can argue the other way. In fact, knowing your thinking about this building I can well understand your asking why we insure it.

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, I understand under this vote that the province of Quebec is setting up a new plan in buying their insurance on government buildings. Is the hon. Minister aware or familiar with the new plan of Quebec?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am sorry, I did not get—

**Mr. Spence:** I understand the province of Quebec is setting up a new plan for buying insurance on their government buildings. Is the hon. Minister familiar with this?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** No, I am not familiar with what Quebec is doing.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I had hoped I was going to be able to follow the hon. member for Woodbine when he brought up this blue book, because this blue book confuses me and I can assure you it is confusing. Back in 1959-60 we had an item under "works requested"; in 1960-61 it had been left out completely; in 1962-63, it was "under way." Back in 1963-64, it was down to "works requested"; in 1964-65 it was out completely.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Would the hon. member name the building?

**Mr. Newman:** Yes, the Ontario government building in my own community.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** We opened part of that government building two years ago.

**Mr. Newman:** You certainly did not open that building at all. The building you were referring to was a building to house all offices in the community. You opened up a tourist information centre in the community which you categorized in this book as a tourist information centre, not a provincial government building.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** It was very clearly announced at the time that the tourist reception centre was the first part of that building.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I inform the hon. Minister that he is not aware of what is going on in his own department? He has always carried the tourist information centre in a separate category in this book, always; he never carried it under provincial public buildings.

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** Mr. Chairman, I notice under item 6 the hon. Minister is budgeting for \$115,000 for workmen's compensation board awards and costs. I also noticed by his report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1965, that the actual expenditure was \$108,527.31. Could the hon. Minister give us some indication of a breakdown? This seems to be a high cost for injuries. I take it that it is a direct cost for lost time compensation costs.

The hon. Minister might also inform the House if this is governed similarly to The

Department of Reform Institutions whereby they do the investigating—the workmen's compensation board does the investigating and establishes the compensation to the injured workmen.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes, if there is an injury, I understand the workmen's compensation board is called in to assess the matter and these payments are made according to the workmen's compensation board assessment and their rules and regulations. Actually, this is a difficult figure to determine each year in advance; you just cannot do it in advance. We come as closely as we can to it. I do not know what the hon. member is referring to as a breakdown; is he referring to the number of injuries of any particular year, or what? I did not quite understand the question.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Yes, I wonder if you could give us some idea as to how the injuries in your department, covered by this amount of money, matches with the ratio of the province of Ontario, in the construction industry. Have you any idea?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, I think it is quite low. I have not got a breakdown. I have not got those figures broken down as you request. Actually, our main safety man is very highly regarded in the safety construction industries throughout the North American continent, very highly regarded. He has given papers on the subject and I do not think he would be asked to give those papers if they were not complimentary to our own government. But I will try to get some of those figures for you, if I can, to give you a breakdown. I have not got them here.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would appreciate somewhat of a breakdown in regard to the figure of \$108,000. Also, I would be interested to know how many workmen are involved in the injuries that are now on partial or permanent disablement.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, I was wondering—the hon. Minister seemed to be on the point of rising to tell us what plans there are for having uniform expropriation procedures.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, I was outmanoeuvred by your colleague there. Actually, here again this does not come in under this vote. The expropriation bill and the expropriation procedures are handled by the hon. Attorney General and I think it should rightly come up under his estimates. As far as we are concerned we are not involved in

too much expropriation. We are often asked to expropriate by the people themselves. We are not into this and we have very little difficulty over expropriation. The expropriation bill is the Attorney General's bill and I would suggest it be brought up at that time.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, this is unfortunately the difficulty we get into all the time when a certain practice overlaps two or three departments. I do not think the hon. Minister of Public Works is going to be able to show me anywhere in the hon. Attorney General's estimates an estimate that relates to expropriation, because the hon. Attorney General drafts a statute and that is the end of it as far as he is concerned. He does not go out and expropriate. He does not go out and evaluate, and really he does not go out and hire the lawyers that help to try to determine these things.

So the fact is that it sits with you, Mr. Minister. It sits with you because you are the man who does the most of it in the government. If we try to get to the hon. Attorney General he will say: "Well, I have nothing to do with it. I just bring in the statute that reflects government opinion and government practice and there is the statute."

**Mr. McKeough:** Highways do far more expropriating than public works.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** It is energy resources.

**Mr. Singer:** This is the problem, Mr. Chairman. The hon. House leader says energy resources. Maybe it is energy resources, but there are a number of very important subjects that have to be given a home in these estimates and it just is not good enough for this hon. Minister to say it belongs to another one and the other one to say it belongs to the first one.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** We will provide an opportunity for going into this matter.

**Mr. Singer:** In which department?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I will ascertain that. I would expect it would be energy resources.

**Mr. Ben:** Mr. Chairman, I think there is just enough time on the clock for me to deal with a problem of great concern to the citizens of the great city of Toronto.

**Mr. Chairman:** Which item are you on?

**Mr. Ben:** It deals with this building here, a problem that has been overlooked by governments for almost a century.

Mr. Chairman, this problem has only come to our attention since the completion of the construction of the University avenue mall about two years ago. Only then did it become apparent that construction of these Parliament buildings has for decades been out of line.

About the time of Confederation, Mr. Chairman, the city of Toronto set a road allowance of some 182 feet for University avenue. That was the width of the road laid down by the planners, although the actual width of the roadway today is somewhat less. In other words, the east and west boundaries of University avenue were laid down many years before the Parliament buildings had been, or were, constructed.

It is a very complex matter, but as near as I can determine from existing maps in the city of Toronto planning department, the government of the day was responsible for placing these Parliament buildings an estimated 20 to 25 feet west of the centre line of University avenue, or as it was then known the Queen street allowance. In fact, the Parliament buildings appear to have been lined up only with an imaginary line which designated a boundary between the two wards in the city of Toronto.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot understand what architectural basis that is. Some time after the turn of the century, in fact quite recently, the actual curbsings for University avenue were laid down and it left somewhat more allowance on the east than on the west of the traffic area. This tended to bring the street's appearance closer to alignment with Queen's Park Parliament buildings.

These buildings, by the way, are a monument to architectural symmetry. Every artifice of this structure is carefully balanced, east side with west side, all perfectly symmetrical. I would guess, Mr. Chairman, that your chair is positioned precisely over the centre line of this building. It lines up with the centre of the centre archway in the front of the building and with the sidewalk which stretches down to University avenue. But there the alignment ends. For today if you look down University avenue from the centre line of this building you will see the magnitude of the mistake that has been made.

This building, Mr. Chairman, is from five feet to ten feet out of line with the

magnificent multi-million dollar University avenue mall. Since, as I have pointed out, the city, now Metro, went as far as it could to correct the error by paving further to the west side of the road allowance than to the east, it is now incumbent upon the government of this province to bear its share of the blame for this error and embark immediately upon a programme that would move the Parliament buildings about seven feet to the east.

I realize that when the Queen's Park building was planned a Liberal government was in power and maybe for that reason it was put over to the left. It is thought that we must now let bygones be bygones and try to correct the errors of the past. Just think of the headlines that you would read in the papers: A Tory government moves Queen's Park to the right.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I want to come down to a more mundane matter. I have had various thoughts about this building, as the hon Minister has reminded the House, but I never did think of moving it seven feet to the right or whatever it is. This is an engineering project.

Mr. R. A. Eagleson (Lakeshore): What about to the left? Would it be better?

Mr. Bryden: Well I think that spiritually it will move substantially to the left after the next election.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question with regard to item number seven under which the hon. Minister is asking for a sum of \$50,000 for unemployment insurance. I take it that this expenditure will be in respect of the people in the unclassified service in his department. Am I correct in that? Could I have an explanation from the hon. Minister, in general terms, on the category of people he expects will be covered and how many will be involved?

Hon. Mr. Connell: I am informed that there are 733 at the last count and these funds provide for unemployment insurance contributions which are affixed to the workmen's unemployment insurance books, which you know so well. I do not think you asked about the decrease, but the decrease here this year is a result of continuing anticipated layoff and day labour staff.

You will have to ask your question again. I am sorry that I did not—

Mr. Bryden: You have answered it as far as I had gone. There is another phase of it

on which I would like to get some information from the hon. Minister.

Are all people employed in his department in the unclassified service covered by unemployment insurance?

Hon. Mr. Connell: I am informed yes.

Mr. Bryden: Does the decline in the number covered by unemployment insurance represent a transfer of employees from the unclassified to the classified service, or does it merely represent a laying off of employees?

Hon. Mr. Connell: No; we are anticipating the addition of a number to the permanent staff, but actually we are continually cutting down on our casual staff. We propose to continue to cut down, but we also propose to transfer a number to the permanent staff during this season, I hope. This has been anticipated for some time but it is rather difficult to get all the details ironed out; it is not such a simple matter as I thought it was a couple of years ago.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, following up on that I would like to ask the hon. Minister how many persons of his staff have been laid off in the past six months; and of these how many of these are casual, temporary staff and eligible for pensions?

Hon. Mr. Connell: I do not think that there has been any of the permanent staff, as such, laid off, unless they had reached their retirement age. It runs in my mind that it is about 84, at one time, of the casual staff that was laid off; or rather there were about 40 of the hourly-rated staff laid off.

Mr. Thompson: About 40, the hon. Minister said? May I ask the hon. Minister if these employees were casual employees who might have worked for a number of years and I wonder if there is any kind of pension plan arranged for them. I have met some people who think they have been casual for, I would say, up to about 15 or 20 years.

Hon. Mr. Connell: There is no pension provided here, but you must remember that these people have been on full union wages; or if they have been there as what amounted to an almost permanent casual employee they were also on full union wages at that time, which was always higher than those of our regular staff who are, of course, building up pension benefits.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, is the hon. Minister saying that these employees receive

the same fringe benefits as the permanent employees would receive; such as hospitalization and medical services?

Hon. Mr. Connell: I am informed no.

Mr. Newman: They do not receive either of these two fringe benefits; neither the medical nor the hospital fringe benefits?

Hon. Mr. Connell: No; it is—

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, to come back to this: There are 40 men who have been laid off and the hon. Minister might agree with me that some of them may have worked for 15 years. They may have had union wages, but surely the government should give a standard of wages that is commensurate with industry. I would hope that many industries would have union wages, but industry also gives pension plans and has other aspects of medical insurance. Does the hon. Minister not feel that when 40 men are laid off and there is no pension plan that this seems to be a very cruel approach to be taken by a government which is giving an example in pensions in another area?

Hon. Mr. Connell: I might say that many of these men were offered permanent employment a few years ago and they were not interested. We had the odd person go on permanent, and two weeks later he would want to get back on to casual. So it is pretty hard to have your cake and to eat it too.

These people had been on full union wages. Where I think we made the mistake in my department is that we did not rotate these people more. It seems as though many of them got on there and were almost permanent.

If they were in outside industry, when the job was completed they would have had to go on to the next one. But here some developed into almost permanent employees and were receiving the full union rate of wages all the way through that period. They had a great advantage on their counterparts outside the government who were working for private industry at that time. It is pretty hard to have it both ways.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.









ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Monday, April 18, 1966

Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

(continued)

On vote 1801:

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Mr. Chairman, at 6 o'clock we had been discussing the problems of pensions of casual staff, or unclassified staff, that the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Thompson) had raised in relation to certain tradesmen. I would like to broaden the inquiry a little bit.

As I understand it anybody on the unclassified staff in this department and other departments, whether or not he is a tradesman, is not eligible for any pension benefits. I would like to make sure that I am correct in my facts in this statement and I would appreciate it if the hon. Minister (Mr. Connell) would advise me if this is so.

As I understand it there are three classes or classifications of unclassified staff. Class one consists of the tradesmen hired for specific jobs, and classes two and three consist of people not necessarily in those categories.

The class two people, as I take it, are those who are taken on in what is considered to be a temporary capacity. Then if they continue to be in the employ of the government for nine months they automatically move into class three; but I understand that when they move into class three they receive all the conditions that apply to civil servants with the exception of pension benefits.

May I ask, Mr. Chairman, if that is a reasonably accurate statement of the situation?

**Hon. T. R. Connell (Minister of Public Works):** Except that the hon. member mentions the nine month figure; there is nothing automatic about them going into a different category. I take it that the hon. member is talking about the casual employees.

**Mr. Bryden:** I am talking about the people who are not in the classified service.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** And the hon. member means by the classified service the permanent service—

**Mr. Bryden:** Yes, people who are—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes, well any of the tradesmen are hired on an hourly rated basis. The job could go on for a day, a week or a month; or in some cases it has gone on for years. They have not been rotated or gone out into the flow of tradesmen. But on the nine month figure that the hon. member quotes; there is nothing automatic about them going into the permanent service.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, do I understand from the hon. Minister that the only people who are in this unclassified or casual category are tradesmen, and that there are no others in that category?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes, there are others—

**Mr. Bryden:** It would be the others that I was talking about, Mr. Chairman. I can understand that with regard to tradesmen hired for specific jobs they may be there for a year or a year and a half, and when the job terminates they would be laid off.

The hon. leader of the Opposition raised the question of pensions for such people. I am not going to pursue that matter, not because I do not agree with him but because I think that he has already covered it. I am talking about the other people, and I understand that after they have been there for nine months they move into a different category which qualifies them for all civil service benefits, other than pension benefits. Is that correct? I am not now talking about tradesmen hired for specific jobs.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am informed that this is correct as far as labourers and truck drivers and possibly others in that area, are concerned.

**Mr. Bryden:** I am suggesting to the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, that a change should be made in this arrangement. I am against this unclassified or casual category altogether unless the people are very clearly casual; but

if people are there for nine months or better I think that they should start to qualify for some sort of pension benefit.

We are long past the time that the hon. Minister was referring to this afternoon when it was assumed that a tradesman receiving union rates for various skilled trades received no fringe benefits. They receive fringe benefits now in their regular employment and I support the position of the hon. leader of the Opposition that they too should be considered eligible in the future for some sort of pension benefit. But it is not they that I am particularly concerned about at the moment. I am concerned about this other group we have been referring to who do not even receive tradesmen's wages. I think that some sort of pension arrangement should be made for them. In fact, I believe that some of them have been in the government service for a good many years and still no provision is made for pensions for them. I am not certain that they can be brought under the regular civil service superannuation plan or under a modified form of it, but some sort of provision should be made for them to receive pension benefits for their period of employment. It may be a year or, if we can take past experience as the guide, it may be a great many years.

After all, this government itself expressed its policy a number of years ago in the original Pension Benefits Act. That Act as it was originally passed in this House contained two classes of provisions. One class regulated private pension plans in force; the other aspect of that Act as originally passed required all employers with 15 or more employees to institute pension plans. That second part was wiped out by the Canada pension plan, but the fact still remains it did indicate as a matter of public policy that people are entitled to pension benefits even if their periods of employment are quite short. The hon. Minister should take it up with the civil service commission or the Treasury board, or whoever it is that has the final authority on these matters, to provide that all of these people will receive some sort of pension benefit relating to the length of time they are employed in the government.

Hon. Mr. Connell: I think some point is well taken, and actually this is an area of real social progress. We are not really talking about many people. I understand that about 10,000 are involved in that area.

Vote 1801 moved to.

On vote 1802:

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Chairman, under this vote 1802, in the year 1964-65, according to the public accounts, the department paid out \$13,910.52 to two florist firms—the Rhea flower shop and Florists Supply Ltd. I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us how many flowers are supplied by the government's own greenhouse and how many are purchased from outside concerns? Why is it necessary to buy supplies from outside interests at all, Mr. Minister? The government seems to spend more on flowers than a good many undertakers.

Hon. Mr. Connell: I had a little difficulty getting the hon. member's question. We cannot possibly grow as many flowers in the greenhouse as we require. A number of the purchases, although they are listed as flowers, are bulbs and this type of thing has to be started in the greenhouse and then set out. We call for tenders on all of these flowers. There are quite a number, but it seems that this one firm comes in low, and that looks as if quite a bit of business is going to one firm, but actually this is called for by tender.

We have a very excellent gardener here and far be it from me to question how many flowers we need here or how we should look after the beds out here. I know they are quite a beauty spot in the summertime, and I would hesitate to cut down in that area.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I certainly would not want the hon. Minister to cut down because I am a lover of flowers. I want to ask another question. It concerns the park in front of this building, which I discussed with you last year, under these very same estimates. Along the walk that leads down from the parking area outside this building—of course you warned me last year that this comes under the city of Toronto—I wondered if the hon. Minister had made any headway with the city of Toronto to restore those beautiful flower beds that were along this walk? Also, did the hon. Minister make any progress to improve the sidewalks that lead through the park? I would also like to ask the hon. Minister what arrangement is made with his department in regard to cutting the grass and keeping the park in shape? Does that come under the hon. Minister's department, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Connell: No, I can report no progress as far as the front part, the sidewalk and the getting of the flowers replaced,

are concerned. I do not want to use those words, "No progress," or that the city of Toronto are obstinate about it or anything, but I do not believe any approach has been made to them. As far as I know, the city of Toronto cuts the grass.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, with regard to that sidewalk, could not the hon. Minister suggest to the city of Toronto that the provincial department will simply repave the sidewalk? I am sure Toronto would not object, and I am sure it would not break this government opposite. Since it is mainly for the use of this building, could we not simply assume the cost of the paving to get the job done, without having to go through all these diplomatic relationships?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, I might just inform the hon. member for Woodbine, after the city of Toronto charged us about \$700,000 to close two streets out there that were not used very much, I have been just a little bit backward in going to ask them to pave a sidewalk down there.

**Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce):** Did the hon. Minister say they charged \$700,000 for two streets?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** They charged \$100,000 to close these two streets out here. I know they should not have done that in Owen Sound or Wiarton, but they did it in Toronto.

**Mr. Whicher:** And did the hon. Conservative members from Toronto put up with that kind of nonsense?

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** Mr. Chairman, may I suggest to the hon. Minister that he has guardrails or handrails put up in the two balconies here so that the public coming down into the lower seats have something to hold onto? I have noticed many an elderly individual practically stumble coming down.

And may I ask of the hon. Minister concerning the Dorset forest ranger school, why was it necessary to relocate all electrical outlets after the building had been completed?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Is the hon. member speaking of the old building or the new one?

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, if I may refer the hon. Minister to his own report on page 44 at the top, and the top of 45, some items remain to be done by public works such as relocating—not locating—but

relocating electrical outlets in all bedrooms, tiling of storage room floors, and so on. Surely when you take a building over from a contractor you would have electrical outlets placed in their proper position?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am informed it is because we switched over to hydro power from Delco.

**Mr. Newman:** This is a new building, Mr. Chairman.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, I am afraid the hon. member has caught me out in right field on this one. I will have to do a little checking.

**Mr. Newman:** Right, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. T. L. Wells (Scarborough North):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to get back to the discussion about the front of the buildings here. I notice no one else from Metropolitan Toronto has risen to talk about it, but as a member from Metropolitan Toronto I would like to stress and underline and go a little farther in saying that the front of these buildings are a disgrace, and if it is the city of Toronto's fault, somebody should twist their arm. Perhaps the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman) could go down there and twist their arms, because I think—

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. Wells:**—they are very ready to criticize us and I would hope that even though the hon. Minister of Public Works may have felt he was taken when these roads were closed, I think that we should not joke about this matter, and we should look very seriously at the front of these buildings. It is Centennial year next year, and if you look at the seating plans that sit on our desks and turn them over, you will see the way the front of this building used to look with the flower beds that were equally as famous as the tulip beds around the House of Commons—tulips in the spring, and then the other displays through the summer. If we are going to let the front grounds sit in this deplorable condition through Centennial year, I think it is a real shame. I think that we should go further, and spend a little money to put bronze plaques on each of the statues out there.

Many people from this area, and people from all over Ontario, visit here, and I think we should put brass plaques in front

of each of the statues in Queen's Park for Centennial year, so that people will know when they were put there, who they commemorate, who they are, and so forth.

In this connection I would like to reiterate what I said last year, that I think some group from The Department of Public Works and the city of Toronto should sit down and get a master plan for this area, and part of this plan should include the relocating of the statue of Sir John A. Macdonald, so that people can get around in front of it. It sits out there now, the walks go around it, but the only way you can get out in front to see it, is to stand in the road and take a chance of being run over at 50 or 60 miles an hour by a car coming around Queen's Park crescent.

I hope that something will be done with the front grounds and that the city of Toronto will be jolted a little to get this area in good shape for Centennial year.

Mr. G. Ben (Bracondale): Mr. Chairman, may I have the right to defend the city of Toronto?

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. The member for Kent East.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the hon. member for Scarborough North for bringing up this problem of the park in front of these beautiful buildings. I would like to say that if the hon. Minister of Public Works cannot make a deal with the city of Toronto to improve that sidewalk then I would suggest that he contact the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) and I know that he will do it without too much trouble.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Bracondale.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Chairman, I have to rise to the defence of the city of Toronto.

I never heard such arrant nonsense. Here is a man who lives out in the suburbs, he comes into the city to make his living. He does not pay any taxes here; but the government over there just keeps on taking money from the city, they never give a cent back.

Who made that beautiful University drive coming up here, Mr. Chairman? Who put in all the sunken gardens and the pools and the fountains down there? Was it the government? It was the city of Toronto!

Mr. Chairman, when tourists come up here to take pictures I ask you: Do they take

pictures of the hon. Minister of Public Works? My foot they do! They take pictures of those tulip gardens out there that the city of Toronto puts in.

As for that \$700,000, they have stolen it from the city. We sold for \$48 a foot, land that was a lane, to the Dominion bank, and here they come and they take choice building property, just because they say they are the province of Ontario, and they give a pittance. Then this hon. member gets up here sanctimoniously, after bleeding the poor taxpayers of the city of Toronto white, and he says they charge us \$700,000.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Ben: I think it is an injustice to the poor downtrodden citizens of Toronto, to have this nonsense—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

The member for Yorkview.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, now that the hon. member for Bracondale has launched his civic campaign for next fall I think we ought to come back to the fact that this is the centre of the life of this province, right here in this building. I think that centre ought to have the kind of dignity that the hon. Minister of Mines would like it to have.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): My heart bleeds for the poor downtrodden citizens of Toronto—

Mr. Young: So I think the hon. Minister of Mines ought to appeal to the hon. Minister of Public Works to see that something realistic is done this year in order that the agricultural and horticultural pursuits may start in time, and that the ground out there may be enriched so that in 1967 we may have the kind of display here that has not been seen in front of this building heretofore—the kind of display which will be a credit to this province and to this building. So I would support the hon. member for Scarborough North and I hope he will use his influence on his side of the House to see what he talks about can come to pass. I hope action will be taken in this regard.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Chairman, I have one further point. In regard to the front of the building and the Sir John A. Macdonald monument, apart from the monument for safety's sake alone, I wonder if the hon. Minister could arrange

to make some sort of a bus bay somewhere else for the school buses that come down there. They park and impede the traffic, making it very hazardous to cross the road, and also obscure the view of the Sir John A. Macdonald monument.

It is an extremely dangerous thing. You get about eight buses down there, lined up on the west side of the crescent. Somebody is going to get killed—I am afraid it is going to be me one of these days. Please do something about it, if you can.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Mr. Chairman, I feel that is getting a little out of my field but I will certainly check into the parking situation. I would like to come back to the hon. member for Scarborough West. I think he has some good points. I really do think the government should approach the city with the idea of taking over the whole front lawn. Most people think it belongs to Queen's Park, at any rate. We hesitate to trespass on someone else's property at this point and I do not want you to think that public works have not had a few ideas of how this area should be improved.

We had some plans submitted to us about a year ago on suggestions out there which turned out to be a little heavier suggestions than was felt that we could handle at that time. But we very definitely have been working on it and I think it would be a good idea if we do approach the city. I hope they would be in a receptive mood to let us take over that whole front lawn, and I think we could do justice to it and to our Queen's Park crescent as a whole.

**Mr. Young:** We might erect a statue of the hon. Minister to balance the statue of Sir John A. out front.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Woodbine.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister made reference to comments of the hon. member for Scarborough North. But I judge, and I hope I am right, that he was not paying much attention to them. Because, as I take his statement, he is of the opinion that The Department of Public Works should make an arrangement with the city to take over what is really the front lawn of this building, and I agree with him entirely. I do not think we need to natter away at the city about it. This is our building and I am sure the city would be quite happy to allow The Department of Public Works to take over responsibility for the front approaches.

If that happens, I have a further suggestion I would like to make to the hon. Minister. In fact, I would like this matter pursued if The Department of Public Works does not take over the front approach. I am not quite sure who owns the driveway in front of the building. I suspect it is Ontario government property. Is it? Oh, well, then this relates directly to the Minister.

My observation leads me to the conclusion that an increasing number of people are using that driveway as a sort of minor Highway 401, as a bypass. They go zipping across from the one side of the crescent over to Grosvenor, or whatever the street is over there, at 30 to 40 miles an hour in an area that is essentially a pedestrian area and a parking area. Somebody is going to get killed some time the way some of these drivers go across, especially in the rush hours.

I have no concrete proposal to make to the hon. Minister as to how to control this problem but it would seem to me it is not beyond the ingenuity of the people in his department to institute some sort of barrier system that would permit people to come in to visit the building and park their cars, or buses of children to come in and disembark, and at the same time prevent people from treating it as if it were a throughway. As a matter of fact, they come from both directions. It seems to be an attractive shortcut to some people and they show no respect for persons. I have had them whiz by me when I was trying to walk across there.

One is very unwise if he does not look carefully in both directions before walking across that driveway, and yet it is of such a nature that people are put off their guard. They look on it as a sort of pedestrian mall. There are a great many children from time to time who assemble there, not to speak of the thousands of citizens of this province who come here to protest against the inadequacies of the government in all its operations. But leaving those aside—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please.

**Mr. Bryden:** But leaving those people aside, there are many pedestrians there. I would hope that the department might give some consideration to some method of preventing people from using that driveway as a shortcut.

**Mr. H. S. Racine (Ottawa East):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a word or two about Ottawa. Maybe many hon. members do not know it exists. I have often said that Ottawa

is the forgotten part of the province of Ontario. I would like to find out from the hon. Minister how many different buildings have been rented by the government of the province of Ontario in Ottawa to provide the various services?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am informed that there are 16 different properties of various sizes.

**Mr. Racine:** Mr. Chairman, I have had some calls lately from civil servants in Ottawa, and particularly from some of the employees of the province of Ontario savings bank, who tell me they have a very difficult time trying to contact the various departments of the Ontario government located in Ottawa. And, of course, with 16 different locations, I would imagine it would be a lot of trouble to find out where to go for certain things.

Could the hon. Minister advise the House whether there are some plans in order to have a government building—a province of Ontario government building in Ottawa—in order to house most of the services of this government in Ottawa? I believe that it is something that has been needed for a long time. I do not suggest that it be constructed in 1966 at a time when there is a lot of construction going on, but does the government plan to have a central government building in the city of Ottawa in the near future?

**Mr. Chairman:** I hesitate to interrupt the member, but that would properly come under vote 1811 from the standpoint of the construction of new buildings.

**Mr. Racine:** Pardon me, Mr. Chairman. I think that without going into vote 1811 I should get an answer from the hon. Minister.

In the first place, should there not be some sort of a regrouping of the various government offices in Ottawa without building something new? Would it not be possible to have those facilities located in a central area where people would know where to go, instead of having to go to 16 different locations?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** There is nothing to say that we could not regroup the buildings. But, as the hon. member knows, leases have various times to run—perhaps from a month to five years or so—and we certainly have not entertained the idea, although we can be sold on it as far as the department is concerned that we need a government building. But it has not been the policy of the govern-

ment to erect a government building there and certainly we have had no complaints of people having trouble finding the various offices there.

So to answer the hon. member's question simply, we have not considered it at this point.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, would this be the vote under which the telephone system of the province might come?

**Mr. Chairman:** We have a different vote for that this time—vote 1804.

Vote 1802 agreed to.

On vote 1803:

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, under this vote last year, I brought it to the attention of the hon. Minister that this building should be given a cleaning, a sand blasting, to take off the grime and dirt that has collected over 100 years and get it ready for our centennial year. The hon. Minister frowned on the suggestion last year. I wonder if he has reconsidered his decision?

Another question I would like to ask the hon. Minister is: Does the department make any repairs to buildings that it leases, and if so, how much compensation does it get when the lease time is up?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** That question cannot be answered by just a yes or a no. Actually, if we are leasing a building, working out a lease for the first time, it is usually taken into consideration whether we have to do the partitioning or the changes, or whether these will be done by whoever we lease from. Of course, this affects the rent one way or another. I cannot be specific as the years go on, but I have enough faith in my property men that they will try to work out a deal that is right for the government and try to get the owner to do that renovating. This is not always possible.

As far as the old building here is concerned, I think that I mentioned last year that with the ivy and that type of thing growing around it, it is our opinion in the department that this is not the thing to do.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister if he is considering putting in that air conditioner in the province of Ontario savings office that we talked about for six years, back in Windsor?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** As far as I am concerned, it is in, but the hon. member is from Windsor, so I am informed—

**Mr. Newman:** It is not in at all and they certainly would appreciate it down there. They have asked for it—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The hon. member says that it is not in?

**Mr. Newman:** No, it is not, Mr. Chairman.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am torn between two fires here. I am informed that it is in and the hon. member informs he that it is not in—

**Mr. Newman:** If it is in, it went in last night.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** It was about four years ago that I—

**Mr. Newman:** Not at all, Mr. Chairman. I happen to do business at that office and one of the complaints that they always have in the summer is that there is no way of getting a breeze in the offices whatsoever, without opening the back door—

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, the employees there would certainly appreciate it if the hon. Minister would finally put that air conditioner into the building.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the hon. Minister if the province of Ontario savings office on University avenue is owned by the department? Do they look after that particular building?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes, we own that building.

**Mr. Whicher:** Is the hon. Minister proud of it?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** It is our building.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, the point is that here in the city of Toronto, particularly, all of the banks and savings offices are completely up to date and modern. I would say that this is probably the worst-looking savings office in the city of Toronto and it is owned by the province of Ontario. I suggest that something should be done about it. It is a disgrace to the province.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I have not visited that particular Ontario savings bank, but we have been leaning on the fact that we might be vacating that property down there in time. But that is no excuse to let the bank—

**Mr. Whicher:** The hon. Minister ought to take a look at it when he is driven by there every day.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** As a matter of fact, I was complaining to my own people the other day for not painting it. We paint things 40 times over up here, but we have not got around to painting that building. I have not been without a little bit of observation as far as that building is concerned.

**Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale):** Mr. Chairman, I am curious to find out from the hon. Minister what is spent in certain offices here in this building. For example, in the Cabinet waiting room. I have never had the pleasure of being there, but I have been told that it resembles a modern Turkish harem with the expense and the spread that they are given. I would not know what a Turkish harem looks like, but I understand that a great deal of money has been spent on it. While we are on the subject, I would like to get some idea of the cost, for example, of the fancy furnishings and particularly the rug in the Provincial Secretary's office. Could the hon. Minister give me an answer to that? I would like to make a series of remarks after I have heard the answer.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I cannot be specific as to the exact amount of money involved in the items that the hon. member mentioned, but we try to keep things on a comparable basis around here. I do not think that there is anything too extravagant; I think we try to have things in keeping with the dignity of Ministers' offices or the Prime Minister's offices, whatever they might be. I really have not looked at the room down there too much, but the one time I did go through it I thought it looked very modest.

**An hon. member:** The Liberal offices are pretty good.

**Mr. Trotter:** This was one thing I would like to find out about, because in the estimates we get the overall figure of \$3,355,000. We assume that most of this money is spent in the general area of these buildings, yet I think we should have some idea of a breakdown of how the funds are spent. I do not want to seem too tight in trying to keep our building alone or the offices of our prominent men, such as men in the Cabinet, too shabby. I realize they have some of the top jobs in the province, but I do feel that in certain instances—and this was brought back to me by people of the general public who have been there—they are getting pretty extravagant. Some people have occasion to call on the Ministers, particularly those people who are in delegations. They are not wealthy people; they

are of ordinary income, and when they come to these fancy offices some of them are really amazed and appalled at what they believe is very extravagant. I do not know if you are being extravagant, but I think the hon. Minister should give us some type of answer, because those particular items were mentioned to me. Could the hon. Minister give me any type of breakdown?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I think the hon. member for Parkdale was referring to this as just being for the Parliament buildings themselves.

**Mr. Trotter:** Well, I mentioned the—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** All I want to do is just point out to the hon. member that this includes purchase and repair of furniture; furnishings and equipment required in the Parliament buildings—the legislative chamber, caucus rooms, members' rooms, judges' chambers, courtrooms and Osgoode Hall. So it covers considerably more than this building.

**Mr. Whicher:** What do we give Osgoode Hall?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I could give that information but it is rather—

**Mr. Trotter:** I was asking of the Provincial Secretary's office on one particular item I was interested in and that was the cost of the broadloom; and the other item I was asking about was the waiting room just outside—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The hon. member picks out one particular area. There was quite a bit of work done in several offices in connection with this waiting room. We do not break our accounts down into individual rooms on that type of thing. As far as the Provincial Secretary's office is concerned, here again we redid the whole north wing and I do not think we can break this down into individual offices for the hon. member; I know I have not the information here.

**Mr. Trotter:** Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if the hon. Minister would take this as notice. I will ask for three things. I would like to know the cost of furnishing, including the broadloom of the Cabinet waiting room; the cost of furnishing including the broadloom of the Provincial Secretary's office, and I would like to know the cost of furnishing the office of the Clerk of the assembly.

If my hon. friends wish me to ask, I would add on to that what would be the cost of furnishing the office of the leader of the Opposition. Add that on to make it complete.

**Mr. Whicher:** We have no rug to sweep anything under.

**Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary):** Mr. Chairman, I extend an invitation here and now to the hon. member for Parkdale, to come up to the office of the Provincial Secretary and view for himself.

**Mr. Trotter:** Mr. Chairman, when we win the next election, we will move right in.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order!

**Mr. Trotter:** Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if the hon. Minister could give me some idea of how many designers were involved in the change that has taken place in the building here? Is it one man or one firm that plans the design of the changes or would it be a number of them?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** We do that entirely with our own staff.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Mr. Chairman, I was very interested in the changes that have been taking place in the legislative library. Now these were scheduled, I understand, to be completed last November and we were looking forward to being able to use the new facilities this session.

It is not that they are used extensively by all hon. members or even by myself, but when I do go over there I am very struck by the fact that the librarians have been put to a great deal of trouble in moving the books into the law library for those of our hon. colleagues who make use of them. These will have to be moved out again, there has been a tremendous amount of confusion and extra work. We expected it to be completed in November and I was just wondering why the hon. Minister's planning was so out of kilter on this particular project.

**Mr. Whicher:** He is only six months out of date, that is not bad.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I understand it has been the purchase of a rug or carpeting for the floor that has held this up and I understand it is going in today or tomorrow or something like that, within a day or two.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, it may have been the rug, but certainly when this session began there was no shelving, there was not anything done at all. There were just the bare rooms there cluttered up with saw horses.

**Mr. Whicher:** The hon. Minister should have taken the hon. Provincial Secretary's rug.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I realize it has been very inconvenient to many people but it is not always easy to get all these things done at once. I was assured this morning that the rug was going in and things would move ahead very quickly now. I have not been in there lately myself to see what it is about.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity of again placing on the record of this House my commendations to the hon. Minister and to the department for the absolutely outstanding and superb job they have done in looking after the north wing. They took a 60-year-old building that ordinarily in other places would have been condemned and destroyed, they took its shell and have turned it into one of the most modern, functional set of offices in this whole city.

I invite the hon. member for Parkdale not only to visit the offices of the Minister but to take a look at the whole north wing. I extended the invitation before—he did not take advantage of it—to see the way that they took this 60-year-old building and made it in fact ten years ahead of most of the office buildings downtown, Mr. Chairman. We have even gone so far as to save time; we have our own little tea and coffee break for the staff.

As to the library, I can assure hon. members that I sympathize with the librarian for what she has had to put up with. Her consolation is this, that it is hoped she will end up with one of the finest legislative libraries in Canada.

Having said these nice things, I hope that the hon. Minister will send somebody over; forget about the rug on the floor, I have been waiting for my walls to be painted for six months now.

**Mr. Trotter:** Mr. Chairman, I am not only interested in what the hon. Minister's rug is like, I am also interested in what has been swept under it.

While we are on this subject—I wonder

if the hon. Minister would also take as notice, I am asking this question—what proportion of the \$3,355,000 is spent on Queen's Park? I know the courts are involved to some extent, but what proportion is spent on this building?

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, just before that is carried I was interested in the hon. Provincial Secretary's comments about the north wing and how it is going to be a model of modern efficiency. I do not know whether he ever visits the stacks of the library. You have to crouch down to walk in there, there are incandescent bulbs that were put in there about 1910 that are still burning, those of them that are in operation. I would submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that if someone goes into the stacks without due care they are going to break one of those bulbs with their head and the government is going to be liable for some damages.

The place is simply not properly designed at all. It could very well be that from the carpet that was purchased for the Provincial Secretary's office there will be a little bit left over that is going to go into the library, I do not know about that. The fact is that it is at least six months behind its schedule. The hon. Minister was priding himself on the effective planning that has been going on in his department. I think it is really very ineffective indeed as far as that part of the work is concerned.

We were talking about the Parliament buildings themselves and about the Hepburn block, the Frost block—and perhaps this is called the Mowat block—but Mr. Whitney's memorial, the East block, is one that is going to be a very poor sister indeed unless some plans are made to improve it.

We go over there visiting the various offices from time to time, and although the cleaning staff does an excellent job I am sure, it does give the impression of a third-rate office building at times. I wonder if there is any plan to improve those facilities?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** As I mentioned earlier this afternoon, we were going to consolidate the three departments in there and naturally I imagine there will be some changes made when we are able to move a few people out into the new Hepburn block—I forget what we call it.

**Mr. Nixon:** Health would want to move into that, would they?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** No doubt there will be changes.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, we heard the comments of the hon. Provincial Secretary on behalf of the Cabinet with respect to the changes made in the building. I would like to make a few comments on behalf of the lowly backbenchers who are part of this system of government, even though one would hardly notice it from time to time. I want particularly to speak on behalf of the government backbenchers who are either afraid—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bryden:** —who are either afraid or unable to speak for themselves. I can remember when they used to be jammed into two large rooms with a couple of small tables and three or four telephones for the lot of them. At that time I referred to them as a pusillanimous bunch and they still are in my opinion. The improvements that have been made in the facilities of private members have been made as a result of pressure from the Opposition, certainly not any noticeable pressure from the government backbenchers. I do not want to seem ungracious. I wish to state, Mr. Chairman, that in the past few years the hon. Minister and his department have vastly improved the facilities of the private members in this building. I am not going to make any comment with regard to the facilities now provided to the New Democratic Party. We have some minor complaints we will continue to take up with the department, but I am not raising any major issue about them.

I would, however, like to call attention to the fact that any Minister who is not located in this building or in the Whitney building has a swanky office in this building as well as an even swankier office somewhere else around town. I am not complaining about that, but private members are crammed like a bunch of kindergarten children behind rows of miserable little desks in huge rooms. I think, as far as the government members' quarters are concerned, they have put in some six to eight foot partitions which really serve no purpose at all. They do not cut out sound. They may give an illusion of privacy without actually providing it. There seems to be a real rabbit warren in there.

I do not spend a great deal of time in those offices but I pass them by from time to time. They seem to have set up a system of rabbit warrens—maybe that is their assessment of their own backbenchers, I do not know. But I am suggesting to the government and to the department, Mr. Chair-

man, that this Legislature has now grown up. We meet five or six months in the year. It is not a great many years ago that the Parliament of Canada met only five or six months in the year. Yet during that period members of Parliament in Ottawa always had a setup, whether they either had private offices or office arrangements where two shared a fairly large office. This arrangement continues.

I am suggesting to the government that it should think in terms of similar arrangements for private members in this building for the years ahead. They should think in terms not of putting a large number of members in a large room but of providing a reasonable degree of privacy for them—not more than two members to an office with reasonably-sized desks where they can have an adequate working surface, adequate floor space and also adequate filing space. This seems to me to be only reasonable, if private members are to be given any sort of status or dignity in the housekeeping arrangements made around here.

If, in order to provide that amount of space, it is necessary to move out the department that continues to have this building as its headquarters, I suggest to the hon. Minister that the departments should be moved out. I think this building should be treated as a legislative centre only. It should be available for the use of members and for services directly related to the operation of this Legislature.

I have in mind particularly the office of the Clerk of the legislative assembly, and the legislative counsel.

I will raise this in another context, but I believe also that the provincial auditor, who is a servant of the Legislature, should, if possible, be accommodated in this building. Outside of that, government departments, that is the administration, should be moved out into the new quarters that are becoming available and this building should be turned entirely into a building for members and for services to members and this assembly.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Mr. Chairman, I would say to the hon. member for Woodbine that while I am not one who ever takes credit for doing anything—I do not think anyone can ever accuse me of that—but about eight years ago, when I became Minister of this department, I dedicated myself to the private member and determined that he was going to have some decent surroundings—

**Mr. Bryden:** I give you credit for this.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** You will give me credit. I thought you were taking all the credit a few minutes ago. At least that was the impression I got. One of the few things I will take credit for is the renovation of this building and looking after the private member's interest. I was here 15 years ago and I know how much space was available at that time. Here again, he is referring to Ottawa and I am not going to Ottawa for my direction in anything. Nothing that I am going to get my direction from is in Ottawa; they are coming here to get direction from us on many occasions.

Certainly, I have heard no hue and cry, except from maybe one or two who would like private offices or even shared offices. I have great reservation about these offices back in the corner and I think it is better that four or five members be together. Nothing stands still. I imagine there will be other departments moving out of here; maybe we will be able to get more room in time. I just take a little exception to hearing my speech being given over here as being a concrete fact with everything new.

**Mr. Bryden:** It is a pity the hon. Minister would not listen to everything that is said. I think I made it abundantly clear when I started my remarks that I gave him full credit for having made a tremendous improvement in the facilities available to private members. If there is any doubt about it I would like to—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** You did preface it by saying, "with continued prodding, the Minister of Public Works has done this." I remember very well you saying that, so that was what brought my—

**Mr. Bryden:** No, I—well, we can find the record. I do not think I said that. If I did, Mr. Chairman, I would be happy to withdraw it.

I will say to the hon. Minister that he has made a tremendous improvement in the facilities for private members. I did say that his hon. colleagues on his back benches who march into the House so faithfully when the bells ring, to stand up and vote for the government, in my opinion can claim little credit for having agitated for these improvements. I think the agitation came entirely from this side of the House. However, I do not wish at all to take anything away from the hon. Minister. I want to make it quite clear that I think he has made tremendous strides.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister, however, that he should not be quite so touchy

on the matter. Nobody has ever suggested to him that he should take direction from Ottawa. But where Ottawa has some good ideas, I think he should be a big enough man to get good ideas from them. One good idea they have relates to the office accommodation they provided to private members from time immemorial.

Our Legislature, not many years ago, used to meet for about a month in a year, and when it met for that short time, I suppose only limited facilities were necessary for the members. But we are long past that stage now. We are meeting about as long as the Parliament of Canada did 20 years ago, and I think the hon. Minister could very well get some suggestions from down there, as well as from other places, as to the kind of accommodation that should be provided to private members.

I heard one of the backbenchers over here talk about Washington. I would hesitate to talk about Washington, because the comparison would make us look so cheap, or even any of the major state Legislatures in the United States. The kind of facilities they provide to their representatives and senators simply make ours pale into insignificance. However, I am not asking for that sort of thing. I am just asking for what seems to me to be something that is entirely reasonable.

Vote 1803 agreed to.

On vote 1804:

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister, this is the vote on telephone communication services. What progress has the hon. Minister made to provide all of the members of this Legislature with free telephone service to their own constituencies dealing with government business?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, strangely enough for the hon. member for Bruce, I was attempting to make progress and we were making progress. In fact I think some of you got notice that calls were going to be changed, but Bell Telephone made a little mistake in their calculations and so we have had to hold off for a while. But I am hoping we will come back with something that will provide some of that extended service.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, does the hon. Minister consider it fair that some hon. members of this Legislature, the vast majority, get free telephone service and the others have to pay for it? Is this a fair way of doing business?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** That is the reason I have been dealing with the Bell Telephone, trying to make it fair.

**Mr. Whicher:** But in the meantime, why do you not pay the bills of those who cannot receive this—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I have no authority to do that.

**Mr. Whicher:** Why do you not ask for the authority? You just said a minute ago how you had stood up for the back benchers and got them offices and so forth. Why do you not stand up once more and suggest that if it is fair for one to get free telephone service, that the others should get it? Is there any answer to that?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I thought I had given you the answer, that I have been dealing with—

**Mr. Whicher:** The only answer is, you are a failure.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, okay then, that is the answer.

Vote 1804 agreed to.

On vote 1805:

**Mr. Trotter:** Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if the hon. Minister could tell us why there seems to be a great increase in the amount of this vote? I believe last year they spent a little over \$3 million on this vote—\$3,172,000, something in that range. Now it has gone up to \$4,150,000, nearly \$1 million more if I interpret the public accounts correctly. It seems to be a tremendous increase for leased premises. In the public accounts ending March 31, 1965, I understand it is \$3,172,000. It is on vote 1805.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The answer is fairly simple actually. It is just the fact that we are leasing many more properties than we were a year or a year and a half ago, and many of these properties are ones that we had not been informed of at the time in order to get them into our estimates. As you know, our estimates are often arrived at—our original estimates—I do not think I am telling any tales out of school—but we usually have to have them in by about September or October at the latest and there can be many changes between then and March or April of the year later.

If you would like I could give you a list of some of the properties that have

been part of the reason for increasing this vote to a great extent.

There is agriculture at 20 Eglinton; economics and development at 161 Osler avenue; education at Gerwa drive, Don Mills; education at 44 Eglinton; labour at 74 Victoria; tourism and information at Prince Andrew place, Don Mills; tourism and information at 185 Bloor street; transport at 2300 Lawrence avenue; welfare, 151 Bloor; treasury at 88 University.

So this list amounts to \$484,000 of increase for the year.

**Mr. Trotter:** Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if the hon. Minister could give us some idea of what the policy of the government is when they decide to lease? I would like to know if the hon. Minister of Public Works decides what will be leased, the Minister of a particular department or is it the Cabinet that will decide what to lease? Also, in discussing this, I would like to know whether or not the government or in this case it may be the hon. Minister's department, looks over the situation to see whether it is going to buy or lease. Do they shop around to buy first?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Actually the operation is very simple. If a department decides they need extra space they approach the Treasury board to suggest that. If it is approved our people are allowed to go out and look for space that is suitable. Usually they bring the occupying department to have a look at it. They do not throw any property that comes in their mind at them, they usually let the occupying department give their approval. But as I mentioned in the House this afternoon, I am not sure whether you were in at the time or not, but I mentioned we are changing this policy a little bit, particularly in the outlying areas where we will advertise that we are interested in space and let that space that is available come forward.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, could I ask the hon. Minister, through you, if the premises 102 Bloor street west—the Ontario institute for studies and education—are leased premises?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Where was that?

**Mr. Young:** The address is 102 Bloor street west, the Ontario institute for studies and education.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** That name does not ring a bell at all. What department is in there?

**Mr. Young:** The Ontario institute for studies and education. I suppose it is The Department of Education, but it is leased, I suppose, through The Department of Public Works.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I understand it is not public works.

**Mr. R. Smith (Nipissing):** During the hon. Minister's opening remarks, sir, he referred to the fact that he was going to call tenders for leasing of buildings or properties. In North Bay The Department of Education set up a regional office almost a year ago now, or nine months ago, and I think I have asked the hon. Minister about this before. They are in very small and cramped quarters and their working conditions, to say the least, are rather poor. The department was dealing with one individual, and the different offices got notice in November that they were to move into this one building in December, but all of a sudden the whole thing was cancelled and they have not moved at all. They are still working under the very poor conditions.

I wonder if the hon. Minister would comment on this and tell us if he is going to put the office space out for lease, as he has indicated could happen?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I understand, my public works people have informed me, that they are going into this property that you are mentioning—that was improved—that they thought was to be occupied by education. I understand they are going to move into it. I think it is called the Buchene property, they are taking that. I do not know whether they are ready to move in, but the negotiations have all been completed there.

**Mr. Smith:** The Department of Education is going to move in there?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The Department of Education is going in there.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, if I may ask of the hon. Minister: Does he rent out some properties that he leased originally from private individuals, because I notice that in his book he has under the amount of revenue collected a little over \$1.25 million in rentals as revenue, so I would assume that that would come from some of these rentals.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I would think that basically they would, with exceptions, all be our own buildings. There might be an exception to that, but they are basically our own buildings.

For instance, 801 Bay street—where the hon. Minister of Municipal affairs (Mr. Spooner) is located—when we bought that building there were some people that had leases there and they have continued on. It is a very high-priced property and we would much rather receive rent than put some office buildings in there. That is a fair example—

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, one quarter or one third of the amount of money that the hon. Minister spends on leases and collects again in rentals certainly shows an unequal proportion of rental properties to properties from which rent is collected. May I ask the hon. Minister: When the department decides they should construct a public building in a community, at what stage of rental charges do they decide they are going to put in a provincial public building?

In my own community there are offices scattered over twelve different locations and had the buildings been built eight or nine years ago when this government said it was going to put up the building it could have been built for less than one-half of what it will cost today—not saying that it is going to be built today, because it is not even included in the blue book any longer after having been promised even by the hon. Minister himself.

I would like to ask of the hon. Minister of Public Works when they decide they are going to put a public building in a community.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would suggest to the Minister that this question would properly come under vote 1811; and to the member that we would like to stay with the leased premises under this vote.

**Mr. Newman:** All right, then. May I ask the hon. Minister—rather than supply the information for me now, he can supply it later—what leases he has in the city of Windsor, and the amount of annual rentals paid by the various departments?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** If the hon. member would not mind me taking that as notice, I will get that information for him—

**Mr. Newman:** I said that I did not want the answer now; the hon Minister can give it to me later.

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, could the hon. Minister inform us what was the total cost of the renovations on the OMSIP building, and are sauna baths and other luxury appointments, including the penthouse, being used?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I really do not know anything about sauna baths. I realize that there was one provided up there, but I have not used it.

Renovations and alterations at 135 St. Clair avenue west cost as follows: labour \$39,000; materials \$7,400; furniture and furnishings \$162,000; the total of \$229,000 includes our ten per cent public works overhead.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, I asked the hon. Minister a question regarding property on Bloor street which is being rented for some purpose by this government, and I am puzzled by the general policy of rentals. Does this mean that The Department of Education rents buildings directly, and other departments the same way? I had the impression that all rentals of this kind were channelled through The Department of Public Works.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** They are, to the best of my knowledge. There are some leases by other departments, but in this case I understand that it is a different organization than The Department of Education at 102 Bloor street.

**Mr. Smith:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister would outline how they are going to decide where they are going to tender for leases and where not, and is it going to be the policy outside of Metropolitan Toronto to tender for all future requirements?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I might mention to the hon. member for Nipissing that this is something that we are trying out to see how well it works. I can picture it working well. I do not like to single out Toronto as an exception, but I certainly think that it has worked well away from this general area or the heavily built areas.

**Mr. Smith:** Yes, Mr. Chairman. It would certainly work better than the present arrangement that the hon. Minister is using in the Nipissing area.

**Mr. Racine:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister the same type of question as was asked by my friend, the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville. Could the hon. Minister supply me with the list of buildings leased by the government in the city of Ottawa? I would like to find out the addresses, the area covered and the amounts of rents paid. Of course, the owner's name would be important.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I do not know what the hon. member means by the area covered,

but we can certainly give him the departments and the addresses.

**Mr. H. Worton (Wellington South):** Mr. Chairman, in last year's estimates there was an allocation of \$25,000 for grants for the construction of new jails. This year it has gone up to \$250,000. Could the hon. Minister tell me how this is allocated?

**Mr. Chairman:** I suggest that this would not come under repairs; there is a separate grant vote here.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I can give the hon. member that reply now. We look to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions for guidance as far as this vote is concerned. We have had it open for \$25,000 for the past three or four years and there has not been much use of it. But with the prospective regional jails or detention centres, I think they are calling them, we put \$250,000 in this vote at the request of The Department of Reform Institutions.

**Mr. Chairman:** Under that, it would come under 1807, if the member wants to pursue it.

**Mr. Trotter:** Mr. Chairman, has the result of the building of the complex along Wellesley between here and Bay street meant that a lot of the property that is now leased in this area will be given up and the offices moved into the complex?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** This was certainly our intention when we started to build the complex. Sixty-seven College street—I think the hon. member is familiar with that building—will be one of the first buildings given up. The departments I mentioned this afternoon—health and public welfare—are scattered. Any of the leases they have within the city of Toronto will certainly be brought into the Queen's Park area and the Departments of Lands and Forests, and Mines and Agriculture. Any leases they have within the city of Toronto will be terminated, so that they will come back into the Whitney block.

**Mr. Trotter:** I know, Mr. Chairman, that some firms find it good business instead of buying property to rent it. I doubt if that argument would hold good for the government, because it is in business for such a long term that it should be far cheaper to buy and own property—especially as the value of property seems to go up, and as a result leasing seems to be an uneconomic thing for the government to do.

To give three examples, I wonder if the hon. Minister could give me some idea of what these items cover. The government pays Sussman Realty Corporation \$106,500—I presume per year—that is in the 1965 estimates. Another one is that we pay 500 University Avenue Limited \$133,000. Again I am presuming this is for a year. One more that seems pretty high is Remington Rand Limited, \$50,000. I do not know exactly what they cover. I would like to know if this has been going on for a number of years, and how long are leases like that apt to last? There again is nearly \$300,000 a year here, and it seems expensive.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I cannot be too specific as far as those particular leases are concerned, but our property branch has been studying the leases with a view to renewing them or taking out the leases with the idea of planning ahead, so that those that will be coming into our new complex will terminate at that particular time. I quite agree with the hon. member that some of this property is very expensive, but I think some of the economists will argue with you that maybe it is a little cheaper to rent than it is to build at today's prices. These things fluctuate over the years; they do not remain constant by any means.

**Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question in regard to the TTC underpass. Is there a lease arrangement made with the Toronto transportation commission in this regard?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Is the hon. member speaking of down at the corner or under the buildings?

**Mr. Paterson:** At the corner of College and under the buildings. Basically, I want to know why this was not opened this winter. The nice weather is here and we do not need it now. But what are the arrangements going to be with that underpass?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Is the hon. member speaking of the tunnel that hooks into the new Frost building?

**Mr. Paterson:** That is correct.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes, well, this building has not been completed yet. As soon as the building is opened, I imagine this will be opened, and I am given to understand you will be able to travel underground through

the Treasury building and our east block and the new buildings.

**Mr. Bryden:** Do you have a streetcar running down there?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** We have one down far enough, if you get there. Does that answer the question of the hon. member for Essex South?

**Mr. Paterson:** Have there been any lease arrangements made with the Toronto transportation commission for the privilege of doing this?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I think the corner property the hon. member is speaking of is owned by us and there is no lease.

Vote 1805 agreed to.

Vote 1806 agreed to.

On vote 1807:

**Mr. Spence:** The department under vote 1807 is asking for \$250,000 for a unified centennial exhibit in the Ontario government building at the Canadian national exhibition. The estimate book came out in January. A great deal of preparation no doubt was put into this book before it was actually printed. It is safe to assume that the government knew in November or December last that it was not going to try to finish this centennial project at Don Mills in 1967, instead of putting some exhibits in the Canadian national exhibition building in 1967 on a makeshift basis. Yet the hon. Minister of Tourism and Information (Mr. Auld) did not get around to announcing this publicly until March 15 of this year. I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Public Works when did he find out about the plans to put the centennial exhibit in the Canadian national exhibition building?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Really, I cannot tell the hon. member. It was all worked out about the same time when we began to realize that it was impossible to complete the centennial project on time. Several of these artifacts, or whatever they call them, that are going into the exhibition were being lined up for 1967. They thought this was an ideal place to show some of them. It was an area where the centennial people might receive some education themselves in the running of some of these affairs. As far as the date is concerned, I cannot enlighten the hon. member on that at all, but it was about the same time.

**Mr. Chairman:** Did the member for Wellington South want to pursue something here?

**Mr. Worton:** As I understood from the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, Mr. Chairman, they were proceeding with two or three of these regional detention centres. I am suggesting that the quarter of a million dollars set up in this year's estimates—is this a serious effort to undertake to replace these jails? This is what I would like to know.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes, it is a serious effort. I think there are three being lined up, but the hon. member must remember we are now one month old in this year's estimates, or almost, and there is no sign of any building. Until they get shovels in the ground we think that this will be quite sufficient.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, just to continue with a question or two about the centennial exhibit. Whether or not this is the correct place you might advise me, but when did the hon. Minister, who is responsible for the construction of the centennial project, himself learn that it would not be ready for the centennial year—and that this alternative would have to be proceeded with?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I do not like to say I told them so but I warned them in 1962 that we were already late. Certainly around January 1. Things have changed a great deal in the construction industry within the last three or four months. The construction people tell me it is amazing the changes that have taken place as far as productivity is concerned and availability of goods. A \$5-million building that they used to be able to build in 15 months they will not promise you under 22 months today. It is the same as it progressively goes higher. No construction company will promise you a building in at least half again as long a time as they would a year ago.

It was right within January and February when the construction people warned us that it was serious as far as getting any of these buildings done in the 18- to 20-month period that we had grown used to. So it was a thing that came on everybody and I think you will find that most provinces are in the same box as we are as far as getting their centennial project finished.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, I think there is going to be a considerable amount of discussion for the next year and a half about this matter and a good many people are

going to be particularly interested in who is responsible for the lack of planning that has resulted in what is going to happen next year.

Now, I am interested in hearing the hon. Minister say that he had given some warning in 1962 that this might occur. In fact, whose responsibility is it that it is late? Surely the decision would be made by the government that this building would be constructed and it would be the hon. Minister of Public Works who would have the responsibility of meeting a deadline placed on it by the government. Is that not so?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, I would not like to say so, anyway.

**Mr. Nixon:** I am hoping the hon. Minister will say something else. I want to know who is responsible.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** No. Actually we did not get word from the government at Ottawa that they would contribute towards—

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. Minister cannot blame them.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am not blaming them—

**Mr. Bryden:** Who is responsible?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am not blaming them. I am just talking about the centennial project. They promised to pay, I think it was \$2.5 million, towards it—

**Mr. Nixon:** Out of \$21 million? \$2.5 million out of \$21 million?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes, but the progress on this centennial project started out as a modest building and it is going to be one of the most wonderful things this province has ever known by the time we complete it. As far as any worrying whether it is going to be open July 1, 1967, I think that is the least of our worries. As long as we have a good project that commemorates our centennial year, I do not think we should care when it opens. I think we have enough centennial projects—at least I have enough to go to in 1967. I doubt if I would have time to come down to this one, anyway. I think it is nice that we will be able to watch the progress of this building and in 1969 be able to remember our centennial year again by having the finest museum of —I forget what it is called—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Nixon:** Just before we leave that, I asked the hon. Minister whether or not he was responsible and he said that he certainly did not want to say that he was, and that is very understandable. I would like to know who he deals with at the top level. Is it in fact the hon. Minister of Tourism and Information, or the vice-chairman of the board that will be operating this, the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis)? Both of them are intimately involved. Is there a Cabinet committee dealing with this?

The responsibility for the lateness of a \$21 million project I suppose lies with the government, and that may be where it will have to lie. But you are the Minister of Public Works, and you have disclaimed responsibility. Who, then, should we blame?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I have been trying to explain that I do not think anyone should be to blame, because—the word circumstances is used back here—

**Mr. Bryden:** It is just a typical Tory mess.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** —and as I say, what started out to be a very modest centennial project, has developed into something—

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, who got immodest about it?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** —fairly substantial, and when we started out I do not think there was any plan as to what the centennial project was to be. You just do not decide to build—it is all right to have a centennial project, but somebody makes up their mind what it will be and the decision is made—

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, why does somebody not—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please. The Minister has the floor, please.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The decision is made to build it. I have not got the dates here, although I think I can give you—possibly you might be interested in some of the material on this.

The project was announced on October 31, 1964. Well, I could go through this, but I hate to take up the time of the House on it—

**Mr. Whicher:** We would like to know who is to blame.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** My shoulders are broad and if I am to blame for this centennial project, I welcome it.

**Mr. Nixon:** Yes, but the first discussions you say took place in 1964, and yet in 1962 you told the government that they were pretty late, as far as their planning was concerned. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have the greatest respect for the hon. Minister, and I know that this will continue, but the point is that in his introductory speech, he said that the big change he is proudest of is that his department works after careful planning.

Now this centennial project, as he knows, started off as a \$5 million project, and is already two years late, as far as the information we have is concerned. It has escalated into a \$21 million project and I understand that there are very serious changes and cuts being imposed by the Cabinet on the project at the present time. Whether that is true or not, these are the stories that are going around about the centennial project. It is going to be late. The government has already justified this as best they can, by saying it will be an excellent museum. I trust that it will be an excellent one that we will be proud of. But it will not be a centennial project, and I would say that the biggest fault here is the lack of planning.

The fact is that it has changed from a \$5 million enterprise into a \$21 million one, as a minimum, and we still apparently do not know exactly what it is going to be, since the changes continue. Now is there any way to justify this, with the hon. Minister's basic proposition that he operates a department that is based on careful planning?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** When did you last stop beating your wife, I suppose, in other words. Well, I do not have the dates when the decisions were being made, but I do know that the decision was made—or at least the announcement was made regarding this—on August 31. Now I think plans had been going on, or various people were deciding what the centennial project should be, before this. You do not just go out and announce something today and decide the next day what you are going to build.

The announcement was made on August 31, 1964 and on December 21, 1964, Moriyama, the architect, was given the initial requirements. He planned the building in 15 months. It should have taken 30 or 35 months—he could conceivably have taken that long. Moriyama has done a tremendous job on this building.

Now anything that I have here is just personal to my own department. There is no point in making any mention of them here,

but it was on August 31, 1964, when this project was announced—no architect's plans at that time—and on February 23, 1966, which is only about a year-and-a-half later, the low tender is Pigott Construction; and they are awarded that contract. So I think you should be complimenting the department for doing work in 15 months that should have taken 30 months. I know right well, and I will make the suggestion, that when we celebrate our 150th or 200th, we should start ten years instead of five years ahead.

**Mr. Whicher:** Was that the date you told all the municipalities to make sure to have all their projects ready, or else they would not qualify for a grant?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I used to be able to remember dates 30 years ago, but I am having a little difficulty now.

**Mr. Trotter:** So we notice.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** But I think one point that should be made, as far as that centennial project is concerned, is that most projects of this type, museums, or similar buildings, are costing \$45 to \$60 per square foot, and our own centennial project is going to cost about \$38.60 per square foot.

**Mr. Chairman:** In fairness to the Minister, I might point out to the members of the House, the item before us under 1807, section number one, is the Ontario centennial exhibit at the Canadian national exhibition.

The member for Yorkview, please.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, just one small question. This is the matter of the grants towards the cost of construction of new jails. Would this only apply to the new detention centres? This would have nothing to do with the other construction going on at Guelph and Mimico and others?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** No, not at Guelph. But I think the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions is hoping that the detention centres do become the type of centre they want. I think in this vote about seven or eight years ago, the Don jail was given about \$1 million out of this vote and the jail at Lambton and similar types. There are other types that it is available for, but this particular \$250,000 is expected to go towards these detention centres.

**Mr. Young:** Then the other projects that are listed in the blue book, would come under another vote or another department?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes.

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, under vote 1807, section five, could the hon. Minister explain the policy in regard to these remedial works?

The reason why I raise this question is that I represent an area that lies outside the boundaries of the conservation authority that normally looks after erosion problems, as does much of the shoreline of Lake Erie. I just wonder how a member or a municipality goes about arranging for the department to subsidize some of these types of remedial work?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I understand that the hon. member is talking about the shorelines of the lake?

**Mr. Paterson:** In one sense, and erosion of some of our streams—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes, well certainly we have not undertaken any work as far as lakes are concerned, but this appropriation provides financial aid to municipalities for construction of remedial works to prevent or alleviate flooding of private or public properties. This includes the straightening of river beds, cleaning out of accumulated brush and weeds, deepening and widening of water courses, the construction of relief channels—so that flood waters can pass without causing damage to property by erosion or silting—shore protection work, such as sea walls and groynes for building up beaches to protect agricultural lands; and steel and wood piling for shore protection along rivers and streams, to provide protection for low-lying agricultural lands. The amount of the grant depends on the funds available each year for such works. In case of extreme hardship or disaster caused by hurricane or flood, the province has compensated municipalities and persons for damage suffered.

Certainly we will look into anything that is asked of this department. Some of the drainage comes under The Department of Municipal Affairs, and it is generally easily determined on the site, as to whether it qualifies or not.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is vote 1807 carried?

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, I have a question to ask of the hon. Minister. In 1965, according to the public accounts, the department asked for \$20,000 for dredging the Muskoka lakes. Not a penny of this money was spent.

Now, sir, could the hon. Minister explain

the dredging item? Is dredging being considered in the Muskoka lakes? Then in 1965 and 1966, the hon. Minister asked for another \$20,000. Could the hon. Minister inform us if this money is spent; if they spent any of the money last year? According to your estimates, this year you are asking \$10,000. Can the hon. Minister assure the House that this money will be spent?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Actually, the reason for the drop in the amount this year, is that the money has not been spent. There has been no request for it. Apparently, in the Muskoka lakes, with the water being kept at a fairly constant level throughout the systems, and the non-use of the deep water boats, there is no longer the need for this dredging, that was needed a few years ago.

**Mr. Worton:** Where in the estimates, Mr. Chairman, under what vote do you put the property that you have disposed of? In other words, where is the revenue that you have received for property that you have sold?

**Mr. Chairman:** There is nothing from the standpoint of revenue; it is all expenditure under the votes.

**Mr. Worton:** I realize that, but I am wondering; there is quite a bit of property sold over the year, Mr. Chairman. I just want to know where this money goes and how much it is.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** It goes to the consolidated revenue fund, as my hon. friend states. I do not know whether you are interested in some of the properties that have been sold.

**Mr. Worton:** No, just a total.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** A total. All right, I have got them listed in detail but not in total. So it looks as though during 1965-66 it could amount to about \$200,000 or \$210,000.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, under item five, the hon. Minister in reading off the use of these grants made for remedial works said that they could be used to build dykes along streams to protect low-lying farmlands. One of the most impressive needs that I have seen during the tours of the Legislative conservation committee were the low-lying farmland along the banks of the Thames river where large acreages are flooded in bad years. I understand things are not so bad this year. But last year they were and it could be that in the future this will be a very severe difficulty once again.

Has there ever been a request from a municipality to The Department of Public Works for assistance in building these banks or dykes, or whatever they might be called, on the Thames river?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am informed that that is under The Drainage Act, that particular type of work, which is administered by the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

**Mr. Nixon:** The hon. Minister is aware that I am referring to the Thames river, the banks of the Thames river, where provincial aid to drainage would hardly seem a reasonable appropriation?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, actually, on the Thames river at the Chatham area we have done considerable shoring up of the river bank, where it was affecting a couple of hospitals. I think I am correct that a great deal of this money will be going towards that, on the Thames river at Chatham. But that is to shore up the present shore rather than building dykes on top of this. It is to keep it from sliding in.

**Mr. Nixon:** If I may just make a remark about this: The hon. Minister said that some work would be done near Chatham and I am sure this is very sorely needed. Also beyond Chatham was an area where the banks that had been artificially built up as dykes, and had been built I understood to a thickness of 12 feet at the top, have eroded away over the years until they are very narrow indeed. The local conservation officials tell us that the next severe flood season they have might very well break these down to a considerable extent and do severe damage.

The hon. House Leader (Mr. Rowntree) mentioned a little while ago that this is surely the responsibility of the conservation authority, and that may be so; yet the financial arrangements with the conservation authorities for this type of work are not such that they can undertake it, because it is extremely expensive and goes for miles along the river, from Chatham towards Lake St. Clair. Perhaps this comes into the jurisdiction of another Minister, but surely this is a provincial undertaking for which someone is going to have to accept responsibility very soon.

As a matter of fact, when we were shown this particular area last summer it was indicated that if this were a bad flood season, which fortunately it was not, the damage there would be very severe indeed and the conservation people were hard put to find

somebody to accept some responsibility. It is true they were looking to the federal authorities, like my hon. friend does from time to time; but it seems to me that this hon. Minister, through this appropriation, might be able to take some steps to remedy the situation.

**Mr. W. D. McKeough** (Kent West): Mr. Chairman, the interest of the hon. member for Brant in so many parts of the province is most commendable.

**Mr. Nixon**: Well, I am not as parochial as some.

**Mr. McKeough**: But let me assure him of several things. First of all, this work was—the hon. Minister is quite correct—originally done under The Drainage Act, the theory being that the drains which drain in to the river in many cases, and you saw some of them, are very large drains. They are what we would call creeks or even small rivers. They have been created by the drains under The Drainage Act and perhaps caused the flooding and an overflow along the banks; that is the reason those dykes were originally built under The Drainage Act.

Now it is true that a year ago we did have a rather severe flood and the hon. member for Kent East and the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume) on three separate days called it a disaster area. The hon. member for Essex North referred to some 20,000 or 30,000 acres which were under flood, severe flood. When we finally looked at it there was something in the neighbourhood of 2,000 or 3,000 acres which had been flooded, and most of that lasted for a day. There was, as I understand it, very little, if any, crop damage. So some of us with calmer heads, such as the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett) and the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart), did not panic when my hon. friend from Essex North and my hon. friend from Kent East were sounding off at a great rate.

However, I may say that threatened flood last year, I think, has served the purpose of the local people through the conservation authority. It is not fair to say—and I say this to the hon. member for Brant through you, Mr. Chairman—it is not fair to say the department has not recognized its responsibilities. The people from the lower Thames have met with the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management; they have been assured of his co-operation. They met with the Deputy Minister. I may say I have had

a number of meetings with them. I recall two meetings, to which the hon. member for Essex North was invited as he has part of the banks of the Thames in his riding. He did not see fit to come to those meetings. So obviously that is the reason you are not as well informed on this subject as you might be.

However, the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management, and the Deputy Minister, have indicated that they would be willing to undertake an engineering study, which would be paid 75 per cent by the provincial government and 25 per cent by the local conservation authority. They feel that a study of what is required to rebuild the dykes is a first step.

The conservation authority were hopeful, and I am sure the hon. Minister was hopeful, of securing some federal assistance in this matter. But that federal assistance, the hon. Minister can correct me, has never been forthcoming. However, at the meeting of the lower Thames, which was held on Friday last, the membership voted to authorize an expenditure of some \$54,000 to undertake an engineering study of the problems in connection with the dykes. It is simply not fair to say that this government and the hon. Minister involved are doing nothing. He has been doing a great deal, and so have his officials.

I say again, it is regrettable that the hon. member for Essex North has not kept you informed about this; and there is just one reason he has not because he has known nothing about it.

I want to make one further point. The hon. Minister of Public Works mentioned the aid to hospitals. A year and a half, two years ago, St. Joseph's hospital in Chatham had some difficulty with the retaining wall. Without casting any blame anywhere, there had been a retaining wall built in Chatham behind St. Joseph's hospital some eight or nine years ago, by the then federal Liberal government. Now who is to say what was wrong; but that retaining wall about two and a half years ago gave way after some eight years in service. The hospital authorities—and I think rightly so—went to Ottawa. They asked for assistance from their member; and unfortunately they were working through him—I suppose that was unfortunate if you do not want to play politics. The good sisters I think know a lot more about politics now. We have a Conservative member in Kent and he tried to get some assistance on this wall, this is two years ago. There was no assistance forthcoming. They went to the former Liberal member, Mr. Huffman—

**An hon. member:** What vote is this on?

**Mr. McKeough:** This is on this vote right here, right on this vote.

The former Liberal member went down and for a year and a half the sisters of St. Joseph's in Chatham were kept waiting and then finally the federal government said they would make a grant towards fixing up that wall. Do you know when it was announced? Three weeks before the federal election in Tilbury. That is politics of just the worst kind.

**Mr. Worton:** You fellows do the same thing.

**Mr. McKeough:** Now let me tell you this. The federal government said they would pay for half the cost of that wall if the province would do likewise. I spoke to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), whom I assume raised it in Cabinet. He said to see the hon. Minister of Public Works and in three weeks the province of Ontario committed themselves to paying for half that wall. Three weeks as against a year and a half.

I am proud to say, Mr. Chairman, that the work on that wall is well under way and I would think in another two or three months it will be done. I may say that the sisters of St. Joseph's, in the city of Chatham, Ontario, have learned that they can come to a government and get a fast answer and no politics played.

**Mr. Nixon:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say just a word more about this, because the hon. member for Kent West is implying that the people in the conservation authority in the area were not correct in the statements they made to us at the time of our visit. This was a tour of inspection by a committee of this Legislature and it was pointed out to us very carefully that these retaining walls had eroded dangerously over the years and that there was a good chance that in the flood season we have just come through—fortunately without accident—they would be breached and there would be serious flood damage.

It is true that last year there was flood damage involving a mere 3,000 acres—as the hon. member for Kent West refers to it—and it was a very serious matter at that time. Their fear was that because of the vacillation of the government, and particularly the department that looks after the conservation authorities and grants them money for these important works, they would once again come into a flood season when the work had not been done.

Mr. Chairman, I submit to you that it is an excellent thing that the local people are assessing themselves so that a study of this can be made and that the government of Ontario is providing some assistance. But I think it should be pretty obvious as well that the danger is still there and that next year we might not be as fortunate. I doubt very much, at the rate this government does their assessing, if the dikes will be in repair, if in fact we do have a heavy runoff and there is an increased danger of flood. If this happens, it will be because of the lack of action of this government in the years gone by and at the present time. I know that an assessment has to be made and I submit that it is a dangerously late one.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister whose responsibility it is to carry out these works that we get right at it so that in the flood season, now hopefully a year away, we can have sufficient protection for the farmland and the people in that area.

Vote 1807 agreed to.

On vote 1808:

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George):** Mr. Chairman, I wanted to invite the hon. Minister to make a few remarks—about which I might have some observations—regarding a projected new building at Osgoode Hall. I did not know whether it came under vote 1808. I think I have been getting a bit of a runaround as far as trying to find out just what stage these plans have reached, and I did not know whether it came under vote 1808 or would come under vote 1811.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would judge it would come under 1811, as far as the actual construction—

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence:** The only problem is that I am not too sure if this has been approved by the Treasury board or not. There is no mention of it in the blue book. Therefore, it would still be in the engineering and architectural stage. If the hon. Minister wants to correct me on that, would he care to make some comments on it now or a little later?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes, unless the hon. member wants to make his first.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence:** No, I would rather hear the hon. Minister first.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Actually, there has been a committee studying the Osgoode Hall

addition. It is made up of a number of outside people, including members of the Bar and Bench and leading architects. Certainly the final report is not in yet. It has not been approved. They have advanced certain ideas and I can assure the hon. members that this committee is studying it in all its aspects in the manner in which it relates to the present building and still supplying good facilities for the legal fraternity at Osgoode Hall. But I can quite honestly say that is as far as it has gone at this time.

**Mr. Chairman:** I wonder if the Minister would inform us as to whether this property comes under vote 1808 or 1811 at this stage?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I would suggest 1811.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence:** The hon. Minister started it, perhaps I can help to finish it off. I am glad to hear there has been nothing definite.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think there are a number of buildings that might be discussed. Would the hon. member for St. George mind if we held this over until 1811?

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence:** If the hon. Minister was not prevented from making some comments on it, I am sure with the indulgence of the House I may be able to carry it on. We might as well get it over with here and now if we can. I am not too sure it would come under 1811. If I understand some of the comments that went on this afternoon, under vote 1811 we would deal with those matters that are in the blue book and this is not referred to in the blue book. I think this is part of the confusion that was mentioned by some of the other hon. members across the aisle earlier today.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister if no decision has definitely been made respecting this building, because I certainly think there should be a great deal more thought placed in regard to the type of building to go down around the Osgoode Hall area than that about which we have heard so far. And perhaps I should inform some of the hon. members that there has been a great deal of indignation among certain historical societies here in the province of Ontario, and certainly within the city of Toronto, and a great deal of indignation among the legal profession at some of the plans that have, I think, been purposely leaked by members of this committee, about which the hon. Minister speaks.

The plans that have reached the public so far have envisaged on the west lawn of Osgoode Hall—I think one of the most famous

and beautiful buildings in the whole of this country—the plans that have been leaked to the press so far have envisaged a contemporary, eight- to ten-storey black glass building, about 85 by 90 feet, connected to Osgoode Hall by another black glass enclosure. Now for the life of me, to put a tower on the west lawn of Osgoode Hall, a building that was started in 1829, a building that is recognized today by some of the foremost architects and lovers of that type of façade in a building, leaves me hard pressed to express my indignation and that of others. I would hope definitely, that contrary to the press release put out by the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) on November 26 last, these plans are going to be drastically altered.

**Mr. Bryden:** Why not just drop them?

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence:** The hon. member for Woodbine says, Why not just drop them? I agree that there is a very great demand there for office space for some of the minor court officials. I agree that the need is urgent for this space. But even if you did have to tear up one of the few remaining green patches in the downtown area by building on the west lawn of Osgoode, I do not say that is necessary. I think there are other alternatives. But, even so, why in heaven's name we would not go ahead and build a building that would provide more floor space and provide a building that would fit in with the general architectural line of that building—such as the law school wing built about five or six years ago—why we would not go ahead with a plan such as that, I do not know. Think of a contemporary black glass tower rising on the west lawn of Osgoode Hall. We would get into as great a fiasco as the city council did a little while ago in regard to new furniture for city hall. This House especially should not allow such a building to be desecrated by something like that.

I am not here to warn the government; I am not here to suggest to them that they change it and I am not here to appeal to them. I am threatening the government at this moment that there is going to be hell to pay down there if such a building as suggested is built on the west lawn of Osgoode hall. I think it would be a disgraceful thing; it would be something that we should worry about as far as future generations are concerned. I am most aggravated about it and I think some of the benchers are and I think that some of the judges are. But because of this great demand for space, I think a few unthinking people are pushing this at the

moment. If we fall for it, and if this House falls for it, I think we are going to be terribly sorry as far as the future of that particular building is concerned.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for St. George, who is privy to the thinking of the government more than I am, I am sure, used the phrase: If this House falls for it. Now is this matter before this House at the present time? Is this matter under active consideration anywhere or is it just a bad dream that somebody had? Has the idea been dropped?

I am no expert on these matters, but I believe that the government owns a building right across the street. If extra space is needed in Osgoode Hall why could it not use that building for the purpose concerned and move the department that now occupies the building into some other accommodation?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** As I mentioned, there is a committee studying it—a very active and knowledgeable committee I would say, if I am any judge of people at all. But people never become more confirmed in their opinions than they do when they have a lack of knowledge of what is going on, so I would certainly wait until this committee makes a report.

If some people are leaking information, as has been intimated—I do not like to use those terms, but certainly there is always someone ready to keep an argument going. Certainly I would hope that this committee, plus members of the Attorney General's branch and our own people, will be able to come up with a good practical solution. We hardly ever do anything that is completely satisfactory to everyone and it has never been more evident than today. I would just hope that if you will give us a little time on Osgoode Hall we may come up with something that will be suitable, to quite a few anyway.

**Mr. Chairman:** Perhaps I should explain to members of the House that formerly these four votes that we have in front of us were under the one vote last year. We now will deal with the architectural and engineering phases under vote 1808.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister how architects are selected for various projects? Are they on a competitive basis or are they simply picked out of a hat? Are they taken from a locality and brought in from outside? How are they selected?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Basically they are recommended from a locality. It is rather difficult to take a Toronto architect into Windsor, for instance, or a Windsor architect into Hamilton. Usually the architect—my chief architect—will say I think we should commission an architect for such and such a building and he possibly has two or three names that he recommends to me. They all have to pass the test of my chief architect that they are capable for any particular job.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, who does the recommending in the area? Who recommends the architect?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** As I said, I take advice from my chief architect more than anyone else.

**Mr. Newman:** He is the one that does the suggesting, is that it?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** He is the expert in the field.

**Mr. Newman:** Does he have a list of people in the community who are available, or does he simply go down certain types of lists and select these people?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Actually, we just do not have that many jobs; this is not something that we are doing every day of the week. Before I became Minister I found out that there were very few architectural firms doing all the work, and one of the policies I have insisted on in my department is that an architect is never appointed to a second job as far as the government is concerned. We try to spread this around as fairly and as far as possible.

**Mr. Newman:** I am very pleased to hear that because I understand that there was one firm of architectural people in my community that always seemed to get the projects of this government. I would certainly like to see it spread around and allow all architects to have an opportunity.

Do not play politics in our area!

**Mr. Smith:** Mr. Chairman, in regard to specifications—architectural specifications—

**Mr. Chairman:** As far as specifications are concerned I suggest to the member that these would come under vote 1811. Anything in connection with the construction and specifications of buildings, I think would properly come under 1811.

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister who are the persons directly responsible for the construction of the \$50-million Queen's Park complex? What are their qualifications and how many staff has he?

**Mr. Chairman:** Would the member hold that question for vote 1811?

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask something about the architecture and engineering of our Expo pavilion. I would expect that this hon. Minister would be responsible for that design. Is that correct?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Actually, this has been a bit of a combination between our own department and The Department of Economics and Development. We are only looking after the technical details. I would suggest that when the estimates of the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) come up, that the hon. member bring this question up under his estimates.

**Mr. Nixon:** Just before we leave that, is there money in this estimate for that building?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** No.

Vote 1808 agreed to.

On vote 1809:

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister how much the properties purchased in the city of Windsor for the new western Ontario institute of technology amounted to? What was the cost, Mr. Chairman?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I do not believe that we have those figures here, but I can take the question as notice.

**Mr. Newman:** Can the hon. Minister explain to me on page R2 of the public accounts, 1964-65: "Ontario vocational centre—Windsor, purchase of property, \$149,-208.68"? Is that the property involved now?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I understand that would be the property, yes.

**Mr. Newman:** Then, Mr. Chairman, on page R16 of the same account: "R. J. and S. Durocher, \$119,973". That is the same property, too, is it not?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I understand that there are two sections to that—I think there are about 60-odd acres or so, but I think it is in two different parts.

**Mr. Newman:** Does the hon. Minister mean that he paid about \$4,000 an acre for that property?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I do not have the figures before me right now, but I can check that out. I know that is very high-priced land in that area.

**Mr. Newman:** It would be more than high-priced if the hon. Minister was paying \$4,000 an acre in there.

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, under this vote the hon. Minister made mention that his purchasing agents, and possibly property agents, were the most overworked persons in this government. I was just reviewing the salaries paid to these people, which are in the area of the \$10,000 mark. I wonder if there is any effort being made to attract more real estate agents, and so on and so forth, into this department. I know I have been dealing in the area of parks and we have a great deal of difficulty in having men come down and look at properties that are available and would be an asset to our provincial parks and other provincial land acquisitions.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes, we have been attempting to get some extra people in that department, but we are very jealous of that department actually. It is a very exposed section of the government and the qualifications are fairly high.

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister under 1809, on construction machinery and equipment, for \$177,000. Is the hon. Minister considering going into the contracting business by buying this new machinery?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** No, we are not. In fact we are withdrawing from that area more all the time rather than going into it.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition):** Mr. Chairman, I had not heard the answer to the hon. member for Woodbine, he had asked the hon. Minister about central purchasing. I wonder if the hon. Minister would tell us the policy of his department on central purchasing?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, I gave the answer to that before. It was that I thought, and I am only guessing at the figures, that we possibly purchase 75 to 80, maybe 85 per cent, of all purchases in the province; at any rate at this time. I am not the one to possibly be recommending to the government, but if the government decides that our department

should do all the purchasing, we would be able to do it.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Minister, I would like, through you, Mr. Chairman, to point out that there is an article you may be aware of. It is in *Modern Purchasing*, which has a whole series on the "time to end the purchasing scandal."

This magazine has quotes from your department, from a Mr. McCormack, saying that public works is one of the province's oldest purchasing departments. They quote Mr. McCormack as saying that you are, sort of, the father of the child in purchasing and that you give advice to other departments, but that Highways, Education, Public Works, Health, Lands and Forests, Reform Institutions and Attorney General's departments are also among the large potential purchasing departments.

I would like to point out, sir, that particularly such areas as the Maritimes or Saskatchewan perhaps—I notice a Johnson report on Saskatchewan—are very keen on centralized purchasing. It has been in operation in the Maritimes for 40 years. The Johnson report says this, and I would like to quote from this pamphlet I have:

The benefits of centralized purchasing, in terms of lower purchase prices and more reliable sources of supply, result in direct tangible benefits to user departments. Saskatchewan—

And from this study it appears there is a purchasing agency—a branch of the Treasury department—which has at its head a director of purchasing. And he ensures that appropriate purchasing procedures are followed by departments and agencies and sees that purchasing policies are observed; he develops volume buying practices and generally checks on an overall approach.

In New Brunswick they have had a centralized purchasing agency for 15 years and its director, William Steen says, and I quote:

I believe we achieve marked savings for the taxpayer. We obtain discounts that range from ten per cent to 50 per cent, probably averaging 25 per cent and that is equivalent to an annual saving totaling \$4 million.

When Alberta last totalled up the savings of competitive purchases by a centralized purchasing agency, the accountants calculated that the province was \$5 million richer. Alberta has had the system for 16 years.

I realize that the hon. Minister is taking directions to an extent from Treasury or

from the Cabinet pertaining to his own purchasing approach, but it seems to me, when we look at the savings that have been made by other provinces, that not only should the auditor general be advising this Treasury to go into centralized purchasing, but I would recommend to the hon. Minister that he should very strongly advise, considering he is the senior department with respect to purchasing, that perhaps the hon. Minister should become the centralized purchasing agency for all the government.

**Mr. Chairman:** This was dealt with earlier under the main office vote, from the standpoint of general purchasing. The item before us now is in connection with capital purchasing and the Minister has replied to the same question earlier today.

**Mr. Trotter:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister when the department buys real estate, do they act through their own men, the members of their staff, or do they use real estate agents?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Basically we do it ourselves, unless the owner of a particular property is represented by an agency, then possibly we deal through the agent, but basically we do our own property negotiating.

**Mr. Trotter:** Well for example, when you bought this latest purchase, the OMSIP building, would that be done through agents, or would that be done through your own staff?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** That was done through an agency, because the owners already had an agent.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister, then, who decided on the purchase of the former Sandwich West township hall in the city of Windsor, when it was purchased by your department recently? Did your department come down and evaluate the building?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I have lost the trend of the question now; it was in regard to a school in Sandwich?

**Mr. Newman:** No, the former Sandwich West township hall. Now that amalgamation is a fact in the city, the township hall became a piece of surplus property and I understand your department has purchased that property. Did your department send its representatives down to evaluate that property before you purchased it, or did you take

the offer given to you by the former township of Sandwich West?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I understand our people went down.

**Mr. Newman:** Your people went down. What was the price paid for that property, Mr. Minister? You may supply it to me later, if you do not get it right now.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is vote 1809 carried?

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** No, Mr. Chairman, you said that we were dealing with capital purchasing, but the same principle still applies.

Insofar as this being a service department, the hon. Minister said they do a lot of purchasing and he really cannot talk about government policy as to whether or not there should be central purchasing.

A similar question arose this afternoon insofar as expropriation was concerned, where we overlap a series of departments. Every department purchases. The hon. Minister must be aware of the recommendations of the public accounts committee. The hon. Minister must be aware of the views of Mr. Clarkson, who is a Deputy Minister, who says that efficiency can only be promoted by central purchasing.

Now surely, Mr. Chairman, there must be some statement of government policy. It is not good enough that this hon. Minister brings his estimates in and says: "I only live within my little tiny world, I only do what I am supposed to do and I really cannot concern myself with what my colleagues do," because nobody has ever decided what the policy is.

Do we have a government with a policy or do we have a government without a policy? Does the government not believe in central purchasing? Have they got any opinion insofar as central purchasing is concerned? Which Minister is going to stand up and give his views on it?

This afternoon, when I got into this question, the hon. House Leader intervened and said we will discuss it later and we will designate which department will be the one under which it will be discussed. Now I wonder if the hon. House Leader would intervene now and tell us whether this is the place to discuss central purchasing—

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** I do not think it is.

**Mr. Singer:** The hon. Minister does not think it is?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** No.

**Mr. Singer:** Well now, if it is not, then let me ask the hon. House Leader where is it possible and reasonable to discuss it? When do we get a statement on government policy about central purchasing?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, I think that is a very fair question and the proper time to deal with it would be when the Treasury estimates come up.

**Mr. Singer:** Treasury estimates?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Yes, and there will be an opportunity to debate that subject at that time.

**Mr. Singer:** That is fine, as long as there is a slot designated for it. We will have the debate on it at that time.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I had intended to ask the hon. Minister, for what purpose was that property purchased, the one that I referred to, the Sandwich West township hall? What use is the government going to make of it?

**Mr. Chairman:** Was the Minister able to hear the question? For what purpose was a particular property purchased?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am informed that it is for the regional health lab.

**Mr. Newman:** For The Department of Health?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes.

**Mr. Newman:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Vote 1809 agreed to.

On vote 1810:

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Mr. Chairman, I would not mind making a statement myself under this. It was brought up earlier this afternoon by the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald), making rather strong complaints about the activities of our property branch in regard to conservation authorities. I asked for specific details which either could not or would not be provided to me, so I undertook during the supper hour to get the information regarding the Maitland conservation authority. I think that the tenor of the criticism this afternoon was that we were very slow and that our estimates were way lower than the local appraisers' were. So I will give the four results of the four properties that we have been asked to appraise in the Maitland river area.

No. 1: The letter was written on May 6, it was received in our department on May 12, for part of lot 17, concession 1, township of West Wawanosh, comprising 182 acres. May 12 we received it, on June 3 reference is made—and this is addressed to The Department of Energy and Resources Management, to which we report on this:

Reference is made to your memorandum of May 6 to our Deputy Minister Mr. Miller requesting an audit appraisal of Mr. W. J. Hughes' letter of opinion dated April 26, 1965. The report is we have now had an opportunity of investigating this matter and we feel that if the property can be purchased for \$7,000 fair value would be received.

This is approximately five weeks after the request came in and our audit appraisal was exactly the same as it had been appraised in that area.

Another letter dated June 11, but received in our department June 15, regarding the Maitland conservation area was on a very small parcel of land, one and a quarter acres, in the police village of Wroxeter. An appraisal had been prepared by Mr. W. J. Hughes and the report again is:

Reference is made to your memorandum. We have now had an opportunity of appraising this matter and in our opinion the value of \$8,500 is reasonable. As of this date we have no further outstanding request for an audit appraisal.

Now, that was a difference of June 15 to July 9, which would be approximately three weeks before our people got around to settling that one or giving their opinion.

The next letter is June 26, 1962, regarding the Maitland valley conservation area and it is an area of 31 acres. This property was appraised in that area at \$4,000 and on September 10, which is possibly two and a half months later. I will not bother with the whole letter but Mr. MacDougall, who is Deputy Minister of The Department of Lands and Forests, advised, and this is back in the earlier years when conservation came under Lands and Forests—Mr. MacDougall advised that an option had been obtained on the property at a price of \$4,000.

Our appraisal of this property has now been completed and we would advise that if the authority can purchase the property at this option price, that they would be making an extremely good purchase. For your consideration, we enclose a draft letter for your signature,

—and so on.

Mr. Singer: May I interrupt the hon. Minister on that one?

Hon. Mr. Connell: Yes.

Mr. Singer: What is the point of appraising after someone has decided to give an option? Could you ever get in lower than that?

Hon. Mr. Connell: What I am trying to tell the hon. member is that when our people go in and make an audit appraisal, they do not make a detailed appraisal of these areas but usually an audit appraisal, and all they are saying is that they feel that the price of \$4,000 at which they have an option is a fair price. Now is anything plainer than that?

Mr. Singer: The hon. Minister obviously does not understand what I am getting at. An arm of government has said to the owner of this land, "We are taking an option for \$4,000." How are you ever going to get in lower than that? How could you ever possibly get it lower than that once you have given the owner a piece of paper where you said that you were going to pay \$4,000?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: I am sure he is going to accept \$3,000 next week.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree: He does not have to buy it.

Hon. Mr. Connell: I would like to give you the fourth one and we have only been asked for four in that area.

This is one of 229 acres in the Maitland valley conservation authority and this is where it was suggested that we were three or four miles away from getting to the property, which in some respects is true. But I will read you this complete letter. It is signed by Allan Outram who was the former chief property man in our department a few years ago, whom we sometimes employ to help us out on these projects. This letter is written to Mr. Bentley of our department:

Dear Sir:

I have interviewed the following: Mr. Muskalaw, of the Maitland valley authority; Mr. Hazlett, the superintendent of the authority; Mr. W. J. Hughes, realtor, of Goderich, who appraised this property; and Mr. Straughan, clerk of Colborne township.

I have visited the registry office at Goderich. I have not been able to get on the actual property—

By the way, this letter was sent October 10 and reached us October 16 and this is now January 8.

I have not been able to get on the actual property because of snow conditions but have driven as near to it as possible on several roads. I have studied an aerial photograph of this and adjoining land, scaled 330 feet to the inch, as well as the Goderich topographical sheet. I believe the property to be as described in the appraisal of the said Mr. Hughes of August 23, 1963, but do not agree with him on use to advantage for cottage lots. The place is reached by a township road allowance about 3,000 feet in length, which is only slightly improved. It is passable for cars in good weather but the township will not spend money on improving it further. Also, there is a subdivision control bylaw here.

Now this is a man who did not drive within four miles of this area, but he has made a pretty fair study of it even if he was not able to reach it and actually get on the land.

The property has about 8,000 feet of good shoreline on the Maitland river and I believe is most attractive. Because of the limited present demand for cottage sites and the information given in the preceding paragraph, I do not believe it is worth \$7,650, the appraised price and the option price for this use.

However, from a local farmer's point of view, I think it might bring this amount. There is said to be considerable area of good arable land, excellent pasture and much good wood. Also, 125 head of cattle have been pastured here I have been reliably informed. With local farmers looking for extra acreage, I think that the amount of this option could be recommended as of this date.

The area, according to the deed, is 229 acres. There are no buildings.

So they recommended the same price as the option had been attained for, which, I think, is about \$33 an acre. That is what I worked it out at.

These are the things our department was being criticized for this afternoon—that we did not get around to meeting our obligations and that we made our appraisal, or audit, which is what it actually is, way lower than what they were appraised for locally.

**Mr. Singer:** What was the date on that letter?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The last letter? January 8, 1964; and the request reached us on October 16, 1963. So that was about two and a half months later.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, before we leave this subject I would like to ask the hon. Minister if, in his experience, the audit evaluations made by his department frequently vary considerably from the evaluations made on the scene by the conservation authority?

The reason I ask this is that it has been strongly put to the committee that the conservation authorities might be permitted in the future to make the purchase without the audit evaluation by The Department of Public Works. I would be interested to know, if in fact, many purchases have been put over because of a different valuation by the experts in his department.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I understand that there are only a very few and I just give you a fair indication of one conservation authority and what has happened. We were only called in on four, not all of them. We were only called in for our evaluation.

I think we are called in where possibly property is maybe selling for \$100 an acre on the average and they are dealing with a property that is possibly \$500 an acre. Then I think they ask for our opinion on it. If it is something that is selling within the same price range of others, I do not believe they always ask our department in. We just come in to give our advice. We really do not know what happens afterwards. This is not our problem.

**Mr. Nixon:** Well then, you are called in only when The Department of Energy and Resources Management requests it, is that so?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well—

**Mr. Nixon:** I wonder if the hon. Minister would state his opinion as to whether or not his services could be dispensed with, because this was seriously put to the committee and has been on several occasions. This might be as good a place as any to hear the hon. Minister's view of this.

**Hon. J. R. Simonett** (Minister of Energy and Resources Management): Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could answer that. I doubt very much if our department would want to dispense with the services of the arm of government that recommends the prices on lands and buildings. After all, when these estimates come in from the conservation authorities and we feel the price is out of

line, I think this is the arm of government that we want to tell our department what is a fair price, and they back it up with a statement that we can decide whether we are going to pay our grant on the price, as it comes to us from a conservation authority, or on the appraisal as it comes from Public Works.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is vote 1810 carried?

**Mr. Singer:** No, Mr. Chairman. I would like to follow this thing up. The hon. Minister tells us there have only been four occasions on which he has been called in.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** In the Maitland property conservation.

**Mr. Singer:** Oh, well, how many times have you been called in by the conservation authorities branch of The Department of Energy and Resources Management?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I do not have any record of that. I believe we could find it, but it might take a day to figure that all out. But I would say 50 to 100 times.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Very frequently.

**Mr. Singer:** Very frequently. All right. Of all the times you have been called in, can you tell us any occasion on which your opinion has been such that the conservation authority has backed away from the option they have put up?

**Mr. McKeough:** Yes.

**Mr. Singer:** I was not asking you. When you get to be a Minister, we will ask you some questions.

Could the hon. Minister tell us that?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I cannot give you any specific answer on this. I can check this up. But as I say, we only come in to offer our advice and this really does not come within this estimate, and I do not follow my people around, or they do not report to me directly on this type of thing. But if you would be interested in those type of figures, I would be glad to have my people get them, but it would take time.

**Mr. Singer:** Certainly we are interested in it, because what appears to be going on is just having a fifth leg. I cannot envisage even the brave Minister of Energy and Resources Management turning his hands down on the recommendation of a conservation authority, so he comes to you to bolster him up. Really, what we get back to is a

real debate insofar as the whole of expropriation procedures are concerned, and I hope we are going to get to that.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** This is not expropriation, it is—

**Hon. C. S. MacNaughton** (Minister of Highways): A lot of nonsense!

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, maybe I could finish here. It is obvious from the disturbance in the government front benches that one Minister does not know what the other Minister is doing. There is no pattern, sir, there is no policy, there is no plan, there is no sense in what they are doing. The problem is that we have not got a policy in the Ontario government insofar as expropriation is concerned, and the longer we get hon. Ministers giving half explanations the worse the situation seems to be.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Mr. Chairman, I object.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think it should be pointed out that we are not dealing with expropriation matters at this particular time. We are dealing now with the property and survey under 1810.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, the department owns property across from the city hall on which they had contemplated at one time building a provincial public building. What are the department's immediate plans for that property?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Where?

**Mr. Newman:** In the city of Windsor.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** We have no immediate plans.

**Mr. Newman:** There are no immediate plans? How far in the future does the department contemplate putting a provincial public building in that area? We have heard of it for about 20 years now. Mr. Minister, do you not—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** They are not in the estimates. I can—

**Mr. Newman:** You just told us earlier that you had long range plans. What is your long range plan for this? You did a lot of planning in your department.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, they are not in the estimates.

**Mr. Newman:** No, Mr. Chairman. I am asking the hon. Minister a question. I would like to know how far in the future he contemplates putting up a—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I have explained to the hon. member and, of course, earlier in the afternoon when he was into this debate much ahead of his time, that we had built the first section of this provincial building about three years ago, or four years ago—

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, that is absolutely wrong.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, what the hon. Minister has put up on the property involved is a tourist reception centre. That is how he has it listed in his blue book. It is not listed as a provincial public building. He lists provincial public buildings in a completely different category. And all I am asking of him is, when does he contemplate putting up the provincial public building on the grounds that were purchased for that express purpose? We have had this promise from this department well back in the late 1950s. We would like to know what they contemplate doing. There is an election coming up. Surely you are going to promise it to us by then. They have no plans, so when this hon. Minister comes along and says he plans well in advance that is just a lot of idle talk.

**Mr. Paterson:** Mr. Chairman, I have a question of the hon. Minister relating to page R17 of the public accounts, in regard to the Wheatley provincial park property purchase. I notice an item, Lakeshore Realty Limited, of \$45,000. Is this the total amount paid for the lands acquired from that firm, or is this part of the continuing purchase price over a number of years?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The only information I have is that it is for the purchase price of the provincial pool at Wheatley.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is vote 1810 carried?

**Mr. Paterson:** I would like to follow up on this, because this was the major property purchase and it is just slightly more than one of the adjacent farm properties. Possibly at the hon. Minister's convenience he could write me a note explaining this, because I believe the actual payment due this firm was approximately \$200,000 for this property.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am informed there are other purchases there, but I will get that information.

Vote 1810 agreed to.

On vote 1811:

**Mr. Worton:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question. A year ago we were discussing a piece of property he was interested in that belonged to the city of Guelph, and on that property he intended building a new police building. I notice in his blue book that there is no trace of that proposed building and it had been in there for three or four years. What action has been taken on that?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** That building was deferred in November; it is not on the top three priorities for this year.

**Mr. Worton:** Was the land purchased?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes. It has not actually been finally completed, but it is pending purchase of it.

**Mr. Racine:** Mr. Chairman, in connection with vote 1810, I asked a question earlier and you referred me to vote 1811. But as there are no plans at present for a construction in the Ottawa area, could the hon. Minister tell me whether his department intends to have a survey made of the needs of that area so that land can be purchased, and perhaps at the next session we can find out from the hon. Minister whether a need actually exists?

With 16 different offices in Ottawa, I feel that the need does exist for a building by this government. Could I expect the hon. Minister to have a survey made so that we will know exactly what will be done in the next few years in the Ottawa area?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I would not like to commit myself to a survey. If the considered opinion is that there should be a provincial building—personally, I have never seen too much merit in a provincial building when there is an area where there is plenty of space to rent and particularly during these high cost periods—our department is certainly not going to entertain too many suggestions of building office space at this time. This construction boom looks as though it is going to continue—and I hope it does for some time—but this situation does not lend itself to building office buildings.

**Mr. Newman:** May I ask the hon. Minister the status of the tourist reception centre at the Ambassador bridge?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I understand that it is approved for planning and we have, I believe, temporary quarters there for a while.

**Mr. Newman:** There are temporary quarters there now? Where have the quarters been leased?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Property is being purchased at that site, I am informed, and associate architects are preparing plans.

**Mr. Newman:** On the location of the property that is presently owned in the area?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** On the site of the new property that we are purchasing.

**Mr. Newman:** Where is the new site that is being purchased, Mr. Chairman?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I will have to get that for the hon. member; I do not have the lot number and—

**Mr. Newman:** Tell me the locality, approximately. Tell me within a mile of the location and I will be satisfied.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I will have to check that.

**Mr. Newman:** May I ask the hon. Minister if the building will be up for this season?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I would doubt that very much.

**Mr. Newman:** The report put out by The Department of Public Works says that a prefabricated centre is being put up there. Is this right?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** No; what page is the hon. member working on there?

**Mr. Newman:** I am working on page 48 of the 1965 annual report. On page 48 it says: "Prefabricated tourist reception centres at Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor, Homer, near St. Catharines—"

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** No, we have given up on the prefabricated idea. It looked like a good idea at the start but it has been since given up and we will be building a building designed by an architect there that will fit in well as a travel and publicity centre.

**Mr. Newman:** In the meantime, Mr. Chairman, where are there facilities to accommo-

date a reception centre, or where people can get tourist information in the area?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I understand that there has been one there for a year.

**Mr. Newman:** Yes, that is right, but if the hon. Minister goes down there now he will simply find a vacant piece of property. Where will the tourists now get information?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I did mention earlier that we have just about completed purchase of the property and I would hope that we would be able to get on that property. I do not know whether there is a building on it or whether it is a vacant property. We do have two trailers that are moved in on an emergency basis and I think it will be pretty well looked after.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, we went after this last year with the hon. Minister of Tourism and Information and he said that he would have it up last year, and then it was a trailer that they used in the area. Now there is not even going to be a trailer and the hon. Minister cannot tell me where information will be relayed to tourists coming into the area. He says now that he is contemplating purchasing property; he apparently cannot give me any answers to the questions that I ask him here.

**Mr. McKeough:** Give up; just give up.

**Mr. Newman:** Why should I give up? I might as well keep asking questions.

May I ask the hon. Minister the status of the new institute of technology, or as it is called in the book here: "The institute of technology and the Ontario vocational centre," that is contemplated in the Windsor area?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Architects have been appointed on both the technological and vocational centres, but just when tenders will be called I am not too sure. I can check that out in a moment for the hon. member.

Yes, we do not have any tender date; they are in the planning stage.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, there have been architects working on the plans for two years. There have been two sets of architects in fact, and from what I understand this was a most unusual operation where two different sets of architects were employed for the original—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** This is anything but unusual; we have been doing that in many

of our larger projects in order to do just what I said a few minutes ago and that is to spread the work around to as many architects as we can.

There are two separate projects. There is the vocational centre—

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I asked this last year in the House and at that time there was only one project. Since then the hon. Minister has changed and yet he had two sets of architects last year.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, we have another set of architects, then.

**Mr. Newman:** May I ask the hon. Minister on what date does he plan to call tenders?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am informed that it will take at least 14 months before there will be any chance for tender calls.

**Mr. Newman:** How long a period of time does the hon. Minister think it will take to actually complete the building once tenders are called?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I can only compare it to our Hamilton setup which is going to take, I believe, about 30 months to build.

**Mr. Newman:** About 30 months? Thirty and 14, that's 44 months. Four years from now before it would actually be put into use! Does the hon. Minister not realize that he has deprived the area of skilled people—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am using the term that it is going to take 30 months to build the Hamilton one; I do not believe that the one at Windsor will be quite as large as that so that will cut down the time a little bit and the hon. member can do a little subtracting on this. I do not know how many years—

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, all I can say is that it certainly is a ring-around-the-rosie over there, because we were told that this building was going to be in operation in 1966 and would accept its first students; and then it was moved to 1967. Now, it may be 1969 or perhaps not until 1970. It is a disgrace on the part of this government to come along and deprive an area of sorely needed facilities.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

**Mr. Newman:** The hon. Minister is looking for skilled technicians, yet he will not put up the facilities that will provide the skilled

technicians in the area. Surely, it is a real disgrace, the attitude this government has taken toward that building.

**Mr. Bryden:** May I ask, Mr. Chairman, how long the hon. House Leader plans to continue with the sitting tonight—it now being 10 to 11? I can assure him that it will not be through by 11 o'clock—this vote 1811—if that is what he is hoping for.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** How much time does the hon. member think it would take?

An hon. member: Until 1 o'clock.

**Mr. Bryden:** I will not speak for these gentlemen over here, but I saw several of them rise in their seat and I have a good many matters that I want to raise. There is one that I would like to raise that I mentioned in my introductory remarks; I want a breakdown by projects of the \$41,007,000 gross and \$37,007,000 net, which is provided for in this vote. As far as I am concerned, I am not prepared to vote in favour of passage of the vote until I know precisely what projects are involved and how much is envisaged for each one.

Now, I am willing to take it on the basis of projects over some specific figures. If there are a significant number of relatively small ones, say, involving less than \$100,000, I would be willing to omit those, but I would certainly like to know precisely how this total was arrived at in terms of the larger projects.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves that the committee of supply rise and report certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will continue with estimates; following The Department of Public Works The Department of Health. And discussion during the private members' hour, will be on Bill No. 15.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.55 o'clock, p.m.







ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome, as guests, students from the following schools: In the east gallery, Kitchener-Waterloo district high school, Kitchener, and in the west gallery, Parry Sound high school, Parry Sound.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the day.

**Hon. W. A. Stewart** (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, hon. members of the House, particularly those who are from rural ridings, are aware of the difficulties many farmers are facing owing to adverse weather conditions which prevailed in various sections of the province last year.

Following representations made to me as the Minister of Agriculture, and through observations and discussions with affected farmers and after thorough Cabinet consideration, I wish to inform the House that a programme of practical assistance has been formulated.

Interest-free loans up to a maximum of \$1,000 for the purchase of seed and fertilizer will be made available to Ontario farmers who suffered 25 per cent or more crop loss in 1965. The loans, which will be of material assistance to those farmers in difficult financial positions, will be made through chartered banks on an interest-free basis, applicable to all crops. The loans will be completely underwritten by the government, which will pay the interest on the moneys advanced.

In view of the fact that many farmers have already purchased or have made arrangements to purchase their seed and fertilizer, the loans will be made retroactive to January 1 of this year, and will be interest-free until March 31 of 1967.

In order to receive a government-guaranteed loan from the bank, the farmer seeking assistance will be obliged to present a sworn affidavit declaring that the money obtained will be used for the purchase of seed or fertilizer because of crop losses due to adverse weather.

Application forms requesting a loan will be available on and after May 2, in the offices of the agricultural representative or the chartered banks.

While crop losses were particularly severe in some specific areas of the province, the new loan policy will be administered on a province-wide basis. The loans will be available for the purchase of all types of seed—tobacco and tomato plants, for instance—and for fertilizer.

I know from personal observation that this assistance will meet a need and will do much to assist an industry that faces not only high production costs, but which, by its very nature, is subject to the whims of weather. We have made representations to the federal government to participate in the programme on a dollar-for-dollar basis. The policy applies to all crops that are planted before July 31, 1966.

**Mr. R. M. Whicher** (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I may ask the hon. Minister what percentage interest will you guarantee the bank, and how much do you estimate this will cost the Treasury of the province?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult to provide specific answers to the question. What was the first part of your question?

**Mr. Whicher:** How much interest will you guarantee?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** It will be whatever the bank rate of interest is. I do not know what it is. It certainly is not more than six per cent. We have been in touch with the secretary of the bankers association, who has agreed to the policy. There has been no specific term of interest worked out, but I would assume it would be bank interest, because some loans will be for

\$1,000, but not all. What was the hon. member's second question?

**Mr. Whicher:** How much does the hon. Minister estimate that this will cost?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** It is extremely difficult to say what it would be. It is hard to know whether it will be 20 per cent of the farmers in Ontario who would qualify for assistance under this programme or not. I would not think it was. In some areas it will be practically 100 per cent, but in a great many other areas, there will be none.

**Mr. Whicher:** They will all qualify? Anybody who puts fertilizer in the land?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Oh, no. Only where 25 per cent of their crop loss occurred last year; that applies to fertilizer.

**Hon. A. Grossman** (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I am pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Valdemar Hartman as director of social work for The Department of Reform Institutions as of May 1, 1966. Mr. Hartman, who is a master of social work, is presently chief psychiatric social worker at the forensic clinic, a position he has held since 1958. He has been mainly responsible for the clinic's advanced teaching programme in group psychotherapy and has been active in research, teaching and treatment, particularly with sex deviates. He pioneered the use of group treatment of sexual deviates, testing suitable group techniques in the development of individual responsibility as well as in the uses of the therapeutic group as an effective instrument of mutual control.

Mr. Hartman was born in Latvia and began his studies in law at the University of Latvia. After the war he graduated with a major in criminology from the University of Heidelberg. He worked for the United Nations refugee headquarters in Germany prior to emigrating to Canada in 1948. After graduation from McGill University school of social work in 1957, he joined the staff of the newly formed forensic clinic.

Mr. Hartman is a field instructor with the school of social work of the University of Toronto, a factor which will strengthen the steadily growing relationship between the university and The Department of Reform Institutions.

I am certain that the relationships being built up between members of our staff and the students and staffs of the major universities will play an increasing role in the pro-

vision of clinical treatment staff for the department.

With this appointment of a director of social work, we have now completed our major staff reorganization in the department, and I am confident that the knowledge and experience that Mr. Hartman brings to this job will make a most worthwhile contribution.

We now have a team of specialists with wide experience and training covering the many aspects involved in our work of rehabilitation with both juveniles and adults.

**Mr. F. Young** (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, is this an appointment to a post that had been vacant, or is it a new post?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** This is a post, Mr. Speaker, which has been vacant for some time.

**Mr. S. Lewis** (Scarborough West): Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to ask the hon. Minister—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I think a practice has grown up lately of asking a number of questions after a statement before the orders of the day. This is a new departure. I am not against the matter; it gives further information if the Minister is willing to answer the question. But I must point out to members that it is a practice that has grown up this year and one which we did not have in former sessions. I would call it to the attention of the members.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Speaker, I did not want to abuse the practice. I wanted to ask the hon. Minister if the forensic clinic has found a substitute for his new appointment?

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** Of course, Mr. Speaker, this is a question which I cannot possibly answer. I would not know that, but I would presume that they have made other arrangements.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) in four parts:

1. Can the hon. Minister tell the House whether tenders were called for furniture required for the new premises at 102 Bloor street west for studies in education?

2. If so, what firm submitted the lowest tender and what was the amount?

3. Were tenders called for an initial furniture order required by the institute in education when they occupied the premises at 344 Bloor street west? And, finally;

4. If so, which firm submitted the lowest tender and what was the amount?

**Hon. W. G. Davis** (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, in answer to the first two questions, four firms were invited to tender. The lowest tender was submitted by Grand and Toy and, as I understand it, one actually did not tender. Grand and Toy was the lowest by some \$1,100 on a total of \$106,-148.92 for all items within the specifications.

With respect to the initial order, while the institute was still located at 344 Bloor street west, my information is that this order was placed through the University of Toronto, and I am not able to give the information to the hon. member at this time. I shall endeavour to do so, but the order went, for the initial furniture, through the University of Toronto.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister will permit a supplementary question. How, in the new format within the provincial institution, does it occur that his department is handling the purchase of supplies rather than Public Works?

**Hon. Mr. Davis:** Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the hon. member will understand that this is now an entity unto itself; it is not related to Public Works and, other than for finances, is not related directly to The Department of Education. They are an independent board and have developed their own policies, so they actually call for tenders themselves, as they would have the authority to do under the legislation.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond).

Since, under The Public Health Act, there are specified preventive health functions which public health nurses alone can carry out, would not the hon. Minister consider this sufficient reason to justify departmental intervention in the Ontario county health unit dispute?

**Hon. M. B. Dymond** (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, the answer is no. There is no evidence to indicate the functions to which the hon. member makes reference are being neglected. As I stated yesterday, I repeat that in my opinion, and personally knowing the members of the Ontario county board of

health, I am quite convinced that they are capable of carrying out the responsibilities in a mature manner.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask a supplementary question, if the hon. Minister will permit.

Suppose there was some kind of communicable disease outbreak in the schools and there was no public health nursing staff to cope with this? What then? Why is the department willing to take its chances on this kind of thing?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** As I stated yesterday, Mr. Speaker, I am quite certain that the board would immediately call for help if it needed it.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I have a series of questions for the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile), not perhaps quite as sober.

1. Why has the departmental library within Public Welfare been closed for months?

2. Why are the books and periodicals left littering tables and floors?

3. How long has the department been without its senior librarian?

4. Has the department attempted to hire a new librarian?

5. When does the hon. Minister anticipate reopening the Welfare library?

**Hon. L. P. Cecile** (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, in answer to question 1, I would say that the library has not been closed. Those wishing to borrow books have been able to do so. The library is locked but the key is readily available upon request.

2. There are a number of periodicals and books awaiting cataloguing and these are stacked on the library table and not strewn all over.

3. Our retired librarian served on a part-time basis for some years. She decided, however, that she would like to do some travelling and resigned as of July, 1965. The personnel office has been in constant touch with the library association and an executive officer has been discussing the problem of obtaining a suitable librarian with the school of library science. The school, through its list of alumnae, are attempting to obtain the services of a suitable person, but we are informed, and apparently this is correct, that there is quite a shortage of graduate librarians.

As to question 5, I think it has been answered in questions 1 and 4.

I would like to note, however, that in

addition to the material available for this library, which is not very extensive, the senior staff have access to the full range of publications in the legislative library, the university library which includes the library of the school of social work.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** I take it the hon. Minister does not hold much by this "book larnin."

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Before the House goes into committee of supply, I have a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry, if the member has another question later, he may submit it.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Not to the hon. Minister. I am submitting it through you, Mr. Speaker. I am wondering, sir, whether the House will not receive the annual report of The Department of Health before the estimates come before the Legislature?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I do not believe it is ready.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** It is not ready? Well, Mr. Speaker, may I on a point of order ask whether this is acceptable practice?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think when the Minister has answered the question, that it is not ready—

**Mr. Bryden:** That is why we are getting his estimates on now.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The sixteenth order, House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS (continued)

On vote 1811:

**Hon. T. R. Connell (Minister of Public Works):** Mr. Chairman, I have a couple of short statements I would like to make. One is in answer to the question that the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) was asking prior to the recess last evening. The other is—I will give his answer second but I have another statement here that I think might give the hon. members a little clearer indication in regard to planning, as far as our building is concerned. It is a difficult thing for anyone to understand the time in-

volved from when the idea of a building is conceived until it is actually put into use.

What I propose to do here is outline the steps in a government building project and I propose to use an institute of technology as an example. I might say I have listed here 15 separate moves that are taken which are needed to bring this building into full use.

1. The Department of Education must plan its programme and have its programme approved by the Treasury board.

2. When The Department of Education decides which area should have such a school, it then includes it in its list of works requested, which is sent to The Department of Public Works.

3. Each year The Department of Education must decide the priority with which it wants these works to proceed.

4. When a school is of high enough priority to be approved by Treasury board, the Departments of Education and Public Works go to Treasury board to seek approval to find a property on which the school can be built.

These above steps I have mentioned may take many months, or even a year or so.

5. A search for property is made, soil is tested and approval must be obtained from Treasury board to purchase a property which has been agreed upon by Education and by Public Works. This may take many months, but a fair average might be up to six months.

6. Approval must now be obtained to plan the building.

7. While The Department of Education will have prepared preliminary requirements, it is only now that the property is obtained, that they can work out all the detailed requirements, and this can take up to six months.

8. The Department of Public Works appoints associate architects at this time. When full requirements are known, architects commence preliminary design for approval and new estimates are made, and this could take up to another three months.

9. Treasury board may or may not approve the new estimate.

10. Working drawings and specifications are prepared by the associate architects under the guidance of Public Works and Education, and this could take up to a year.

11. Drawings are completely checked and a new estimate of cost is prepared. This possibly could take a month.

12. Treasury board approval to build must now be obtained, based on this new estimate. This could take up to a month.

13. Tenders are now called and, of course, are usually out for about two months, particularly on larger jobs.

14. Tenders are analyzed and contracts awarded; this could take up to two weeks.

15. Construction commences. Depending on weather, strikes, and availability of labour, a technological institute might take up to 30 months to build under present-day conditions.

This brings the total time to five years after it has reached top priority of Education.

You can criticize these moves all you like, but to properly plan a building and to get it into full operation, five years is a conceivable time that it might take.

**Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce):** Would the hon. Minister suggest how long it would take for private enterprise to build that building?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I would say just as long. I know we are criticized in the papers sometimes for our slowness, but even one of the Toronto papers, which recently built a new building, and which is sometimes critical of us, said that it took many years to plan—and that is private enterprise. Any sizeable building, I would say from \$5 to \$6 million up, is going to take four to five years to get into complete operation. I have said many times that I am all for having a building well planned, rather than proceed quickly and have it half planned. I think our institute of technology in Hamilton is a good example. If we had proceeded with the plans that first came up in 1962, I believe that school would have been outdated before we built it. Things were changing so fast in education during that period.

The hon. member for Woodbine had complained that we were not giving enough figures. It was a human impossibility to get all the figures in the time that we had, but we got a few of the larger projects here, and I might list them off; this is the amount of money that we propose to spend during this year. Here again, I mentioned about losing a golf stroke yesterday. It is so easy to lose a month or two months, and these figures can change so easily if we are held up by the architects or a strike, or the construction company does not see fit to move as quickly as we think it should. Any of these things can change prices during the year.

Under the Attorney General's branch

at Bracebridge, we are going to build an addition to the courthouse. We propose to spend at least \$120,000 this year.

I emphasize this is not the total price of the building; it is what we propose to spend this year.

Under education, the London Ontario college of education is nearing completion. There will be \$160,000 spent on it.

The school for the deaf at Milton, which is nearing completion, is costing \$1,600,000.

In Toronto, on Nassau street, the provincial institute of trades is costing \$325,000.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could ask the hon. Minister to go a little more slowly? We obviously cannot remember these figures and I am trying to jot them down.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** You asked me for these figures. I am giving them to you. If we are all going to take dictation around here, I cannot—

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister seems to be in a very ugly mood. I am suggesting to him that he failed in his responsibilities when he did not put the figures in the book. Now he can have the courtesy to provide them to us in a manner in which we can get the information. We want it as information. We do not want the figures rattled off; we want to know what these figures are. The hon. Minister should take his duties a little more seriously and get the chip off his shoulder.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The Hamilton technical—

**Mr. Bryden:** I want to know about the—I did not hear the figure.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please, so that you can hear the Minister.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The Department of Health, Clark institute, \$810,000.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman—

**Mr. Chairman:** One moment, please. State your point of order.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** If I can take the hon. Minister back for a moment to the Ontario school for the deaf, I think that adds only two more to the total. We missed the figures at that point. Could he give them back that far?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes; \$1,600,000.

**Mr. Bryden:** What was the next one?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The provincial institute of trades at Nassau street, \$325,000.

The Hamilton technical and vocational centre, \$1,350,000.

The Clark institute, which is a psychiatric centre, \$810,000.

The health laboratory on Highway 401, \$160,000.

The London reconstruction of hospitals, stage one, \$975,000.

Penetanguishene new hospital unit, stage number one, \$800,000.

Porcupine new hospital unit, \$1,800,000.

The alcoholism and drug research foundation, \$1,620,000. This will be a new building.

The London hospital, No. 2, \$1,620,000.

The Windsor regional laboratory, \$200,000.

Now, under highways, the regional office at Kingston, \$245,000.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, it is impossible for us to get this information down. The hon. Minister has not had the courtesy to provide it to us in a printed form so that we can look at it. I submit to him, in all reasonableness, that we should have this information in a form in which it can be useful to us; he apparently does not want to give the information. He is deliberately trying to make it inaccessible to the members.

**Hon. J. R. Simonett** (Minister of Energy and Resources Management): It will be in *Hansard*.

**Mr. Bryden:** We want it now, because we are dealing with the estimates now.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Mr. Chairman, I have tried to be courteous in giving this to the hon. members—

**Mr. Bryden:** You have tried to be the exact opposite.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** —to provide these figures. I have gone away out of my way. I have had my people working on these and gathering them up; I do not know whether we are supposed to take all afternoon, to give a list of figures—

**Mr. Bryden:** You are to take as long as necessary.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** —but I will table these figures.

**Mr. G. Bukator** (Niagara Falls): Mr. Chairman, a question of the hon. Minister, please?

Could he not have that run off on a Gestetner and give us all a copy of it?

**Mr. Chairman:** The Minister has suggested he will table it, so it will be available.

**Mr. Bryden:** But, Mr. Chairman, the purpose of requesting the information is for the discussion of estimates. I think we have had enough of this business of Ministers suggesting to the Opposition that it is not entitled to information, or it is to get it simply by goodwill of the Minister. I think that the government should be prepared to provide the information requested. I will say that most hon. Ministers have shown a disposition to provide all information that is requested, in a form in which the members can use it. The hon. Minister could readily have had that material mimeographed before he came into the House this afternoon, in which case he could simply have provided copies to the members who were interested; he would not have had to read it into the record at all. But now he is choosing the form of reading it. The only way we can get it, so that we can use it during the estimates, is by copying it down. He is reading at a speed at which it is humanly impossible to copy it down.

As far as I am concerned, we will stay here three days if we have to, but we will get the information. We are entitled to have it, so the hon. Minister might as well reconcile himself to that fact right now, get the chip off his shoulder, and present the information in a reasonable, intelligent and gentlemanly way. He is simply prolonging the agony by the attitude he has now adopted.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Mr. Speaker, there are only about six more items, so I will read them off and hope that the hon. member can get every last detail down.

Now, under highways—did I give you that one? Kingston regional office—

**Mr. Bryden:** I lost the hon. Minister at the London hospital, No. 2. I did not get the figure for that.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The Kingston regional district office, \$245,000.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** On a point of information, Mr. Chairman: What is the Kingston money for?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** It is for the regional district office; it is a building that is pretty well completed.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Is that under The Department of Highways?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** In Toronto here, the Sheppard avenue Bailey bridge building—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please. The Minister is trying to give the information that is requested of him; please give him the floor.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** —\$160,000.

Department of Lands and Forests, Cochrane, district office building, \$150,000.

Department of Public Works, Queen's Park project, phase 1, \$9,300,000.

The Frost—Treasury—building, \$560,000.

The Department of Reform Institutions, Hagersville, renovations to the buildings, \$120,000.

The Department of Tourism and Information, centennial project, \$6,300,000—

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Chairman, may I ask in connection with The Department of Reform Institutions—is just the one building in the present programme?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** As I say, we have just picked the list here out of the figures we had readily available. They are not complete by any means; there are many smaller ones—

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister, in connection with the rest of the ones that are listed here in the blue book, does this mean they are not going forward this year?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** No, I did not say that. We tried to pick out a list as complete as it was possible to make it. Many of these buildings that are in the blue book here are in the planning stage, and there will possibly be only small amounts spent as far as architects' and engineering fees and this type of thing are concerned. So I have not attempted to list that list here.

If progress on the above projects proceeds as now is—

**Mr. Bryden:** What was the figure on the centennial project—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** \$6,300,000, for this year.

**Mr. Bryden:** I understand that.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** If progress on the above projects proceeds as now anticipated, we estimate an expenditure in the current year of somewhere in the order of \$28 million. Of the remaining \$9 million, expenditures will be made on the balance of projects which are still in the planning stage as they emerge into construction. All priorities are subject to readjustment by the user departments concerned. The extent of readjustment, together with the rate of assembly and delivery of precise requirements, significantly governs our rate of progress. This principle also embraces the new requests listed by the various departments.

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister was kind enough to supply the information concerning the construction of the institute of technology in the Windsor area. He mentioned the fact that it would take approximately five years from the time the idea got into their head until the date at which students would actually be attending the institution. If this be the case, why does the department come through with the various press releases that keep indicating certain dates at which students are going to be admitted to the institution?

On December 11, 1964 we were first greeted in our community with the headline: WOIT.

Site purchased for western Ontario institute of technology.

A 60-acre site had been purchased for the erection of a \$4 million western Ontario institute of technology, it was announced by the Hon. T. Ray Connell, Minister of Public Works.

Now this was in 1964 and the comment by Charles M. Jackson, principal of western Ontario institute of technology, is as follows. He was elated at this news and he said:

We are extremely pleased and happy to hear about this. We hope the new building will be ready in two or three years.

Now surely the man who is going to be the principal of the institution would have the ears of the government and would not make a comment like that if it was going to take five years for the institution to be opened.

Again, on January 22, 1965 the headline:

Architects named for western Ontario institute of technology—institute to be ready in 1967.

Mr. Connell said that title of the land

is now being registered. He said the plans for the building are not yet complete but he anticipates the building will be ready for use by the start of the fall school term in 1967.

These are the hon. Minister's words, that it would be ready in 1967. Now he tells us it is going to be five years before it is ready. Last year, when I asked the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) on June 4, 1965, what was the status of the new western Ontario institute of technology in the Windsor area, and I quote from page 3708 of *Hansard* for that date:

I would like to ask the hon. Minister the status of the new western Ontario institute of technology in the Windsor area. I would like to know if tenders have been let, when construction can be expected to start and when the completion and the actual use of the school can be expected.

The hon. Minister of Education replied:

We should consider September, 1967, as the date for occupancy. This was our target date for it.

No department in here apparently knows what they are doing. One minute we have a comment from one Minister that it is going to be ready in 1967 and another Minister says exactly the same thing. Then we come into this House this year and we find that it will be 1969 or 1970.

I commented to the hon. Minister of Education at that time:

We understood it would be ready for occupancy by September, 1966. We will probably find next year when we come into this House, it will be put off another year after that.

The hon. Minister replied:

I do not think so, Mr. Chairman.

So how do you reconcile the statements that are made by the hon. Minister of Education with what the hon. Minister of Public Works is saying here today?

Apparently, just before an election this stuff is made well known to an area. In the by-election in the area, the building was going to be put up almost overnight and now we find that it is going to be four years from today.

Hon. Mr. Connell: Mr. Chairman, the reason I read that first statement was to give you some indication of what we are up against as far as building—

Mr. Newman: I understand that, Mr. Chairman. Why does the hon. Minister make statements—

Hon. Mr. Connell: Why do I make statements? I would suppose that probably some smart reporter had called me up and asked me for a statement on it and, as I say, it is so easy to slip behind—conditions are changing so rapidly in education—I imagine that the hon. member would prefer a school right away, no matter whether it was suitable for his area or not—as long as he gets a school right away. That is what he wants. I would much prefer to have a school up there that is up to date and suitable for the needs of the students in that area rather than rushing ahead with some thing that is ill-prepared and ill-planned.

Mr. Newman: We expect the hon. Minister when he makes a statement to keep his word; we do not like to see him break his word.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): The hon. Minister a few moments ago was talking about keeping the planning of these schools up to date and the danger of building schools that would not fulfil the need originally intended.

Last week he announced the award of a tender to build the institute of technology in Hamilton for something in excess of \$12 million—is that right?

Hon. Mr. Connell: Yes.

Mr. Nixon: Now, as I understand the press report of the hon. Minister's comment at that time, this school is going to be more than an institute of technology. It is going to be the nucleus of a new community college—is that correct?

The hon. Minister nods his assent to that. What changes in plans took place from the time the original plan for this institute was completed—which must have been some months ago—and the later decision that it would form a part of a community college?

Hon. Mr. Connell: Actually, much of this takes place in The Department of Education. As a building department, we do not necessarily tell them they will have a trade school or a technological school or a community college. Originally this was set up to be a trade school in Hamilton—in its original understanding it was to be a trade school, and then a decision was made that there was a technological centre needed in the greater Hamilton area also. So, with having an ideal site and it being quite an education centre in that area, they decided to build the two.

During this past year I think consideration has been given, in anticipation of the announcement of community colleges throughout the province, to making this the nucleus of a community college in addition to the trades and technological training. Now, our department is not concerned with the administration of that building. We are concerned with building what The Department of Education asks us to build.

**Mr. Nixon:** But the hon. Minister would certainly be concerned with any changes in plans, and I would ask him if he is aware of any changes in the original plan for this building from the time that the announcement of the institution as being a nucleus of a community college was made?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Here again, I think there have been several changes made during this past year. Certainly I am not aware of the minute details of the school in Hamilton, but we would only act on suggestions from The Department of Education to make it fit into what they want for a nucleus of a junior college. I really do not have the details of the change. I did have at one time the chronological order of changing from a trade school in addition to a technological school, but I do not seem to have that in my file now.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister—I know he has been asked this previously in the estimates—whether there had been any changes in the centennial project. As I understand, there was a decision, when the cost went up to \$21 million, that you might cut down on the wings—am I correct in that?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** There is the TV wing and the library. I believe there was one part that was around \$900,000—some odd and it was decided to cut out the TV wing. I do not think the full decision has been made in regard to the library; it is badly needed and we have another week or so to deal with the contractors on the decision as to just how they are going to work out that extra wing.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to say, to illustrate the really ludicrous position in which the Ontario government is putting us about its centennial project, we had always felt that the library would be a core to this centennial project. It seems to me that when there is an admission that you cut off a wing in which the library was to have a central part, we just wonder what on earth the centennial project is going to be.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The hon. leader of the Opposition is absolutely correct in this. As I understand it, this library is a very integral part of this centennial project. The contractors were asked to tender two different prices, one with this TV and library wing, one without; and right now it is being worked out with the contractor. I cannot give hon. members a decision because a decision has not been reached.

**Mr. J. B. Trotter** (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about some items that I have followed from year to year. They are still listed in his works programme for 1966-67. One has to do with 999 Queen street. In the hon. Minister's programme he has listed a new hospital to be built, and I would like to know when this is going to take place or how far has the planning gone?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The architects are working on it. A firm by the name of Oxley and McMurrich, I believe, are the architects on that project and they have been working on it. I really do not know whether they have all their requirements from health or not, but it is well into the planning stage anyway.

**Mr. Trotter:** Well now, Mr. Chairman, this is one particular item that I recall, because in travelling in some of these circles you hear the rumour that they are going to build a hospital. We hear it in speeches and now we see it in print; it looks as if the project is under way or being planned.

Again—and this has been mentioned in this House yesterday—that is utterly misleading to this House and to the public to go ahead and use the term, "Projects under way or being planned," because they are so far in the future from what I can gather that we cannot look forward for some considerable time to seeing a new hospital down at 999 Queen. Surely after all the talk and all the years this has gone on the hon. Minister should have something far more concrete than he has at the present time.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, has he any idea how many beds would be in the new hospital and whether or not they intend to tear down the entire building which is there at the present time?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Mr. Chairman, I would say that the hon. member for Parkdale can complain all he likes about us putting this in as works under way, but I think we would be misleading the public if we did not have it in here as under way. We have the architects appointed; they are working on it and

one of the proposals I think that our people are asking them to come up with is the decision whether it can be built one wing at a time or whether we should start completely over again. This is part of the area of their planning at this time.

When some of these decisions are reached, I imagine the architects will maybe suggest to us how many beds there should be. I am informed that they are anticipating 700 beds. I think the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) is rather reticent about getting these hospitals too large, so that architects will be coming up with certain suggestions to us in their planning as to whether we can build one wing at a time or whether we move farther out and build a complete new building.

**Mr. Trotter:** Here again on the estimates for the coming year, or at least the works plan on page 17 we have the Aurora hospital. The hon. Minister mentions that there is a project under way or being planned for occupational therapy and a recreation building. Could the hon. Minister give me any idea what has been done in regard to that and how soon we might expect to see a building of that type completed?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** We have approval to plan that building and sketches are well under way and we estimate that we would perhaps spend—that it is perhaps about a \$9 million project. With that size of a project, I would certainly hope it would be started this coming year.

**Mr. Trotter:** The hon. Minister says this coming year?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** We hope that; the sketches are well under way, and as I mentioned here yesterday architects are very busy also. And it is hard to keep them working on all these jobs.

**Mr. Trotter:** Well now, when the hon. Minister is asking the committee of the House to vote millions of dollars, he must surely have something definite in the department on whether that is going up or not. It should be more than a hope. Can you imagine any business in estimating its construction costs for the year saying, "We hope to do this"? You are talking in thousands of dollars; surely the hon. Minister should know definitely.

I rather take from the hon. Minister's answer that the department has no intention at all of putting up that building this year and we will be lucky if we see it next year. Now, that is what I gather, because getting

the "hope" remark from the hon. Minister means very little. Usually I find when these buildings are actually going into construction there is great fanfare for about two years—

**Mr. Bryden:** And they have the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) out turning the sod.

**Mr. Trotter:** Two years at least, and we get all kinds of announcements. It is unfair, again I repeat, to the public of Ontario and to this House, to keep milking the announcements for headlines, letting the public think the government is doing far more than it actually is.

Perhaps, seeing the hon. Minister has a hope there in dealing with hospitals, there is Orillia, on page 18. The hon. Minister has a project under way or being planned; it is an outdoor washroom. How far is the hon. Minister going on that this year?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** That contract was let in November of 1965. There is more than a hope there.

**Mr. Trotter:** What year will it be completed?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The contract is \$7,800 and it is being constructed by the Anderson-Knight Construction Company Limited at Orillia.

**Mr. Trotter:** And when will it be completed?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I have not got it down here.

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister can inform us what person is responsible for the construction of the Queen's Park complex? Also could he inform us: Is this building on schedule or are they slowing up construction or what progress has been made?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I think you asked the name of the construction company?

**Mr. Spence:** Yes.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** It is Perini Construction Company. As far as schedule is concerned we are given to understand that they have got back pretty well on schedule. They lost considerable time a few months ago. They were having great difficulty with help. They were only half staffed for several months, but I understand that they have quite a bit more help on the job now. As I mentioned yesterday we are hoping to have the various departments moved in there by the fall of 1967.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question regarding reforms institutions. On page 25 of the blue book we have the list and he has given us \$120,000 for Hagersville and indicated that is the only firm one at the moment, at least the only one he gave us.

Now I would like to ask a question regarding Brampton. It says here, "Reformatory to replace Mercer."

Mr. Chairman, two years ago, when I asked the question in this House, the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman) assured me that Mercer was being replaced, that plans were under way to get Mercer replaced as soon as possible and I understood that to be within the year. But last year again we had a great ruckus in this House about Mercer, and Mercer was the centre of a great deal of controversy. The assurance was again given last year that Mercer was going to be replaced and the whole thing moved out to Brampton and that a brand new beautiful institution was coming, it was imminent. Then during the year, a new superintendent was found finally for Mercer. I am wondering whether this means that Mercer is now being postponed almost indefinitely. This year, the hon. Minister told us that the Governor General had lent his name to the new institution and the word Vanier will be in the title. But we have nothing in the blue book, except the indication that this is being planned or is under way.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister just where the plans are for the new Mercer, or the Vanier institution at the present time? Perhaps he can enlighten us as to whether it is at the blueprint stage, whether the contracts are being let, or whether it is actually being built?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes. I mentioned this yesterday, when the question was also asked. I made a statement on it yesterday. We are well along in our plans. We could call for tenders within about four months, barring unforeseen difficulties.

**Mr. Bryden:** It is the first time you said that.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes, it is the first time I have said that. I said this summer, but now I say four months, so you figure out the difference. There is some question of decision as to location. There are two locations; a decision has not yet been made. These areas are only a matter of yards apart,

but it is a question of location. Certainly, as far as our department is concerned, we would hope to call for tenders in about four months on this project.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask about the administration building addition for classrooms in Galt. Again, Galt has been a problem area in The Department of Reform Institutions. There has been a change there.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** They all are.

**Mr. Young:** Yes, they all are, but I suppose as long as this hon. Minister is here they are all going to continue that way. Is that the answer I get?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please.

**Mr. Young:** In any case, we are now promised an administration building addition; we wonder just where that is in the matter of plans?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** My information is that it has been approved to plan and the sketch drawings are prepared, so I would imagine we will be into working drawings at any time. This is estimated, at this time, as a \$110,000 project.

**Mr. Young:** The Sudbury training school for boys—could the hon. Minister also give us the same information regarding that?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes. The site for the training school for boys has been obtained, I believe, and it has been approved to plan. We have not got all the requirements yet. It has been approved to plan, but we have not got all the requirements in, so I cannot give you any indication as to when that will be.

**Mr. Young:** Have you an architect for it?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes. I believe we are doing our own architectural work on that building.

**Mr. Young:** So that is under way. The Waterloo area reception and diagnostic centre for boys; this, again, is an important undertaking and I wonder just how far advanced this one is?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** It is actually a new request. We have not had Treasury board approval yet on this project.

**Mr. Bryden:** How did it get in this category?

**Mr. Young:** Then how could it be in the blue book if it has not yet—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The best of us make mistakes here, once in a while.

**Mr. Young:** It should be in the "requested" area, then?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** It should be in the other section.

**Mr. R. Smith (Nipissing):** Mr. Chairman, under new projects requested for the district office buildings of The Department of Highways, I see North Bay is mentioned. The first time this was announced was in 1959. I see that it is still under works requested. In 1963, when the hon. Minister was in the district of Nipissing, you announced then that it would be going ahead. I wonder how many more significant years like 1959 and 1963 will be used to announce this project again?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** As far as we are concerned in our department, it is still under works requested. I think possibly when The Department of Highways estimates come up, you might get more information from the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton).

**Mr. Smith:** I have asked the hon. Minister of Highways and he suggested Public Works. I wonder if we can get an answer somewhere?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** It is still under works requested.

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** Mr. Chairman, we have to agree that The Department of Public Works is receiving a greater degree of scrutiny during the estimates this year than heretofore. Reasons have been given by the hon. members from this side in the past two days as to reasons why. I am pleased, regardless of the great deal of procrastination and confusion, that we now have some idea that the Hamilton training school complex is going ahead. If we remember correctly, the training centre was announced in 1963 during the election campaign. I tried to ascertain from the hon. Minister in the following session, 1964, as to when we could expect some firm decisions as to plans and progress. If I am correct again—I would have to check to make sure—we were advised that it would likely be some time in 1965. I, at that time, maybe with a little humour, suggested that maybe the hon. Minister was going to plan this

programme so that we would have the opening in election year, which would have been either in the spring of 1966, the fall of 1966, the spring of 1967 or the fall of 1967. I am not sure at this point which it is going to be. I am sure that everyone in Hamilton has been concerned with the need for this kind of a school. It has been advanced now from a vocational training centre to an institute of technology, and now I believe it has expanded to a larger complex to include a college of applied arts.

But I would like a little more definition of what has been the problem. I read the hon. Minister's press release last week, indicating that tenders had been let and we could expect work to proceed almost immediately. One of the reasons given for the delay was that the architects, in looking over the whole situation, had recommended that we expand the project into this complex, from originally the vocational training centre to the complex including these three phases.

I would like to remind the hon. Minister of some of the comments of a press release just before his announcement during this fall and see if he agrees with some of the opinions and the reasons for some of the delays. I quote from the *Hamilton Spectator*:

The delay in Hamilton's long-awaited technical training centre has become the focus of conflict between two provincial departments. The Public Works department, which must build the \$15-million mountain complex, blames the delay on The Department of Education. The original concept, announced early in 1963, was just a small scheme, said Alf Cole, spokesman for Public Works. Now it has become a regional project and the Education department has ordered the size more than doubled.

The requirements of the Education people are constantly changing, Mr. Cole said. But Charles Williams, information officer for The Department of Education, said the details of the combined institute of technology and vocational centre were worked out long ago. It is all in the hands of The Department of Public Works, he says; we are just as anxious as Hamilton to find out when it will be ready. The estimate now is that the tenders will be called April 1, with excavations beginning in mid-May. This is an ideal time, explained architect Tony Butler. The ground will be thawed and

the roof can be on before the next snow-fall. The site is on Fennel avenue east of Garth street.

But the school, with facilities for 2,400 students, will not be open until September, 1968. This will replace the overcrowded Hamilton institute of technology, will provide new technical courses for high school graduates and also give training to students of high school age.

Plans for the trade school were first announced in April, 1963 and a technical institute was added in September, 1963. The announced cost of the project, to be completed in two years, was then \$7 million. Three months later, the cost was up to \$10 million and would certainly be open by September, 1966. The following July the completion date was advanced to January, 1967 and then nothing further was heard.

Of course, we have had some explanation of what the delays are, and we can make up our own minds as to what might be the real reason. But could the hon. Minister now tell us what we can expect in Hamilton? Is it going to be 1968 before students go into that school? Is the completion date 1968 and then maybe some time in 1969, in the fall of 1969, or the spring of 1970, before we actually have some students in there getting the training that is so badly needed? Can we now get some idea that the tenders have now been let and what the programme is—not foreseeing some things happening that would delay it for a month or two? When are we going to be able to put students into a complex of this nature that is so badly needed in the Hamilton area and which was announced in 1963 during an election campaign?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Has the hon. member any suggested area where I might start to answer these questions? He has answered many of his own questions, as I take it by his remarks. Actually, I have been a bit embarrassed myself by the delay. But here again, this started out as a trade centre, a \$5-million programme. It is so easy to look back, but when a trade centre is announced—and I do not know what the dates are, I am not as interested in the dates as some people around here—it was announced as a trade centre and that was as far as I was concerned. The Department of Education, which said it wanted this building, announced this. But some months later, perhaps a year later, they decided to build a technological centre which meant another \$5

million project. As I say, it is so easy to look back when you are looking forward, so this changes the whole complexion of this project. It was decided to dovetail the two in with central facilities. It is two separate projects, as I understand it, even on the ground that it is going to be now. They have certain facilities that are used between them.

During this time, of course, costs are going up and it has finally landed up now at this time. We do not usually announce these figures, but the first thing a reporter asks you is how much is it going to cost? Our estimate is \$13.5 million. It is still only about three years since this was originally announced, according to the hon. member's scheduling; I have not followed it that closely. The tenders are out now. They were available to be picked up yesterday. We have a rather extended call, up to about two months. But this is a very large project and tenders are due on June 23, I believe.

It was not the architects who were changing the suggestions as to what they have; I do not think that is the architects' job. His job is to build into a building what you or I or The Department of Education wants in a building.

But as I have mentioned on two or three occasions, architects and engineers are in very short supply too, and they have difficulty getting help. Without criticizing the architects or the engineers, it has taken them a little longer than they had originally anticipated to bring in these plans. They brought them in on February 15, as they had promised to do, and it has perhaps taken us a little longer than it should have to get through these plans and get them ready for tender calls. There were certain engineering aspects that we were finding difficulty with incorporating into the tender call, and this has caused us another two or three weeks' delay. I make no excuses for it, but I would far rather have the plans completely ready when the tender call goes out than to have them half ready.

I have mentioned this two or three times, too, that construction companies, where they used to promise a \$13-million building in 20 months, will not promise it to you now in less than 30 months. So I would anticipate the date the hon. member suggested of September 1, 1968, might be a logical date. But if there is a strike in the meantime and workers are out six months, where does your date go? So I would hope that on September 1, 1968 that school will be ready. It might be ready before that, but this is the anticipated time as far as we are concerned.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, it is hard to argue with the facts that the hon. Minister has given us, but if we remember correctly, the decision to build the vocational training school in Hamilton was brought about because of the pressure and need for vocational training schools. At that time we started to realize the need for more skilled people and retraining programmes in the province. It was important at that time and we felt in two years we would go ahead. We would start in 1963 and in 1965 we would have students coming out of there with the skills that we need at the present time. I think some mistake was made some place where they had to stall the whole programme or that part of the programme because of the new things we are learning now. The need for colleges or applied arts and community colleges was something new in the past year. If we keep on stalling because of evolutionary changes, we will never get some of the things done.

Might I ask the hon. Minister what interest The Department of Labour had in the project when the vocational training centre was first planned? Was not The Department of Labour involved in the planning of the original vocational training centre programme?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** We get our requirements from The Department of Education. I cannot speak for the other Ministers, but I imagine there would be certain consultations between the two departments as to what is needed. We build what we are asked to do, if the hon. member understands what I mean. We accept the requirements from whatever department we are building for. To get into that detail, I am not qualified to answer that.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, a few months ago there was an announcement by the hon. Minister of Education that, in co-operation with the federal authorities, a large-scale school for the retraining of the unemployed would be built in the Toronto area. There was some considerable delay about the construction of that, and at one time it was suggested that the Public Works department was having difficulty in acquiring a suitable site.

Does the hon. Minister recall that particular difficulty, and what is the status of the school at the present time?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Is the hon. member speaking of the adult training centre?

**Mr. Nixon:** Yes.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** We have had difficulty coming up with a site that was suitable to

ourselves and to The Department of Education, but we now have purchased a site and are hoping to make some progress.

**Mr. Nixon:** I wonder if the hon. Minister could say where the site is? The reason I ask is that it was suggested at the time that, to be most useful, the school should be right in the heart of the city, not out in the outskirts.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** This is within the city. It is on Christie street—I do not know what the address is, but it is up near where the streetcar barns used to be on Christie street. It is not on that site but it is in that area.

**Mr. Nixon:** Could the hon. Minister tell me what its status is now as far as the building is concerned?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** We have just purchased the property, that is the status of the building.

**Mr. Nixon:** Would the Minister be able to tell the House some time when it might be ready for use?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I have been in trouble all afternoon for giving dates as to when things are going to be ready, and I would not want to give you any indication at all.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Essex South.

**Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question regarding the Lands and Forests research station which was built at Wheatley by your department. I had occasion to visit it last week during the recess. This building is almost complete and the grounds are in very good shape. Is it the intention of your department to complete this project by digging a channel for the fisheries research boat? I believe this was part of the original contract, and I do not believe anything has been done to date.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I do not have any information on your suggestion. In fact, I am not sure what you said.

**Mr. Paterson:** It is a boat slip to house the research boat that will be stationed at this research station. I wonder possibly, at your convenience, if you could advise me if this was a separate contract, and, if so, the price of the contract and the number of yards of earth to be removed?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes, I will get you the information on that part. As for the building itself, the contract for the building was

\$136,894 but we have a larger total approved price. That part might be in there, I will have to check that.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Windsor-Walkerville.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Minister if his department will be involved in the constructing of the new junior colleges or the community colleges?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** My understanding of the junior colleges is that basically they are going to be built by the board of governors or regents, whatever they call them, in the specific areas. The Hamilton situation is a little different because the plans are ready to go, and it seemed to be the right thing to do that Public Works should proceed with it.

**Mr. Newman:** In other words, it would normally take five years for any type of substantial construction from the planning stage to the occupancy stage. The interval would be that long, Mr. Minister?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I outlined it as far as our problems are concerned. I am not going to speak for anyone else.

**Mr. Newman:** Then we cannot really foresee the junior colleges in operation for another five years?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** That will be up to the local boards.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Nipissing.

**Mr. Smith:** Mr. Chairman, under the estimates of the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrobe) I asked a question regarding the granite facing on the Queen's Park building, under the Queen's Park project, and the Minister of Mines said that there was no granite on the facings. I would like first to ask the hon. Minister if he would tell the hon. Minister of Mines that it is granite that is facing on the buildings. Secondly, I would like him to comment on the specifications that were called under tender which specified that the granite must be quarried in Péribonca, Quebec, and this gave no opportunity to the granite quarries and finishers in Ontario to even bid on the project. I wonder if the hon. Minister would comment on this?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Mr. Chairman, I anticipated that this question might come up. It is a very involved thing, this use of marble, limestone or granite. Naturally, we like to use as many Ontario products as we can, but certainly it presents difficulty in this

field. I have some comments here that I would like to give you. I do not profess to be an expert on this subject, but I am confident that I am as well acquainted with the subject as anyone in this House, perhaps more so, particularly as to its use in the construction industry. I am not unaware of the quantities of stone that are to be found in this province, but generally, I would briefly indicate to you the understanding I have on the matter of stone versus stone. I am giving you the rundown of stones, granite and marble. The economies I will not go into, but I am sure you will agree certain types of stone are suited for specific purposes.

Ontario has been fortunate in having had great quantities of limestone deposits, particularly in the Niagara district. Queenston limestone, as it is known in the industry, has been used extensively throughout this province on many, and I might add on most, of our most prominent buildings. It is a relatively soft stone, easily quarried, sawn and dressed. It weathers beautifully. The Queenston deposits were such that the economies of its use by its persistent quality have for several generations been justified. That source and supply is not inexhaustible, and I am told that the day is clearly foreseen when those quarries will not be able to supply building projects such as the complex to the east of us.

The limestone outcroppings and deposits in the Kingston area are entirely different. The stone, because of its stratification, does not lend itself to today's construction methods. It was suitable at the turn of the century when each stone laid was hand-picked, cut and shaped. The economies of that type of construction in those days are prohibitive today. Limestone, an excellent facing material, is, however, a soft stone and harder, better stones are available for steps, concourses, retaining walls, and so on. For these hard-wear purposes, our builders and architects turn to the granites.

A very hard stone, granite, though it can be polished beautifully, is used extensively in the area just described unpolished. It is used with a sawn or honed finish. Polished granite is expensive and is generally used sparingly on small decorative areas. It does not have the beauty of marble, also a hard stone, and therefore in large areas of use polished stone marbles, though costly also to polish, are preferred and generally used in the public areas of buildings, hotels, banks, corporate and government buildings.

We have lots of granite here in Ontario and I have been particularly aware of this

for at least the past three years. We have talked to many architects and builders and the stone people themselves. Unfortunately, I have yet to learn of an Ontario quarry that is producing granite for the cut-stone industry. I have been told that Ontario granite does not have the consistent quality necessary to make it an economical operation. This I believe to be true, for if it were not, why have we not had flourishing and well-established quarries going for the past 60 years the same as we have had for our limestone demands?

Our requirements are publicly advertised and our general contractors do not receive any bids for supplying Ontario granite. I am aware of the work being done by the Industrial Granite Company Limited in North Bay. This firm produces quite a range of granite aggregates, which are used in the manufacture of artificial stone and for exposed aggregate masonry facing materials. They do not have the capacity or the organization to produce our dressed granite requirements. I think you can liken a stone quarry to any other mining operation. We are all aware that there are mines and deposits of various metals here in the province that have just not been put into operation because the quality of grade existing does not make it an economical operation. I think the same can be said for our Ontario granite. While there is lots of it, our large deposits do not have the consistent quality required for building purposes.

Our granites contain a good deal more impurities, iron and other minerals, to the extent that when they are quarried and exposed they are subject to a good deal more staining and undesirable impurities than are found in other Canadian granites.

This last paragraph is, I think, important to these people producing this type of material. Our associate architects for the Queen's Park complex and the new Treasury extension were made fully aware of our feelings with respect to Canadian products, and our own staff are consistently researching and analyzing new products and sources of materials. Our offices are always open to salesmen, manufacturers and/or representatives to keep us up to date in the industry.

I was just given the information before I came in that we are using some Rideau stone from the Omega quarries, and I have been given to understand that they will not guarantee us more than 150 square feet of any one given consistency. This is the general story throughout the province on that type of material.

**Mr. Smith:** I have another question, Mr. Chairman. The hon. Minister says that he has only been aware of the quarries in Ontario for three years. Is this correct?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** For at least three years—

**Mr. Smith:** The River Valley granite was used on the workmen's compensation building at 90 Harbord street, ten years ago. Is there something the matter with the fronting on that building that would preclude using that again? If so, why was this not stated?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I will read the hon. member a memorandum, for file in our own department, written by Mr. Bruce Mills, the assistant to the Deputy Minister, on Ontario black granite. Mr. Mills was largely responsible for the workmen's compensation building at the time it was built. I quote:

In refreshing my mind on the black granite which I designed into and was fabricated to the ground floor base of the four façades of the workmen's compensation building back in the early fifties, I again reminisced the matter with Mr. R. M. Bamford of the Thomson Monument Company, who was with the company at that time and is still there. His company subcontracted the granites for that building. He recalls that the granite came from the River Valley quarries which, at the time, were taking the stone off the top level. Both we in this department, and they in the monument company, experienced frustrating results in trying to obtain consistency in the stone and there was a great percentage that had to be wasted because of excessive flaws.

Mr. Bamford recalls that the company has suffered considerable financial loss on the contract through having to reject a high percentage of the stone and it has not used granite from that quarry since. He understands, however, they are now cutting deeper into the quarry and may be producing a better quality and consistency.

**Mr. Smith:** Has the department made any inquiries to find out if they are producing a better quality and consistency now?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** As I mentioned, our doors are always open. If they can guarantee this consistency which seems to be most important to the contractors and to those other people that are involved in making sure that they are going to put it up on the walls or wherever they put it, that they do have a consistency and a type that will not run and

stain and this sort of thing. It has been most difficult to get this in Ontario granite.

**Mr. S. Apps (Kingston):** Mr. Chairman, I was most interested in the hon. Minister's remarks about the Kingston limestone, in that we in Kingston are also embarrassed from time to time when they bring Queenston limestone down to build limestone buildings in Kingston. The House might remember that The Department of Economics and Development, together with The Department of Mines, have gone together to provide some money to do research work among the Kingston limestones to find out if some method could not be discovered to make this limestone do the job it once did down in Kingston. I am very hopeful that they will be successful in this regard, and that the Kingston limestone that was used in so many buildings in Kingston and eastern Ontario, will again be available to the people down there and also to The Department of Public Works.

I might suggest that it might be a good idea as well to do the same thing with the granite deposits that can be found throughout the province. I feel a little research work in that regard could conceivably come up with some information that would make these deposits available as well.

I would also like to point out that in the Kingston area there are a great many fine deposits of sandstone—a stone similar to that used on this particular building. That could be developed, I am sure, as well.

What I primarily wanted to say is that I think the hon. Minister has been rather unjustly criticized by some of the members on the opposing benches for what might seem to be long delays in the building of various buildings. I think that anyone familiar with the construction industry these days realizes that with the very greatly expanding economy that we have here in Ontario, which we feel in this government we may have had something to do with, everybody connected with the building industry is right up to his ears trying to get jobs done.

As a matter of fact, before a building can be built, property has to be purchased and surveyed. Even to get a surveyor now takes three or four months to get the job done. Architects are very busy. Although the department may be acting in good faith in saying that an architect has been appointed and they want the plans ready in such-and-such a length of time, it is beyond their control, really. When an architect is busy, sometimes it is difficult to get these plans ready when they are supposed to be.

This happens for almost every project that is going on in the province of Ontario today.

At the same time, the hon. Minister, I think, is at the mercy of many departments who say that they want to build such-and-such a building, and then they change their specifications. As a result, it takes longer for the department to get the job done. I would like to say some words of commendation to the hon. Minister, because he is working at a very difficult job over which, in many cases, he does not have too much control. I think that many members of his department are overworked and I think they are trying to do a fine job under very difficult conditions. Regardless of what many hon. members feel about the hon. Minister over there, I think that he is trying to do a fine job under very adverse conditions.

Third, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question: In view of the shortage of secondary school teachers in the province today, I wonder if he could give me some indication as to when tenders might be called on the new college of education building in Kingston?

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I thought the hon. member must be leading up to something—

**Mr. Bryden:** They are even firing at the hon. Minister from behind.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The architects have been appointed and we have approval to plan. The requirements are coming in now from The Department of Education, and I understand that the requirements will be largely the same as those at London. I would hope that we would make good progress on this college of education at Kingston.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Chairman, I have a brief question that I want to raise with the hon. Minister. On March 31, I queried him—it may be found on page 2105 of *Hansard*—with regard to an order-in-council. I quote:

—which authorized the sale to the Bell Telephone Company of Canada of telephone cable serving The Department of Reform Institutions at Hagersville,

My query was:

What service throughout the former military camp property has the Bell Telephone Company agreed to provide in return for the nominal purchase price of \$1?

The hon. Minister's reply was:

—that by turning these cables over to the Bell Telephone Company of Canada we—meaning the government—are guaranteed free maintenance and service on the entire plant and telephone equipment.

Would the hon. Minister explain to the House what exactly did he get by way of “the entire plant,” and what is the continuing maintenance on telephone equipment that he is going to get that he would not get in the normal process of being a subscriber to the Bell Telephone Company?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** My understanding is that we get the equipment that was installed by the air force at that base. I understand that we had three comparisons on why it was most practical and economical to turn these cables over to the Bell Telephone Company. If the cables were retained and Bell allowed to use them, the government would be responsible for the maintenance of the cables and also cost to install additional cable runs where service is required but no cables presently exist. The cost to provide these additional cables would be approximately \$1,000. Much of the existing cable is old. However, the total value of all the existing cable if it were brand new, would not exceed \$1,100. The entire cable system would require government maintenance which would prove costly and impracticable. Bell Telephone would be responsible for maintaining their equipment in the buildings, and the government would be responsible for maintaining the cables throughout the property.

If the cable is retained and Bell Telephone not allowed to use them, the government would be responsible to provide facilities for the Bell Telephone Company to install their own cabling system as well as telephone equipment in the building. The facilities required for this purpose would incur considerable expense in that trenching and conduits would have to be installed and the estimated cost to us in this respect would be over \$1,000.

If the cables were sold on the open market for scrap, the cost to the government to dig up the cables from the ground would be more than could be recovered in scrap values.

We could see no foreseeable need for these cables and therefore they could serve no useful purpose to the government. By turning them over to the Bell Telephone Company we are guaranteed free maintenance

and service on the entire plant and telephone equipment.

**Mr. MacDonald:** In other words, you are getting free maintenance and service on what you gave to Bell for \$1, plus all other cables that must be put in to service the total camp?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** That is what I understand.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, pursuant to the comments of the hon. member for Kingston, I would like to make it clear that as far as we are concerned, we think the hon. Minister is a very fine fellow. I do not think that the exchanges in the House, heated or otherwise, usually go very much beyond the House, or necessarily reflect any personal feeling, as far as the members of the House are concerned.

I would suggest, however, that the hon. Minister could perhaps progress a little more satisfactorily from his own point of view with his estimates, if he were less defensive and more communicative. Perhaps the Opposition itself can assume some responsibility for the difficulties we seem to be encountering here today in getting information that we require. I think it can be fairly said of the Opposition that in the past we have not carried out our own responsibilities with regard to this department. We have not dug into the estimates of this department in a way I think an Opposition should. I think we have put other hon. Ministers through their paces in a reasonably satisfactory way. I think a great many of them have risen to the occasion and have demonstrated their capacity to speak for the departments and explain their activities.

We may have caught the hon. Minister of Public Works somewhat by surprise; my recollection is that in past years we usually let him off very easily. I think that was a failure on our part, and I hope we can rectify the failure in the future and that the hon. Minister will be prepared for a more searching scrutiny of his estimates than he has had in the past.

I appreciated the preliminary statement the hon. Minister made this afternoon, with regard to the stages involved in bringing a project from the point when it is first conceived as necessary, through to the finished building. As far as I am concerned, I am not criticizing him. I have never had it in my mind to criticize him, because a large project takes a long time, a matter of several

years, to be brought through from the original conception to the conclusion. I have no doubt that is so. I am certainly not an expert in these matters, but I can believe it is true. I can also believe that many difficulties arise along the way and there are many unforeseen contingencies.

On the other hand, I think we in the Opposition have a right to know, or to be given some idea, of what the planning of the government is in terms of public works projects both in the long term and in the immediate year with which we are concerned. This is the kind of information I have been trying to get. I and other hon. members have different ideas than the government as to priorities for specific projects. We think that some projects could be moved ahead a little more expeditiously. This is a matter of opinion. We can put forward our views. The government naturally has to make its decisions in the light of all the claims it has on the funds available. But I think this is a legitimate area of discussion.

I also think it is legitimate and important that we and the public should know exactly what the programme adds up to in any given year; what items are being given priority in that year. I think that sort of information comes forward to an extent in the actual amounts of money being allocated to the programme in the year.

The hon. Minister has suggested to us that his blue book really gives us all the information we require. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that it has now become abundantly clear that the book is most inadequate in terms of the information it provides. I believe that in future years the department could present it in a way that would make it more useful and informative to hon. members of the House. Perhaps we could save some of the time and acrimony that we have been spending on these estimates. A preliminary suggestion I would make, and one that seems to me to be elementary, is that a division should be made in the listing of projects that are actually under way and those that are in the planning stage—a stage which, as the hon. Minister himself said, can sometimes run on for a substantial time, perhaps a year or two.

Now the hon. Minister has a separate classification of "projects requested." As I understand it from the explanation he gave at the beginning of this afternoon's session, projects get into that category as soon as they have been approved in their broad outlines by the Treasury board. In other

words, as soon as the Treasury board has approved the proposal that the programme should be undertaken, simply in its broad principles, then it goes—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Would you mind? I do not want the hon. members to get the wrong impression. We have hundreds of thousands of dollars in work requested. We only put it in here to give you some indication of what some of the various departments and people feel are needed. It has no significance at all, being in here, outside of the fact that someone has requested it, some department has requested it. It does not give any indication there the Treasury board has seen fit—that it is under consideration. It has only been requested. So I would not want you to get the wrong impression.

**Mr. Bryden:** I do not think I had the wrong impression. I am not objecting to the information being made available. I think it is useful for us to know what projects are being requested. I got the impression from the hon. Minister's opening remarks, though, that there was some sort of formal approval at least of the idea that the project was worth considering, before it was listed among the projects requested.

At any rate, the hon. Minister has a cut-off at some point along the line where a project will get into the listing of "new projects requested." But after that it seems a little difficult to know just where the cut-offs occur and I would suggest that it should be possible to make distinctions.

After it has been requested, the department concerned, he tells us, decides on its priorities each year. When it—that is the requesting department—decides that a project has reached sufficient importance in its planning, that it should be given a certain priority, then property is sought and from then on a certain chain of procedures follow. I would take it that at about that point, it comes into the category of work that is being planned. Is that correct, is it somewhere along there, in that area?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** When Treasury board gives us approval, it comes into work planned, or under way.

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, then, cannot we make a distinction between work that is merely being planned and work that is actually under way? Cannot we select a point, for example, when the contract is awarded? Or when the construction actually commences, one of those two points? Could not that be

taken as a separating point between a project being merely planned and it being actually under way? Could not that distinction be made?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I think the hon. member's point is well taken. I really believe we could give maybe a little more information. My big problem is to continue this blue book. It is criticized every year that it is not worth a darn and we have generally been more considering taking the book, not sending it out at all, or not making it available, but it is quite likely that improvements can be made, and I will promise that if I am at this job another year we will try to make some improvements in this book.

**Mr. Bryden:** I would like to say to the hon. Minister that the fact that it is being criticized is not necessarily a reason for withdrawing it. I think it would be rather a reason for improving it, and it seems to me that is an improvement that could readily be made, and should be made. It is one that would make it much more useful to members. Then they would have some idea exactly as to where the project stands once it gets under way. Then we can start to hope that the project is really going to mature. If it is a large building it may take a year or two to construct—this we can understand—but at least we know that it is now right on the way. I would suspect that a great many of the projects that are listed under the category of being either under way or planned, that the majority of them are actually more in the planning stage than in the “under way” stage, if I may put it that way.

I am going to come back to some of these projects because, whether the hon. Minister thinks it or not, I am genuinely interested in knowing whether they are under way or being planned, and I am going to ask him later about some of them.

Before I do that, I would like to return to what I thought was a perfectly proper and reasonable request that I made of the hon. Minister yesterday—that he should provide us with a breakdown of the specific items which make up the total shown in vote 1811. In that vote, the hon. Minister is asking for a gross amount of \$41 million for building projects and other similar works, of which he hopes to recover \$4 million from the government of Canada, leaving a net amount of \$37 million.

When I asked the hon. Minister for a breakdown of that figure, he suggested, or he gave the impression at any rate, that this

was a great imposition on his department, that it was really asking more than was reasonable to ask him to give us that information, that it imposed a lot of work on him, that his department had managed by rather feverish efforts, I took it, to select figures for some of the projects. But it was just too much trouble to give us a listing of all of the projects.

This gives rise to a question in my mind, Mr. Chairman, as to how the figure is arrived at in the first place. The hon. Minister stated that there is approximately \$9 million with respect to buildings that are still in the planning stage. I take it—and I am not now implying any criticism at all—that to a certain degree that figure of \$9 million was a guess—a necessary guess. The department knows that some projects are going to come out of the planning stage and into the actual construction stage during the course of this fiscal year, and they have to make some allowance for such projects. It is impossible to say precisely which ones will come out, precisely when they will come out and how much money will be spent on them, but they try to arrive at an overall total which, in this case, they think will be about \$9 million. That is a perfectly reasonable procedure and I can understand it. But then there is the remaining amount which is actually \$32 million gross, before the anticipated recovery from the federal government.

It would seem to me that the Treasury board would not give The Department of Public Works approval for this figure of \$32 million unless the department presented to it a detailed listing of how it arrived at the figure. I would be surprised under the budget procedures that have developed in this jurisdiction in the past number of years if the Treasury board would approve a figure that was more or less picked out of the air, a sort of a professional guess or something of that kind. I would think that it would want a listing of the projects, such as I asked for, with precise amounts beside them, and that the figure they would approve would be the sum of those amounts. At least, that is a normal way of budgeting. If The Department of Public Works has a different method in respect to this matter and it has been able to sell the Treasury board on that different method, I would be very interested in hearing about it. But failing any information that a different method is used, I am suggesting to the hon. Minister that to answer the question that I posed to him, all his department needed to do was to go back and get his Treasury board submission.

I am putting forward the proposition in the House—I have put it forward in other contexts, and I am going to put it forward quite strongly here—that the information being available in any case, it ought to be right in this book, or one of these books. I do not really care which one. But it should be there. In fact, I pointed out that in Ottawa—I know that it is like waving a red flag in front of a bull to even mention Ottawa to the hon. Minister of Public Works, but I think it is worth looking at what other people do. Sometimes we can learn from them, and at Ottawa that is precisely what they do. They show exactly how they arrived at the final figure.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I might say, Mr. Chairman, that I checked some Ottawa sources and I find out these figures are in there for at least ten years, on occasion. So they really do not mean that much.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, it is very likely true that it takes a long time for Ottawa to get its projects completed, just as it often takes a long time for this government to get them completed. This is not really the point I am getting at. What I am getting at is that the department, on behalf of the government, surely has a plan for the coming year. I want to find out about the plan. I am well aware of the fact—I have been involved in government administration too—that the best-laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley. This I am well aware of. The department, on the basis of representations made to it by other departments and by Treasury board, may put figures in that do not work out for a variety of reasons. It may be that there is a change in the government's assessment of priorities, it may be that unanticipated difficulties were encountered. All this sort of thing is understandable and I would certainly not be prepared to criticize the department for the fact that it put, shall we say, a figure of \$1,600,000 in its estimates this year for the Milton school for the deaf, then found that for a variety of reasons it was able to spend only \$1,200,000 or perhaps for some other reason it spent more and made greater progress than it had thought. As long as there is a reasonable explanation, I do not think anybody is going to criticize the hon. Minister. What we want, though, is an explanation in cases like this.

And we want to know on all these items exactly what the hon. Minister has in mind for this year. The hon. Minister seemed to

think that I was lucky that he was rattling off these figures at all; that I had no business asking the question. He gave to me very quickly, so I could not get them down, a certain selection of the figures which he said had been accumulated hurriedly and with great difficulty by his staff. I am suggesting to him the figures have been sitting right there in his department all along, and have been ever since this item in the budget was approved.

The implication in his method of presentation and in his apparent reluctance to present the information, certainly in a way where we could digest it, was that really it was an imposition by us, that we had no right to ask for this information. If that is so, I am telling the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, that either he misunderstands his functions as a Minister or alternatively, the department really has no plans and they are in a very bad muddle. I doubt if the latter is true, because I do not think they would get away with it with the Treasury board, but in future I think he should be prepared to provide information when it is asked for. This information is not an unreasonable request. I still have not got it down properly. I am still going to ask the hon. Minister to table it; I am going to ask him to table a complete breakdown by projects of item 1811, showing the gross amount that is forecast for each one, and, where this is appropriate, the amount that it is hoped can be recovered from the government of Canada. And if there is a general figure of \$9 million, as appears to be the case, that is fine, let us put it in on that basis.

I can understand that; I am not going to criticize it. But I want this information. Unfortunately, I will not have it to pursue inquiries at this stage, but I still think it ought to be made available. It ought to be tabled in the House at the earliest opportunity, which I would suggest should be tomorrow, if not this evening. There is no reason why it cannot be made available. It is there already in the department's files.

**Mr. R. J. Boyer (Muskoka):** The way the hon. member is going on, he seems to be trying to fill in time until 5 o'clock to prevent these estimates being voted on.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please! The member for Woodbine has the floor.

**Mr. Bryden:** I heard the hon. member for Muskoka make some suggestion to the effect that I am talking this vote out. I do

not know what I am talking it out of, but if the hon. gentleman thinks that there is some law of the universe which requires that the estimates of a particular department should go through in a certain length of time, I must tell him that he is completely misinformed.

**Mr. J. R. Knox (Lambton West):** Well, you know you talked a whole lot longer yesterday than required, because one of your members asked you to.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please. Back on the votes, please.

**Mr. Bryden:** We will pursue these estimates as long as we consider it necessary to pursue them.

**Mr. Boyer:** Do you mean you will repeat the same speech, day after day?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please. I am going to ask the member for Woodbine to stay with the vote 1811, please.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, yesterday I suggested to the hon. Minister that he was cutting back on his public works programme for this year, the programme represented by this vote. He told me that that was not so. I had asked him, as a matter of fact, if he had been influenced at all by what I call the very reactionary policy statements made in Ottawa by the Rt. hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Pearson) and the hon. Minister of Finance (Mr. Sharp) in which those gentlemen indicated that their government was cutting back on a number of public works projects and proposing that the provincial governments should do the same.

The hon. Minister of Public Works stated at that time—at least, I understood him to say—that there was no thought in this government's mind to paying any attention to that request. As far as this government was concerned, it was simply going ahead with its programme in the usual way.

I find this somewhat difficult to harmonize with the clear facts that are before us, Mr. Chairman. I am not suggesting for a moment, I want to make this clear, that the hon. Minister was misinforming us but I want to understand his statements more fully.

Last year, in the year just completed, he told us that he used up all of his estimate for this purpose and that was about \$43 million. This year all he is asking us for is \$40 million, that is \$3 million less than last year. In addition, as the hon. Minister

has stated, costs have been skyrocketing recently so that \$40 million will buy substantially less than it would have bought last year. As a result, we have not only a cutback in absolute terms from \$43 million to \$40 million, but we have a still further reduction in the physical volume of work at any rate arising from the fact that \$40 million will now buy less. Thus there is clearly a reduction in the physical volume of works that the government is planning. It may be that that does not represent a cutback of government plans; maybe the government from the very beginning had planned to do less this year. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify that point.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I mentioned this yesterday, that actually we had not proposed any cutback. I mentioned it very simply; that the fact that building costs were up 15 per cent, 20 per cent or higher, automatically cut us back in the number of square feet or the number of bricks and mortar that we would be laying. As far as slashing the budget 10 per cent or using that term, and you could see how that would multiply in our higher costs, that it would mean a tremendous cutback.

All we are doing is going ahead with our regular budget and I realize the budget is down; and please do not ask me to explain about these federal contributions, but I understand we have not got the \$2.4 million or whatever is coming to us from Ottawa from last year. I think this will allow us to be doing a little more. But I hope you will not ask me any more details on that one because I have great difficulty in just understanding where we stand, because they seem to come back slowly from Ottawa. I think it is very simply that we are cutting back to that extent that the 15 per cent or 20 per cent our building costs are up, and we will be reducing by that amount.

Going back to his further suggestion regarding the blue books. I said earlier I thought his suggestions were good and I repeat it now that I think his suggestions are good. We can maybe get some more information in this book another year. There is certainly nothing to hide as far as I am concerned. It has not been specifically requested as you have done this year, with all these things itemized. As you mentioned, there is so much change taking place that budgets that are assembled two months earlier, in many cases where there have been delays or speedups, are completely out of kilter in two or three months, let alone six or ten months later.

I will certainly make the undertaking next year. We can maybe give you more figures yet this year if we have a little time on it, but certainly I will make that promise that as far as this blue book is concerned at least we will try to give you some additional information.

I still go back and say I am not talking about the complaints this year, but in other years this blue book could well be eliminated. We can add another section here dividing the works that are under way and where contracts have been called, and works that are in the planning stage. I think we can do that and I would give you my promise that this will certainly be done another year.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, I notice that it is now 5 o'clock. Are we going to revert now to the private members' period?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Is this the end of the debate on this vote?

**Mr. Bryden:** No, it is not the end as far as I and several other members are concerned.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves that the committee of supply rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report progress and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Clerk of the House:** The 18th order, second reading of Bill No. 15, An Act to amend The Election Act, Mr. Bryden.

### THE ELECTION ACT

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine)** moves second reading of Bill No. 15, An Act to amend The Election Act.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Mr. Speaker, this bill has two basic purposes. First of all, if passed as it should be, it would place an overall limit on election campaign expenditures at both the constituency level, and what is probably more important at the central party organization level. In terms of the province that would mean the provincial organizations of the parties contesting the election.

In broad outline the limitations in the case of individual candidates would be 20 cents

for every voter on the voters list in a rural polling subdivision and 15 cents in an urban polling subdivision.

In the case of central party organizations the limitation would be 15 cents for every voter on the voters lists in all the constituencies where the party concerned is running candidates.

The arithmetic of this I do not think is too important, but in general terms one could say that this bill, if enacted, would impose a limit on campaign spending of between \$5,000 and \$10,000 per constituency, depending on the size of the constituency, and of about \$450,000 for central party organization.

My claim, Mr. Speaker, is that those limits are quite reasonable; that any amounts spent in excess of them are not for legitimate purposes, they are simply for the purpose of buying an election. I have no doubt that the \$450,000 limit for the central party's campaign spending would create quite a shock in the Conservative headquarters when it was first imposed, but I think that in time they would come to like the idea knowing that everyone else was restricted to the same limit and that they did not have to go out and raise \$2 million, \$3 million or \$4 million or whatever it is they raise now to put on their very flossy, high powered campaigns designed to stampede the electorate into voting for them.

The second purpose of my bill is to require full disclosure, and I emphasize the word full, of all campaign spending and of the sources of all campaign funds at both the local and central levels.

At the present time, we have in our Election Act a very inadequate provision on this point, requiring that the official agent of a candidate must file with the local returning officer a statement itemizing the expenditures on the campaign and also itemizing all contributions in excess of \$50. I think that in many cases in the past this section of the Act has been observed in the breach.

There have been many cases in this jurisdiction and in other jurisdictions where we know perfectly well that the statements filed on behalf of candidates by their official agents bore only an accidental relationship to what they actually spent. I do not have to go into details on that. I think we are all well aware of the facts.

I would like to make this a meaningful provision. To make it meaningful I have proposed in my bill that the statements filed by the official agents should be audited and certified by a public accountant licensed under The Public Accountancy Act.

There is a further feature which is not in my bill which I think should be there. That is that we should here, as in Ottawa, adopt a procedure whereby all of these statements filed in respect of individual candidates come into a central place. At the present time they tend to get lost in constituencies. They are published in a newspaper, usually in six-point type in an obscure corner of the newspaper. They are kept in the local returning officer's office for six months and then they disappear. I think they should come into a central place, as they do at Ottawa, so that they would be readily available to anyone who wishes to analyze them.

I have also proposed a similar requirement with regard to the central party organization, that the treasurer or other similar officer of the organization should be required to file with the chief election officer a complete audited statement of all the expenditures of the party centrally during the campaign, and a complete listing of all contributions received by the party in its central office, in excess of \$50. And I propose that those statements should be available to the public for inspection.

I have also tried to cover the matter of indirect contributions. I do not know if I have covered them adequately, but at this moment I am more concerned about principles rather than the detailed wording of the legislation. If we are prepared to accept the principle, the matter of details is one on which we could achieve a great deal of assistance from other jurisdictions.

In Great Britain they have had a great deal of experience in handling this type of matter. They have been improving their techniques over the years, and I think we could learn a great deal from them. I notice also that in the United States this is a matter that is under active consideration at the present time and they are very seriously concerned to limit campaign spending and to make sure that there is full disclosure.

I am not going to present the arguments in favour of these two propositions. I really think it is superfluous, Mr. Speaker. Informed public opinion in this country is, as far as I can see, almost unanimous in believing that legislation of this kind should be enacted. Two of the three political parties that are active in this province provincially are agreed that it is desirable. The problem is, we run into the stone wall of stubborn resistance by the Tories opposite. I am suggesting to them that it is time they got in step with the times. This type of legislation is clearly necessary if we are to avoid having elections

simply auctioned off to the highest bidder, having rich men, or the nominees of rich men, dominate our political life. If we are to avoid those undesirable consequences, we have to do something about what is really the heart and soul of election campaigning, namely, the financing of the campaign.

I am not suggesting that any person or group of people or any organization should be prevented in any way from contributing to election campaigns. In fact, I think they should be encouraged to do so. What I am insisting on is that if they make contributions of any sizeable amount at all, this information should be available to the public, so that the public will know precisely who each party is dependent upon for its campaign funds. This, I think, is information the public is legitimately entitled to.

I believe the matter is not only of the utmost public importance—as is agreed to by all newspaper editorials I have read on the subject in recent years, by most academic commentators in the field, or others who pay particular attention to our democratic process—it is now acquiring a special urgency because of information that has come to light in recent times as to possible connections between the financing of election campaigns and the underworld. I would quote, for example, the first paragraph of a statement made by the Liberal caucus last fall. The first paragraph says:

The influence scandals that erupted in Montreal and Ottawa this year have simply reinforced deep-seated suspicions among Canadians that there is something rotten about the way political parties collect their funds and the way they spend them.

Now the Liberal people know a lot more about the so-called influence scandals in Montreal and Ottawa than I do. I am inclined to agree with their statement in any case, and I will accept their word for it as to the seriousness of the problems they disclose, because I think they know. I do not. I can tell you that our party did not get any contributions from any people associated with such people as Rivard and Derabener and so on. But there is a danger in this sort of thing.

We know perfectly well from experience in the United States that the underworld likes nothing better than to get politicians and public officials in its satchel. One of the ways of doing so is to buy them in effect, to make money available to them; so that they then become committed. With the really serious menace of organized crime, I think this problem, which is important enough, in any case,

in terms of the democratic process, takes on a specific urgency.

We do not have to go to the most sensational side of the case either, Mr. Speaker, and refer to the underworld. I think my statements regarding the underworld are important, and should be given due consideration, but we can take it in a less extreme form and consider other undesirable forms of raising campaign funds. We should be alive to the type of problem revealed in two letters that I read into the record of this House, back on March 24th, which seemed to indicate what amounted really to a form of shakedown of people dependent on the government for certain benefits in the raising of political campaign funds.

I am not suggesting that there was any association of any kind with the underworld in this situation, but what went on was clearly undesirable. I do not think we should permit it to go on. I think that we should take all steps possible to prevent that sort of thing from happening. I am going to suggest to this House, Mr. Speaker, in terms of the publication of information regarding election contributions, that it is high time that we had an announcement from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) as to what he plans to do on this matter that I raised on March 24.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! I would like to warn the member that he should not stray too far from the three principles he has outlined in his bill. As the matter to which he just referred has been mentioned before in the House, and the Prime Minister has undertaken to report on the matter at a later date, I think perhaps he should not get into the matter too deeply again otherwise I would have to rule it inadmissible. I did want to mention this point to the member before he proceeded too far in that direction.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to get into it deeply, I hope to wind up my remarks in a few minutes. On the other hand, I think it is quite relevant to the whole question of election spending and the sources of campaign funds to ask for an inquiry into the way in which these matters have been carried on in the past. My bill would deal with the matter for the future. I think that the people of Ontario are entitled to know what happened in the last election before they are called upon to vote in another election. In other words, they are entitled to have the sort of information that this bill would have required if it had been in force at that time.

I am not so much of an optimist as to think that the government opposite is going to establish a general inquiry into election spend-

ing during the last campaign; I think they ought to do that, I have asked them to do it before, but I do not think they will do it. They can explain the reasons why they are so secretive, but I only can report the fact that they are exceedingly secretive and apparently have no intention of letting the public know where they got their money from in the last election.

However, I think that the public is entitled at least to an inquiry into this one particular matter that I raised. As you have pointed out, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister stated back on March 24 that he was looking into the matter and he would have an announcement to make after he had a chance to consider it. Well, what is taking so long? Why is he taking so long to consider this matter? That is almost a month ago. I believe that he ought to be able to make a statement to us as to what he plans to do. Or is he hoping that this whole thing will be forgotten about if he stalls for long enough? He has a duty to make a statement in this House. In fact, I suggest his statement is long overdue as to exactly how he stands. What is he afraid of? What is holding him back? Is he afraid of what additional information might come out if such an inquiry were held?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! I would ask the member again to keep to the principles within his bill and not proceed with that matter. The statement has been made to the effect the Prime Minister would look into this matter and report. I do not want the member to say something that might also prejudice the case which is now before the courts. The Speaker has to watch this particular matter, and it is within his competence to call the member to order if he thinks that anything is being said or is likely to be said that will affect the case.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gravity of your responsibility in that matter, but I would submit to you that I was a long way from saying anything that might prejudice that case. I am not going to pursue this any further, Mr. Speaker, but you did make the point that the hon. Prime Minister has made a statement indicating that he is looking into this matter. I would like to suggest that we perhaps have the right to pursue him if we do not believe that he is making the statement soon enough. I think we would be in a most unfortunate position in this House if the government could remove a matter from discussion in the House simply by saying it is looking into it and will make a statement later. I think that

after a reasonable lapse of time, if it has not made the statement, we have a right to ask that it make the statement. I believe that time has long since passed in relation to this matter.

However, to refer back in general terms to my bill, Mr. Speaker, I referred to this specific episode as an argument to demonstrate, along with many others that have been put forward by many people more competent than myself, the urgency of legislation of this kind. The type of thing disclosed in the letters that I referred to would not likely happen if legislation of this kind were in effect.

Now, if every party knew, sir, that it was going to have to report in detail exactly where it got its money, then I think it would be very careful about where it got its money, and this would be a good thing for the democratic process in Canada. Secretiveness in election financing has no place at all in a democracy—in fact, secretiveness generally has no place in a democracy. There are occasional exceptions to that rule, but they are very occasional. The essence of democracy is that public affairs are conducted in public and everything that happens in relation to them is public information. The people can decide for themselves, whether rightly or wrongly, as to what exactly is going on and what influences are operating in the process. As long as we continue with our present system of secretiveness where the Tory party can conceal from public view entirely the millions of dollars that it lavishes on election campaigns and the sources of that money, democracy is circumscribed in this province.

The matter takes on a special and growing urgency year by year as more and more expensive techniques are developed for influencing people—indeed, almost for brainwashing them in some cases. We are a long way past the old days when election campaigns were relatively inexpensive affairs. They can now be exceedingly costly, and I think that now is the time, for the sake of democracy, to take steps to reduce the cost of them and to maintain it at a reasonable level.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret that the government seems to have taken the position, as far as electoral reform is concerned, that it is not going to consider any reform in the foreseeable future.

This bill proposes a much-needed reform, and one that we have supported in this House before and do so again today. Natur-

ally, the present government has 77 reasons—I hesitate to call them good reasons—for standing pat. Their success in the past has been obvious to all of us, and yet being on good personal terms with a good many of the supporters of the government I know them to be, all of them, men who are ready to consider reforms. I would say most seriously that reforms in our Election Act are much needed before the following election.

This bill deals with only a part of the problem. With your permission I would like to discuss this part with the hon. members of the House today. The reasons for reform are, in my view, four in number. First, the reforms must make the electoral process more efficient. I do not suppose the purpose of this bill is to improve the efficiency of the electoral process, but I do not want the opportunity to pass without drawing to your attention again, sir, that the whole procedure is seriously out of date. As a matter of fact, in the 37 days between the issuance of the writs and the election itself, the returning officers in the constituencies across the province must be appointed and they must do all of the work that is required of them so that they are prepared in ample time to take the poll.

This requires not only the appointment of their deputies, which does not seem to be a very difficult job, but it also should involve the revising of the poll boundaries and some other things that are too complex and actually time-consuming, to do properly in the 37 days at their disposal. So without dwelling on this, since it is not really covered by the principle of the bill, I would point out to you, sir, that here is one reason for real consideration of reform, to improve the efficiency of the process.

Second, I feel that reform is required in order that the heavy personal financial responsibility of a bona-fide candidate would be removed, at least to some extent. In my own view, there are many qualified people who cannot consider standing for an active political position, because they are perhaps too young, and with too many family responsibilities to take the risk, and secondly—and this applies to everybody—a considerable amount of money and certainly a lot of time from their job is taken up.

This bill does have something to do with the removal of this heavy financial responsibility, because it intends, on the surface, at least, to set very definite limits to the possibilities of expenditure—as my hon. friend has said already, a limit between \$5,000 and \$10,000, depending upon the charac-

teristics of the constituency and particularly its size.

The third reason why reform is needed is that as we all agree, we must remove as far as possible the chance of electoral corruption associated with campaign contributions. My friend, the hon. member for Woodbine, has made much of this. You, Mr. Speaker, have had to call him to order twice in his preceding remarks.

Yet all of us agree, whether or not we are talking specifically about the Melcher's case or some other cases that have been brought to our attention in the past months or years, that the time has come when we can take a progressive step to eliminate even the possibility of suspicion; and it is surely time that this government considered such reform.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I feel that reform is needed to give all bona-fide candidates real equality of opportunity in their efforts to put their qualifications and their views before the electorate. Many of us have had to compete in campaigns where this equality of opportunity was very difficult to achieve indeed. Without complaining personally at all, many of us have been associated with campaigns where representatives of one party or the other have been able to inundate the electorate and pollute the airways with all sorts of campaign slogans and pictures which lead the electorate into considerable confusion.

So I would say, Mr. Speaker, that the bill, in setting out limits on expenditures by candidates and by the central party office, does take a definite and useful step toward achieving the reforms that I consider so important. These limits would be enforced by audit and by penalty and, as far as it goes, I support it.

Now first, dealing with the limits themselves: I consider them reasonable, although in discussion with some of the hon. members of the House it has come to my attention that a limit of \$10,000 on their personal expenditure would certainly lead to great changes in what they normally associate with their election campaign activities; but I believe that a proper campaign can be achieved on this basis and I have no argument whatsoever with the limits that have been put before us today.

But it appears to me that the possibilities for evasion are still very apparent and are not really dealt with properly by the amendment that we are considering right now. To begin with, as the amendment reads:

That the return that each candidate

would make to the returning officer in his constituency has to be audited and certified before it is given to the returning officer.

This means, of course, that the candidate himself would be employing the auditor and since, of course, the auditor would be a qualified person I would not for a moment impugn the honesty of the accountancy profession, but I will still say to you, sir, that the accountant would have the job of auditing a statement that would be presented to him by the candidate. Unless it would be extended so that the auditor, or somebody, would have the right and the privilege to make some spot checks besides the account that the candidate gives him himself, I do not feel that employing any external audit by the candidate himself would really make it impossible to accomplish some evasion.

I would think that this is a weakness in the amendment before us. I think that it could be strengthened considerably if the audit were carried on by an independent person who is employed and paid for by, perhaps, the provincial auditor of the province.

Now second: The possibility for evasion also lies in the fact that the returning officer under the present Act, and even with these amendments, cannot really demand a return from the candidate. If the candidate refuses to send in the return as required by the statute or as it might be amended today, there is nothing the returning officer can do except sit back and finally send in his completed papers to the chief electoral officer which means, of course, that his duties and employment are terminated at that time.

As I understand it, the only way that compulsion can be exerted on a candidate who does not comply is for an individual citizen to complain and this, of course, is usually not within the realm of responsibility of the returning officer at the local level.

I was interested to learn today in talking to an expert in this field that the penalty is provided for a person who is, in fact, found guilty of not sending in a proper return, that the \$25 a day—that is between the time the report should have been in and the time he was found guilty—is payable to the person who lays an information against him. I suppose that somebody could make quite a profession in going around and just making some of these requirements following an election campaign.

I do not feel that this is a workable system; I think it is antiquated and we should certainly have an amendment that would improve that.

It is interesting also that in the part of the bill that is before us requiring the audited statement of the central party organization—this audited statement goes, of course, to the chief electoral officer whose employment does continue from year to year and he would be in a position to make his report known to the Legislature so it would be quite effective in that connection.

One part of the amendment that is before us, however, that really I do not understand—or at least I feel that it could be improved—is that it does not call for the publishing of the audited statement from the central party organization. It requires that the chief electoral officer keep it on file permanently, but make it available for only six months at a charge of only 25 cents per peek. Anybody can look at them, but it seems to me that it might be a useful addition if the chief electoral officer would publish these statements for all to see. I think that this would be an improvement that could be included.

My third objection to the detail of the amendments before us and to some extent the principle as well, is that it requires an accounting only for the election campaign period. My own view is that the central party organization should submit a yearly accounting to some competent authority, whether or not the chief electoral officer or the auditor general of the province. I do not suppose that is such a reasonable suggestion, but it is a possibility; because I feel that if we are trying to do away with the possibility of someone contributing funds to a political party and then being in a position to ask for favours, any funds contributed between election campaigns would be just as effective for this purpose. I suppose, in fact, the contributions supposedly made by Melcher's, as discussed in the House before, would come in that category. I do not know. This is another improvement that I think we might add if we want to improve the accountability of the political parties.

Another small point, Mr. Speaker, and that is that the limit of accountability is still at \$50. I suppose that if we were to reduce that it would make it very difficult indeed to account for all the contributions that might be tossed into the hat that is passed at a local political meeting, but nevertheless it appears to me that we could and should extend this accountability right down to every nickel and dime if this is at all within

the realm of possibility, and I personally would favour this very strongly.

So, Mr. Speaker, in dealing with the amendments as they are before us, I do not feel they are as tightly drawn as they might be. I favour very strongly the principle of the bill before us. I think it attempts to control the possibility of corrupt practices and it attempts to equalize the chances among candidates. But, as I have said already, it does not go nearly far enough.

Besides finding some way to limiting expenses through audit and accountability it is my view that this Legislature should take steps by amending this bill, if it were reasonable to do so at this time, in order that funds would be made available to meet these limited expenses for every bona-fide candidate. Now, this has already been done in the province of Quebec—

Mr. Bryden: Well, we are against it.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): The hon. member made his speech; does he want to make another one?

Mr. Nixon: This has already been done by the province of Quebec, and it is interesting, Mr. Speaker, that some of the more responsible members of the NDP at the federal level would agree with me in this, but here is one instance at least where the NDP does not have a consistent view of what should be done. I would suggest that some of the more vocal provincial members should contact their federal members and see if perhaps some accommodation could not be reached so that their provincial view could be improved and in fact modernized.

Mr. Bryden: We have improved the federal area.

Mr. Singer: Can you not keep that noise stifled, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I definitely feel that if we are going to carry out a reasonable updating of The Election Act, we should include the amendments that are before us today, but we must add to them some way whereby public funds can be used to assist the bona-fide candidate in meeting these still very heavy and onerous expenses. There is no doubt that a good many people are kept out of politics by this very matter, and I feel this would lessen the dependence of any political individual or party, lessen their dependence on union financial assistance and corporate financial assistance, and give the independence that must be maintained in political life.

The most important point in the discussion, I feel, takes me back to the first words I mentioned in my contribution to this discussion. That is, the government seems to have planted its feet firmly in its normal reactionary stance; it is not going to permit any reform and it is inflexible in this. I deeply regret this and I cannot help but feel it is a serious mistake on the part of the hon. Prime Minister of the province. Surely he should listen to some of his more progressive advisers, who would surely be suggesting to him that this is one of the last opportunities before we go again to the people, that some meaningful reform be adopted.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure you agree with me that these reforms cannot be and should not be imposed in any unilateral sense by the governing party. The days when that could have been done should have gone out with John A. Macdonald, and I trust that they have gone out with this administration. The only way it can be done is for a group representing all parties to sit down and work out what reforms are possible. I would suggest the ones that are before us today are among those that are important and possible.

I hesitate to suggest a committee. We have suggested a committee to deal with this matter for the last three sessions, but we are so close to the dissolution of the House—it may be in a few months, or surely within the next 18 months—that it would be difficult for a committee to carry out a meaningful study and bring back recommendations to the government in time for a proper discussion and enactment. Nevertheless, if such a committee were struck by the Legislature to meet during the recess that will eventually come to us some time in July, as predicted by the hon. Prime Minister, they would have an opportunity to assess how useful the new system is in Quebec.

Quebec is going to have an election in a few weeks. The system will be in operation, involving even the reduction of the voting age to 18. We can see how it works in our sister province. We can take the advantage of reading the studies carried out at the federal level and other jurisdictions, and then bring a report that is the consensus from the three political parties represented in this House, and bring it back to the Legislature. And if, as I believe, we will not have an opportunity to go to the people until the fall of 1967, there would be time for reasonable discussion and enactment.

So I feel that this is the last chance to set up a committee of the House to recommend agreeable reforms to govern our electoral procedure. If this is done then we can go to

the polls in 1967 with our electoral processes reformed and efficient and the cause of democracy would be more properly served.

Mr. R. A. Eagleson (Lakeshore): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to speak on the bill before the House, I would comment that I have perused *Hansard* in these last few moments, and it seems on every occasion that the proposer of this bill has spoken on such a bill in the past, he would attempt to have this House believe that the party in power, the Progressive-Conservative Party, is the party of the big business man and that we represent only a small number of people in our province. We only represent that small number that happened to return 77 members out of 108, in 1963.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Is this on the principle of the bill?

Mr. Eagleson: Yes, it is. Oh, it is NDP; I am reading the literature, and if you just hang on, I will be right with you.

Mr. MacDonald: But does it refer to the principle of the bill?

Mr. Eagleson: Well, are you the Speaker of the House? Perhaps he would interject.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Eagleson: We have the comment of the proposer of the bill that in his suggested amendment, any political patronage would disappear and how terrible a situation it is in Ontario now. And in the words of one of his cohorts, recently on television—and I can thank the NDP people for providing me with this material, though I am not in favour of the comments—to say, as the NDP says, that the lid should come down and no deals made behind closed doors and no further back-room conspiracies. This type of talk, Mr. Speaker, I suggest, in conjunction with the proposition expounded in the amendments, really do not add up or make sense.

An hon. member: Darcy would say they were nonsense.

Mr. Eagleson: In any event, on the bill itself—

Mr. MacDonald: Back to the bill now.

Mr. Eagleson: —the hon. member would attempt to convince the rest of this House that our party again represents only a small minority of people and the small minority make the contributions.

Mr. Bryden: Is that true or not?

**Mr. G. H. Peck** (Scarborough Centre): You had your turn to speak. Let somebody else talk.

**Mr. Eagleson:** It does not bother me. I have heard these asides, Mr. Speaker, how our money comes apparently from so many big businesses, and I scarcely—

**Mr. Bryden:** Where does it come from?

**Mr. Eagleson:** I am just going to tell you; if the hon. member can just keep his mouth shut until I finish, he might learn a little.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Order!

**An hon. member:** He does not know how to keep his mouth shut.

**Mr. Eagleson:** In any event, speaking of my own campaign, since we are involved in expenses and campaign expenses, I would point out that several of the people who contributed to my expenses, contributed amounts of \$2, \$5, and \$10—hardly representative of big business.

In addition, I can comment that the candidate running against me, a member of the steel workers union, had some election expenses that would not probably show in any audited statement. It is in this type of expense that perhaps the amendment suggested to this House is failing. Surely there should be some indication of all expenses, if we are going to have disclosure of any expenses.

**Mr. Bryden:** Did you not read the bill?

**Mr. Eagleson:** I read the bill. I would point out, in the first section, wherein it is suggested, "a detailed statement of all money or its equivalent"; there seems to be no indication in that wording that the contributors would be mentioned. Yet I gathered from the comments of the proposer of the bill that this was requested and that the contributors would have to be named. I cannot see how that would be, in the wording presently in the bill. In any event, if the contributor were to be named, as he suggested in his comments, surely we are opening ourselves, in exposing such contributors whoever they might be, to some degree of coercion or even blackmail.

For example, if it were disclosed that Jones Construction Ltd., contributed \$500 to the Liberal Party or the New Democratic Party, and after the election this was disclosed and stated publicly and the Jones Construction Company applied for some government business and was refused the job, the Liberals

and NDP would be the first people to state that they were turned down specifically because they did not support the government financially.

Similarly, if another company supported the government and ultimately that company were awarded a government contract these gentlemen on this side of the House, to my right, would again be the first to say: there is another example of political patronage.

**Mr. Bryden:** Probably true, too.

**Mr. Eagleson:** This is quite in keeping with the hon. member for Woodbine's views. What is good for him is good, what is good for anyone else is automatically bad! Once we require this publicity—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order. I would ask the members to try to refrain from too many facetious remarks. If anyone is to be called to order the Speaker will do so.

**Mr. Eagleson:** Along that same line of thought, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest we could in some way prevent companies from dealing in government works because if, as I said, a company did make such a contribution no matter what happened they would not be allowed to compete in a proper manner for any type of contract. I do not suggest that this should be the answer to the problem. I submit to this House that contracts in this government are awarded on a public basis, the bids are entered, the tenders are made and the best tender wins on the basis of contract price and quality.

As I said a moment ago, there are several friends and associates who assisted me financially in my election campaign who would perhaps have had no interest in contributing to the Progressive-Conservative Party as such, but rather this was a direct contribution for my campaign. I am sure this applies to all of the hon. members of this House and that it crosses party lines. The ones who assisted me did not do so to curry any political favour with me, as has been suggested by the hon. member for Woodbine, but rather to help me get elected hoping that I would justify their enthusiasm for me. I am sure the member for Woodbine will be the first one to pound his desk on that point.

If we limit the contributions to 15 cents per voter, as suggested, some people then would be perhaps prevented from assisting financially in a campaign. All this bill would do, as proposed, Mr. Speaker, I suggest would be to bring the Conservative Party

and the Liberal Party down to the level of the NDP in their campaign contributions obtained. To make it quite fair, as the hon. member would have it, perhaps he would then have the unions deduct 5 cents a member for the other parties as well as for the NDP.

**Mr. Bryden:** Will they not do it that way?

**Mr. Eagleson:** Oh, they are free to do it. The philosophy they use in the union—

**An hon. member:** Compulsion.

**Mr. Eagleson:** —to obtain their money—they say it is a very, very democratic way of doing things—they do not have to contribute their five cents a month, they can opt out of the payment. They can walk right down and publicly state to the union steward that they do not want to pay that five cents a month. It is a lot like the philosophy of the bookseller, who sent the books in the mail and said, we have a bound contract here. If you do not want the books you have to sit down and send us a letter and then the books are considered our property again. This philosophy—

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** You do not know what you are talking about.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Eagleson:** I can only state that the information I received was from comments made previously by the hon. member for Woodbine, so if those comments are wrong perhaps he would correct them.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, the hon. member could not possibly have based this atrocious caricature on any comments I ever made. I have outlined what happens, I will not take time again, but it has nothing to do with anything he is saying.

**Mr. Eagleson:** In any event it appears to me from my reading of the comments of the hon. member, that contributions are made by the union members on a democratic principle—he has so stated—by the majority of the union membership determining whether or not they wished to contribute five cents a month to the NDP. If I am incorrect in my assumption—

**Mr. Bryden:** That is not what I said but we will let it go.

**An hon. member:** You in turn are lobbying for them.

**Mr. Eagleson:** So it seems, as I stated, a nice five cents a month. And they say, oh, well, you cannot really comment on that small amount because that is only five cents a month. Yet that is 60 cents a year, which multiplied by the number of members in unions throughout Canada, gives them a substantial little nest egg to work upon. And I might state—

**Mr. Bryden:** What about the corporations?

**Mr. Gisborn:** We know where our money comes from; we do not know where yours comes from.

**Mr. MacDonald:** And the big distilleries?

Interjections by hon. members.

**An hon. member:** You are trying to overthrow the government, the legitimate government of the day.

**Mr. Eagleson:** Speaking specifically, Mr. Speaker, again on election expenses, the New Democratic Party has stated in their original proposition, and in these asides we have now heard, that all these funds are explained and spelled out and stated specifically from whence they arise. By the same token we have no statement to my knowledge in any event of certain other indirect contributions to New Democratic funds.

I am sorry the hon. member is not in his seat to acknowledge whether or not this is a fact, but it is my understanding that during the past five or six years the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young) was on the staff of an international union, and I presume on their payroll, and yet during that time I suggest that he was doing as much work for the New Democratic Party on an organizing basis as he was for the union.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Eagleson:** In addition, in Oshawa—I am sure this would not be considered—

**Mr. Gisborn:** I could think of the names of a few more.

**Mr. Eagleson:** In Oshawa at the corner of Simcoe and King street, there is presently an NDP organizing office—a full time organizer and a full time office which are both funded by the unions of that district. That amount I suggest—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Eagleson:** Hundreds of thousands of names support the NDP financially, but it is obvious by the results of September 25, 1963, that they restrict their support to the nickel a month. They do not bother voting for them.

The basic suggestions in the bill certainly warrant some degree of merit. It would be all well and good to have everything publicized and everything open and the books all ready. But I do suggest to this House that a certain degree of caution should be used. As I stated, I think there is sufficient avarice in everyone of us, and sufficient strength in any fund organizer, that I do feel that the contributors would be open to some degree of harassment and coercion by the fundraisers of other parties no matter what their feelings were.

If a certain company were to give a certain amount to me because of my election potential, or possibilities in election, it would hardly seem fair that some other party could go to this company and request financial support if they did not have any degree of party affiliation whether it be Conservative Party, Liberal Party or NDP. Certainly it seems obvious to anyone, I suggest that this coercion would be there.

I just ask each individual hon. member to think and ask himself the question, whether he would not—if this publicity were given to contributions—whether he would not have his back up a little bit if a certain company in his riding supported another party and whether or not he would not make some request of them to support him.

I am just asking each hon. member, I am not saying whether they would or would not.

Going through the bill then, I do say that there is something lacking in subsection 1 as to its description and the name of the contributor—

**Mr. Bryden:** That is covered by subsection 3 of 194.

**Mr. Eagleson:** Oh, it is.

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. member has not read the bill yet.

**Mr. Eagleson:** Oh yes, I have. We have the comments in section 194, in the new section 3, as to the expenses and the restriction of 15 cents and as I stated, this would limit certain contributions that people wished to make to help the candidate get elected.

I suppose there is some truth to the philosophy and the statement of the proposer

of this bill that in some cases certain extra funds do help a member over the hump in an election. We have examples of unfair competition from the New Democratic Party and I know again in my own riding we had certain workers—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Eagleson:** But we managed to surmount them.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Eagleson:** I wonder if the proposer of this bill could comment or some other hon. member of his party comment as to whether they would include the payments to the organizer and the full-time operation in Oshawa—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Read the bill!

**Mr. Eagleson:** Oh yes, I read the bill.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. member has not read the bill.

**Mr. Eagleson:** Oh, have I not?

**Mr. MacDonald:** No; 194(3) has it all right in there.

**Mr. Eagleson:** I am just asking if that description would include—I do not think it is quite as clearly enunciated as the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party would have us believe.

The only other comment with regard to this bill is that as I say, personally I would support the amendments suggested by the previous speaker, in that I am in favour of public funds being available for election purposes. In this way the candidates would have certain specific funds. Whether we could convince the people that this is a proper way of doing it I do not know, but personally I am in alliance with the suggestion of the hon. member for Brant. I think in this way we could avoid any of the comments that we have heard from the hon. member for Woodbine as to how bad a situation we find ourselves in in this province, in his eyes at any rate, as to political patronage and fund raising in political campaigns.

I do feel that comments that are quite in order and fall squarely within some aspects of this bill are the comments enunciated in the *Globe and Mail* today in an editorial. There was a comment recently, over the weekend, by the young Liberal federation of

Canada in Ottawa, and if I can just read from this editorial, it says:

The annual convention of the young Liberal federation of Canada in Ottawa at the weekend was by all accounts a routine affair.

It goes on to say:

One interesting resolution that emerged from the three days of conventional debate, however, called for legislation to make contributions to political parties and election candidates tax deductible.

It is a familiar suggestion and, from the politicians' point of view, an understandable one. It would be far less difficult to keep party funds above the low-water mark if the party faithful could indulge their generosity tax-free.

One wonders, though, whether arguments for or against such legislation are, in fact, academic. For some time now one particular section of the public has been contributing to one particular political party and has been able to deduct these contributions from income tax. We are referring, of course, to the New Democratic Party which receives annually tax-free contributions from almost 200,000 Canadian trade unionists. Under Canadian tax law, union dues are deductible; and since 1961 members of some Canadian unions have voluntarily donated five cents of their monthly dues to the New Democrats.

Sixty cents a year is not a significant figure—hardly enough to provide any tax benefit to the contributor—but the fact remains that it is regarded as tax deductible and therefore establishes a precedent. If one citizen or group of citizens can deduct from taxable income the contributions made to a political party, then any citizen or group of citizens should enjoy the same right.

Canadian tax law makes no provision for tax-free political contributions, but perhaps it is time for a public-minded person—armed with what apparently has become an accepted principle—to claim a donation to a political party as a legitimate deduction.

I would suggest that perhaps if the hon. member would contribute \$10 to my next campaign, he would be willing to take that case to the tax appeal board.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Would the hon. member permit a question?

**Mr. Eagleson:** No, I would like to move the adjournment of the debate.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no adjournment of the debate. It being six of the clock—

**Mr. J. H. White (London South):** Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, the comments and interjections made this afternoon in this debate by the hon. member for Woodbine and the hon. member for Wentworth East lead me to believe that the member for Woodbine misinformed this House on Thursday, March 24, as reported on page 1860 of *Hansard*, at which time I asked the following question:

Is it true, as I have been told, that full-time paid union organizers are acting as NDP political organizers in certain communities of the province?

**Mr. Bryden:** There are no such organizers acting for the NDP.

Mr. Speaker, I point out that this afternoon the hon. gentlemen opposite acknowledged that full-paid union organizers are in fact working for the NDP across this province.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, what I stated this afternoon was that a certain gentleman had been for some substantial time, while working for trade unions, working more for the NDP and before that for the CCF, there is no doubt about that. As to the matter of people being full time organizers and paid out of union funds directly from the unions being employed, I understand that there are some. At the time that the hon. member made his statement I had thought that the procedure was that the money was paid to the party who paid the organizer.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bryden:** I understand that I was incorrect in that and I am quite happy to make the correction. I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that at the time I gave the information to the hon. member I said to him that I would be happy to take him to our office at any time to get full information.

I pointed out to him that—

**Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West):** This is not a point of order.

**Mr. Bryden:** It is indeed, Mr. Speaker, and I suggest that since my integrity has been questioned, I should be entitled to make my statement.

It has been suggested that I deliberately misled the House.

I am stating to you, sir, the circumstances under which I gave certain information that was not technically correct, but to rebut this imputation that I had deliberately misled the House I point out, sir, that I made it quite clear—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Order! I am afraid it is past six of the clock and the hon. member will have to reply at some other time because this debate has concluded.

**Mr. Bryden:** It was past six o'clock when he rose.

**Mr. White:** No, sir.

**Mr. Bryden:** I suggest there is one rule for one side and another rule for another.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will give the member one minute.

**Mr. Bryden:** All right, that is all I need if you will give it to me without constant interruption.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Bryden:** I made it abundantly clear that I am not concerned with the direct administration of the party, but that I would be happy to take the hon. member to our party headquarters to get accurately any information he wanted at any time and I suggested that he might take me to his party headquarters for the same purpose, and I have heard no answer to that.

**Mr. White:** The point is you had misinformed the House.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.



# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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**Tuesday, April 19, 1966**  
**Evening Session**

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**Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow**  
**Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.**

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before we go into committee, I would like to point out that in the gallery are representatives from the Scarborough and the Beaches Liberal association.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Legislature is very pleased to welcome the ladies in the Speaker's gallery from the Scarborough and Beaches ridings.

**Clerk of the House:** The 16th order: House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

(continued)

On vote 1811:

**Mr. K. Bryden** (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, I did not realize that the hon. Minister wanted to get the floor. If he has something to say, I would be quite glad to yield the floor.

**Hon. T. R. Connell** (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Chairman, just before adjourning this debate at 5 o'clock, the hon. member for Woodbine was asking that I table the figures that I had given him earlier this afternoon, and that I propose to do. Also I have a copy of the same set of figures for the hon. member for Woodbine and the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Thompson).

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the hon. Minister's courtesy in making copies of those figures available to us.

At five o'clock I had been dealing with a point regarding the reduction in the physical volume of construction under this vote during the current year. Perhaps I did not fully appreciate what the hon. Minister said yesterday, but at any rate I think I have it clear now.

The situation as I see it is that the total amount of money has been reduced by \$3 million and, in addition, there is a further reduction in physical volume because of rapidly rising costs. There has, shall we say,

been an involuntary cutback, or the department is faced with an involuntary cutback in its building programme because of cost factors that are beyond its control. What I am interested in, Mr. Chairman, is finding out exactly where these cutbacks are taking place; what projects does the hon. Minister anticipate will be slowed down or postponed because there will not be enough money available for them—projects that, barring the inflationary cost situation in the construction industry, would normally have gone ahead. Could the hon. Minister give us some idea of just what is involved there?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Mr. Speaker, I cannot be too definite there. As I have indicated on a number of occasions, many of our projects are held up in the architectural end of it, and certainly we have to do a bit of juggling of figures and projects as they come along. Certainly any project that we can start, for which we have enough money to finance this year, we will be calling for tenders. But as I indicated, we are not going to be calling for tenders on office buildings and this type of thing. We will be leaning toward education and hospitals.

I do not think that I can be much more definite. I have given the hon. member two or three buildings where we expect to call for tenders within the next few months, but as I indicated, this thing changes so quickly that one contract slows down and another possibly speeds up. But that is not our problem now—contracts speeding up—they are slowing down rather than speeding up.

I think that the hon. member will have to leave a certain amount of responsibility with our department to keep abreast of this thing as it goes along. We would hope to spend up to our budget as we have done this last two years.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, I take it from what the hon. Minister said, that the priority items in the department's mind, at any rate, relate to the educational institutions and hospitals and that sort of project, insofar as other requirements can be met. I am pleased to hear that explanation from him. I think it is reasonable, if he is forced into the unfortunate position where he has to make choices,

even within the framework of pretty severe choices having already been made.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, I might say I do not want to be misunderstood on this. I announced this afternoon about Mercer. We would hope that we would have tenders ready within four months. Now here again, it might be six months. They are so difficult to control. There are, I think, two or three travel and publicity buildings that have been committed for several months now that they would be started this year. So do not tie me down by putting words in my mouth to that extent. Basically, the policy of our department and the government is that with this high cost of buildings, we are going to put more importance on hospitals and educational facilities, rather than the office type buildings. I think that is simplifying it a little too much, but that basically is it.

**Mr. Bryden:** It certainly was not my intention to try to tie the hon. Minister down to impossible commitments. I merely wanted to indicate that I personally agree with his trend of thinking as to the choices that will be made, insofar as the hon. Minister has any control over the situation.

I gather from comments he has made just recently, and at various other times during these estimates, that he is faced with another difficult problem arising out of circumstances over which he has no control. That is the problem of getting professional help in the areas where he needs it, when he needs it. The hon. Minister made particular reference to the problem of getting architects to work on plans with the speed that the department itself would like. Similarly, he talked about the problem of getting engineers, that the construction boom is now so far advanced that these—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I might say to the hon. member for Woodbine, the problem is more in the engineering end than it is in the architectural end—the engineering part of the planning, working with the architects. The problem is concentrated there more than in the architectural end, at least that has been our experience, anyway.

**Mr. Bryden:** I see. At any rate, the hon. Minister has run into difficulties which have, in some cases, caused delays that he himself would have liked to have avoided. The reason I am calling attention to the problem, Mr. Connell, is that it relates to a major problem that we face in this inflationary period, which is related to some extent to the construction boom.

I want at this time to put in a word of support for the government opposite, if I can. They probably do not appreciate it, but I believe that as regards the projects that the hon. Minister of Public Works had in mind when he drew up his estimates—and I have no doubt he drew them up quite some time ago—events have probably passed him by to a certain extent, since he drew them up. This is inevitable, because they have to be prepared a substantial time in advance. But I believe that those projects that he had in mind are almost all essential projects that should have the highest order of priority in obtaining scarce funds, scarce labour, scarce professional services and so on.

I think it is regrettable that the federal government at Ottawa has taken no steps at all, really, to determine any sort of priority in the construction industry, where we are facing a real bottleneck now; has made no effort at all to determine priorities to use instruments that are available at the federal level to slow down investments in certain non-essential fields so that it can continue undiminished in essential fields and without undue inflation of costs.

The hon. Minister of Public Works of this province finds himself in an extremely difficult position in relation to the coming year. It is probable that he will not be able to carry out his programme in full, partly because of rising costs, and partly because the professional services that he needs are just not available. Why are they not available? Because they are being drained off to work on nonessential projects.

I want to make it clear that I do not blame the government opposite for this. I do not think that it is their responsibility at all; they are caught in an unfortunate situation.

My only regret, sir, as far as the government is concerned is that, to the best of my knowledge, it has really made no protest to Ottawa. It has made no effort to bring home to Ottawa the necessity of proceeding with essential public projects at this time. The attitude at Ottawa is that the public projects can be cut down; the private projects, essential and nonessential, apparently can go ahead unrestrained. This problem relates not only to The Department of Public Works; it relates to our municipalities which have many important essential projects in mind and should be able to proceed with them.

I am afraid that they are going to run into the problems faced by the hon. Minister opposite in an even more acute form than

he will face them. There is not only the inflation of costs in their case, they will also run into the problem of raising money on the market. I do not think that the provincial government will run into that sort of problem, but municipalities are going to have to slow down projects just because they cannot get money; they cannot get the loan capital to proceed with them.

It is a most unfortunate state of affairs at this time and it is not something that is new to us. It should not have caught the federal government unaware as we had exactly the same problem back in 1956-57. There was exactly the same inaction on their part at that time, and we had exactly the same unfortunate consequences in the slowing down of essential public projects, and ultimately in the downturn of the cycle and a subsequent period of quite serious unemployment. It appears that we are heading in the same direction again.

I can sympathize with the hon. Minister in trying to get his projects advanced in these unfavourable circumstances, and I wish that the government would make much more strenuous representations to the government at Ottawa than it appears to have done to date, to try to get some more constructive and intelligent policy at that level with regard to capital investment in this inflationary period.

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Public Works if he is doing anything with regard to decentralization of some of the branches of government. I want to assure you, Mr. Chairman, and the hon. Minister, that I am not opposed to the city of Toronto whatsoever. I think that Toronto should have its share of government offices, but we in the rural areas, Mr. Chairman, have to exist too.

I understand that last year the hon. Minister made an excellent speech at Orillia. He left the impression with those fine citizens up there that he was in favour of doing something toward decentralizing some of the branches of government. Also, a number of weeks ago, the hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Robarts) came up with a 25-page statement—or in that neighbourhood—in regard to regional government. I wonder what the hon. Minister's stand is in regard to decentralizing some of the offices or some of the branches of this Ontario government?

**An hon. member:** That is a very good question!

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** First of all I would like to thank the hon. member for saying that I made an excellent speech in Orillia. That is the first time that anyone has ever mentioned that to me—

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** —but I cannot help thinking it was about the time when I got the bill from the city of Toronto for nearly \$1 million for closing those two streets, and I think that was the frame of mind that I was in then, that it was about time we started to decentralize. Actually, I still think that it has merit, but certainly we have not been proceeding with any plans along that line.

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Chairman, I was quite discouraged when I heard that these new OMSIP offices were set up here in the city of Toronto which, I believe as an ordinary member, could just as well have been located in rural Ontario.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** It is a little too late to decide to start moving OMSIP out of its present building now. I know at the time, we were given a very short time to provide space for OMSIP. I would not like to blame anybody for that, but this building was available. I think that the government could consider in time, maybe moving some of the departments. I hesitate to suggest which department. It is not an easy decision. It is not anything to be taken lightly.

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** Well, Mr. Chairman, I was going to ask—with the hon. Prime Minister in the House tonight for a change—can we ask the hon. Prime Minister what the government policy is on decentralization?

**Interjections by hon. members.**

**Mr. Newman:** Well, Mr. Chairman, may I ask then of the hon. Prime Minister what the government policy is on decentralization of the provincial public buildings, or regionalization of offices? He talks about regional offices, let him come along now and tell us what his policy is on them.

**Mr. Chairman:** Will the members stay with vote 1811?

**Mr. Newman:** Well, we are on 1811, public buildings.

**Mr. Chairman:** It is the buildings that are now being built by the Public Works department, and the responsible Minister for it is the Minister of Public Works.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I might say to the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville, that we do have about 5,200 buildings in this province, and they are not all in the city of Toronto, by any means. There is a great deal of decentralization at this time. I think the part the hon. member for Kent East was referring to—I mentioned something about departments—but you must remember that there are, I think, about 5,200 provincial buildings of various kinds, from highway garages up to our own Parliament buildings here.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** Before the estimates of The Department of Health come up, I would like to ask some questions on the state of construction of some of the Ontario hospitals, Mr. Minister, which are not included in your list that you have been good enough to send over to us. There are three projects in particular that I am interested in.

The one at New Toronto, calling for a new hospital unit. What is the state of construction and planning?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** We have been given approval of the plan of this, but we are awaiting requirements from The Department of Health, as to their needs in this area.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** When you say you have been given approval, will you explain it to me further?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, in this particular area, ordinarily when we are given approval of plans, we would have property. I do not believe that the location of this hospital has been settled, as yet. Apparently it has been considered on a property where the other hospital apparently is located, but we have done very little planning on this hospital.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Right. Then it is fair to say that the New Toronto unit is considerably distant, in terms of completion.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Right.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Now the North Bay unit, the clinical services building. Is that along the road?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes. It has been approved to plan, and the sketches are under way on that project.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Within the variables that the hon. Minister has revealed to the House,

can he predict, or prophesy when he anticipates completion, in rough terms?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, the sketches are the initial part of planning and building. We are not into the working drawings yet, so it is not imminent.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** It is not even imminent. Well, I assume we work from decade to decade.

Can I ask you about the Thistletown day care centre?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes. That is under way. The West York Construction are building it. I do not have contract figures here, but we had estimated it would cost \$108,000.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Is that a total figure, \$108,000?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, this is what we had estimated it would cost. I have not got that.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** And how much of that is being spent this year—again, when is completion anticipated? That is a pretty important addition.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Yes, it would be all spent this year. That is, a \$108,000 project is not a large one, and with any luck it should be completed during this year.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Mr. Chairman, on April 5, with much fanfare and beating of drums and crashing of cymbals, the hon. Prime Minister produced what he called a plan for progress. He told us that all sorts of wonderful things were going to happen.

**Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East):** And they are happening—in regional development.

**Mr. Singer:** The government was going to set up a system whereby all the regions would work together and we were going to develop the undeveloped areas in the province of Ontario.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, it is perhaps just coincidental that the day after this announcement his colleague, the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), talked about certain regions. On questioning, the Minister of Education admitted that the regions he was talking about were not the same regions the hon. Prime Minister was talking about.

Tonight I was most fascinated by the remarks of the hon. Minister of Public Works, who says, well, really we have not had much time to get into this.

**An hon. member:** Only two weeks.

**Mr. Singer:** I would wonder, Mr. Chairman, and I think this is most pertinent, I would wonder if, when we get a 25-page production—I think this is all you can call it, it was a masterful production. We all got specially bound copies with the government's crest on it, fancy covers in lovely blue and red binding and so on—whether this means anything at all, or whether the hon. Prime Minister has bothered to tell his colleagues in the two front rows what he said because obviously he has failed to communicate with the hon. Minister of Education. And tonight the Minister who is responsible for building buildings really has not had time to turn his mind to it.

Now, if we have a “design for development”—that was the phrase—surely, one would think, Mr. Chairman, that the first person who should know about it next to the hon. Prime Minister would be the Minister of Public Works. Are we not entitled to hear before his estimates are finally finished, what role the Minister of Public Works is going to take in the “design for development”?

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Chairman, I would just say that once again the hon. member has, by his remarks, indicated the fact that he did not bother to read that statement I placed on his desk. Obviously he did not read it because I pointed out very scrupulously that there are many areas of government activities in the province which did not necessarily coincide, so it is not any great new discovery on the part of the hon. member when he hears what the hon. Minister of Education said the following day because this is very carefully dealt with in that statement. If you will refer to the statement—I think it is on page 13 or 14, and I did have a copy placed on your desk—then ask some intelligent questions you will find it is all dealt with in that statement.

**Mr. Singer:** Would the hon. Prime Minister not care to tell us what role the hon. Minister of Public Works is going to take?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Chairman, I think the Minister of Public Works is well able to look after himself and tell this House what his department—as a matter of fact I have been sitting here listening to this discussion

and I think that he has outlined it very nicely. The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville, Mr. Chairman, as far as he is concerned, there really is not any place in Ontario except Windsor-Walkerville. We are aware that this is a very large province, and as the hon. Minister has said there are a great many public buildings in this province and they are located in most of what are regional centres. I think you can find teachers colleges in places like Stratford and North Bay, there is even one in London. We have a great variety of public buildings spread across the province. I do not think we seriously expect to locate the administrative seat of government anywhere other than in the provincial capital.

While it is very interesting and probably good politics to come into this House and speak for one's own particular region, I do not think we can forget the fact that Toronto is the provincial capital, and I think that as the hon. members of this Legislature are called upon by the people they represent, they like to come to Toronto and be able to move from the centre of each department to another department and, in fact, this is the whole principle behind what we are building to the east of the Whitney block.

We are attempting to bring the true heart of the government back to Queen's Park so that the public, as well as the members, are able to come in and find the centre of government conveniently located. This service we are trying to develop for the members and for the public generally. I do not think that anyone seriously thinks that we can, other than on a regional basis, locate the nerve centres of this government any place other than in the capital city of our province.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition):** I do not think anyone was suggesting that the nerve centre should not be here. The hon. Prime Minister said the heart of government is here. The concern that the hon. member for Kent East, sir, has is that the blood has flown all in here and is not being spread evenly and we have fought about this over the years. We want an equality of representation throughout the province.

I am very proud, Mr. Chairman, of the fact that the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville stands up and speaks for his area, speaks for the needs of his area. Frankly, I am concerned as well. I noticed in the hon. Prime Minister's remarks that he said some of the departments do not coincide with

the "Design for Development," and referred to the fact that the hon. member should have read more closely the pamphlet or the production.

I agree again. I would think surely the Public Works department would be one department that should coincide with the "Design for Development." After all, where you put your buildings it is not going to be empty. It is going to be stacked and planned with programming coming from that. I find it extraordinary, first of all, that the hon. Prime Minister does not include you in connection with that economic co-ordinating group that he was going to have. It seems as though you have been left out in the cold.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Our department has been doing that for years.

**Mr. Thompson:** We want you to be brought in very closely with anything as important as this. We want you, when you go up to Orillia, to speak in Orillia; we want you not to be motivated because you have a bill from Toronto, but to be motivated steadfastly and purposely for the development of the whole of Ontario.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** That was a resounding speech I would say. I would certainly say—and we will go back to Windsor—I think Windsor has been looked after about as well as any city—

**Mr. Thompson:** They have a good member.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** —as any city or area in this province.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I happen to have the figures on a number of Public Works projects in my community over the past seven years and the total amounts for it all.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am going to suggest that the Minister of Public Works has the floor.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** There have been so many buildings built in Windsor during my few years as Public Works Minister, and certainly with the Public Works Minister coming from Windsor they did not do too badly for a few years before that—

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Is that the way you operate?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Not the way I operate. I am just saying that Windsor is well looked after.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I was just observing your comment on your predecessor.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** But he is going to get this new Windsor technical school and the trade school; we have built a new travel and publicity centre; we have renovated his bank. I still have not found out whether the air conditioning is in there or not. But the travel and publicity centres—and Highways have spent tremendous amounts of money around there with bridges and that type of thing. The regional health laboratory. I can remember the Hon. Leslie Frost in this House a few years ago and he said, it is just like shaking the Christmas tree as far as Windsor is concerned. There are things dropping off over there all the time.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I get the record straight for the hon. Minister. Back in 1959-60, the city of Windsor requested a new institute of technology—they did not receive it at all. They requested a new Ontario government building, nothing was done. The Minister planned on a dinosaur park in the area—that was a brilliant piece of planning on the part of the department—

**An hon. member:** Conservative government blue?

**Mr. Newman:** Well, it was going to be painted blue so it must have been a Conservative. Here is what we got in 1959-60:—portable classrooms for the western Ontario institute of technology and that was all in 1959-60, Mr. Minister. In 1961-62 we got five more portable buildings and you started a teachers college after having promised it for the community for well over the years—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please.

**Mr. Newman:** You left out the institute of technology, the building that had been promised and promised and promised; you fought two elections on it; you fought a by-election on it; and you probably plan on fighting the next election on it. In 1962-63 we got five more portable buildings in all—that is all, portables.

Of approximately \$200 million that was spent by this department from 1959-64, Windsor with three per cent of the popula-

tion was entitled to \$6 million worth of public buildings, they got \$1.5 million. And you turn around and say, you shake a Christmas tree in the area—you do not know what you are talking about!

**Mr. Chairman:** Order. I would like you to stay with the vote, please.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I only have one comment after the speech from the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville. I am reminded of that editorial, "Ten dollar speeches on ten cent issues." That was from the *Windsor Star*.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 1811 carry? The member for Woodbine.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, I hope that what the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville just said does not represent Liberal thinking as to the allocation of public works projects. I am afraid, however, that it does. This is what terrifies me. You dole it out like gravy out of a gravy tray in direct proportion to the population across the province, whether it meets the needs of the people of the province or not. I want to turn to one or two other matters under The Department of Health, Mr. Chairman; that is construction projects under The Department of Health.

One of them I think is probably a relatively small matter in terms of expenditure, but could be quite an important matter in other respects. I notice that in the book for the coming year 1966-67, there are references in at least three different spots under the general heading, Ontario hospitals, to plans to install fire alarm and fire detection systems. Such projects are suggested for Kingston, Orillia and Woodstock, possibly for others, but those I have noted.

I was a little nonplussed to discover that, in the book for the previous year, Woodstock and Orillia were also mentioned as being due for what I take it would be modern fire alarm equipment. It would seem to me that this is a small item in terms of expenditure and would not require major engineering assistance. On the other hand, having been in some of these buildings myself I can readily appreciate the need for modern fire alarm systems. I am wondering why there should be a delay of apparently a year in some cases in installing such systems when it has been apparently decided that they are necessary.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I would think that this is a continuing proposition. There is no doubt fire alarm systems are in there now, but

maybe they are bringing them more up to date. I have not the knowledge of the particular details of each of those, but certainly there are fire alarm systems there now. They are either being renovated, or possibly new ones are being put in in some cases. Certainly you do not need to feel that they are without that protection. We have a continuing programme. If it is a smaller job, The Department of Health will take care of that maintenance themselves. If it gets into a more major or technical area such as fire alarm systems, our department takes it on.

**Mr. Bryden:** Another item under The Department of Health, Mr. Chairman—the book for this year under Metropolitan Toronto refers to, and I quote: "Regional school of nursing—land acquired."

Last year's book, under Metropolitan Toronto, listed the following: "Land acquired for regional school of nursing."

I take it that apart from a minor change in terminology, the hon. Minister has stopped at the land acquisition stage. Is that correct?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** We purchased the property this summer—this past summer.

**Mr. Bryden:** How much progress has been made since then?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I would say very little.

**Mr. Bryden:** Could the hon. Minister give an explanation?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** We have not had approval of the plans—at least we have had approval to go ahead with this, but we have not appointed architects on this project yet. In fact, we have not got the requirements from The Department of Health yet.

**Mr. Bryden:** I would take it then that The Department of Health is the holdup in this rather important area. This is a matter that can perhaps be discussed with the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) later.

I also am interested in some of the educational institutions that are listed in the book in the category of "Projects under way or being planned." I take it from the information that the hon. Minister kindly provided me that some of the ones that I am concerned about are not yet in the construction stage, shall we say, but I am rather interested in finding out what stage they are in.

First of all, I am now referring to page 15 of this year's book under "Institutes of technology." Kirkland Lake is listed there as being in stage two. It is not listed here among

the projects that the hon. Minister included in the list that he provided to us, and it may be that the amount of money—

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Stage one is built and has been opened for two or three years and we are well under way with plans. I am hoping that some time during this summer, if things go ahead as they are presently going, we could possibly be able to call for tenders.

**Mr. Bryden:** With regard to teachers colleges, Mr. Chairman, some of the hon. members in specific constituencies asked about some of these colleges. I do not want to duplicate anything that took place this afternoon. If I raise one that the hon. Minister has already mentioned, he will no doubt tell me and we will not pursue it.

I would like to ask about the status of the teachers college projects that are listed on pages 15 and 16 that the hon. Minister did not deal with this afternoon. I know that he dealt with Kingston. I am not sure whether he dealt with any of the others, but in regard to any that have not been dealt with I would like to know where they stand. I agree with the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Apps) that teacher shortage is one of our many serious problems in the province at the present time; it is probably one of the most important areas in which effort should be made to overcome the shortage. So I am very interested in knowing what progress we are making in at least getting the facilities available whereby we may be able to overcome the shortage.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** The hon. member for Woodbine has actually mentioned the teachers college in Kingston which is really the college of education, and I dealt with that this afternoon—

**Mr. Bryden:** Yes, that is right.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** As far as the St. Catharines teachers college is concerned, it is going to be built on the university property in that area and sketch plans are under way. It has been approved to plan of course. At Stratford, arrangements have been made for the site there. There has been no planning done on that as yet. The bilingual teachers college at Sudbury has been approved to plan and we have the requirements from The Department of Education.

**Mr. Bryden:** I think the OCEs were covered, but before we leave this point, Mr. Chairman, I take it that of the projects mentioned, the St. Catharines one is now the most advanced in terms of planning. Does the hon. Minister have any idea at all when

the department may be in a position to call for tenders?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I would not think that we would be able to call for tenders this year.

**Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce):** Mr. Chairman, I want to say a couple of words about the possible decentralization of some parts of government throughout the province of Ontario. I would be the first to agree with what the hon. Minister and with what the hon. Prime Minister said this evening about the fact that, of course, this is the capital city and this is the place where the main buildings of government must be built. On the other hand, I would hate to think that the hon. Minister did not appreciate the fact that the largest industry in the province of Ontario today is the Ontario government, and if Ontario, as a province, is going to grow, why then some of this government, if at all possible, should go into the outlying districts of this province.

Once more, I agree that this is the place where the vast majority of it must be. On the other hand, if we look ahead for the next 20 years we must be willing to accept the fact that Toronto is really going to be Ontario; instead of having possibly a third of the population as now, that 20 years from now one-half of the population will be in the city of Toronto unless something is done.

If this government wishes to accept the responsibility in its wisdom that this is good for the province of Ontario, then I would say, "Go ahead," put all government buildings or as many as possible, into this large, huge city. On the other hand, I am one of those who believe that the issue is not the city of Toronto or, for that matter, the city of Windsor; the issue is the development of the whole province of Ontario. Once more I wish to emphasize that this is the largest industry in Ontario—this government—and there are buildings that could be put in other places besides the larger centres of this province and, more particularly, this city.

For example, I want to ask you this, Mr. Chairman. Why was it necessary that the head office of OMSIP should be in the city of Toronto? I agree that it cannot be in Wiarton or in Owen Sound. But why was Toronto picked instead of Hamilton? I am one of those who believe that a city such as Hamilton or larger cities such as Ottawa, London and Windsor, also deserve some of the larger buildings and I would be interested to know under what planning that the hon. Minister had, or what planning The De-

partment of Health had, why the OMSIP building and the headquarters for what is going to be a huge organization should necessarily be in this large capital city.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Here, again, Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to dodge any responsibility, but we are guided largely by the occupying department, and I think it was felt that it should be fairly close to the Ontario hospital services setup. As far as it is all right to say that we should be building buildings in other parts of Ontario, I would wish the hon. member to be more specific. I know that within the last three years I have helped to open new hospitals in Palmerston, Goderich, Owen Sound and Cedar Springs, and I think that is a fair kind of distribution. Certainly a building cannot be put in an area where it is not going to be used. I think the government has to be sensible in these things. There is no use in building a teachers college—

**An hon. member:** In Moosonee.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Somebody mentioned Moosonee—you have to have it where it can be made the most use of. So, if the hon. member for Bruce has any buildings which he thinks should be built in his area, I wish he would be more specific instead of just making a roundhouse speech that something should be built in that area. If he has a specific project, I, as Public Works Minister, would welcome any suggestion that he might have.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, I would not want the hon. Minister to think that I was talking about Wiarton at all. I was talking about the province. I am one of those who appreciate the fact that the hon. Minister did open hospitals in Owen Sound and Cedar Springs and Palmerston, and for this I give him due credit, but I am wondering if he had looked into the possibility that some—an additional 10 per cent we will say—of the government buildings that are built in Toronto could be moved into other areas, because this creates employment. It helps build the whole province, and besides that it takes away part of this large centralization of industry and government, highways and everything which you have, to make this great city. Actually, I am not trying to be critical, I am trying to be helpful. I point out that I do appreciate what you have done in the past, but on the other hand I am wondering if you could just bend a little bit further and put some of these buildings in areas where they are desperately needed.

**Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls):** Mr. Chairman, I felt I should get up to speak after what the hon. Minister just had to say. He said if you would be more specific and name the areas where these things ought to be, he would be glad to look at them. I would say that Fort Erie at the present time in the redistribution is up for grabs. It has been a good Liberal area for a long time and it may go to the Conservative Party if you give them that reception centre they have been talking about for years that is in the planning stage. You see, I want to help, I do not want to defeat your government.

**Mr. Whicher:** I would not want to go that far.

**Mr. Bukator:** As a former reeve of Fort Erie, as Mr. Duncan used to say: "It is in the book." According to the blue book it is in the book and has been since I have been here from 1959. It says "Project under way or being planned" for the Attorney General, for the provincial police, as a matter of fact.

For many years, Mr. Chairman, they have been operating out of a broom closet in the Mather arch. It is a provincial police detachment of many men. I think in the summer they have 10 or 11 there. Now I would think that the hon. Minister, since he wanted us to be more specific, Mr. Chairman, would look very closely at that area and give them that detachment building that they ought to have and you might have a very good chance, an interesting chance, in the next election, I believe, when you have your redistribution.

And while you are at that, you might consider also at page 40 of your blue book, and it says here, "Tourist reception centres." These people have approached the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart), I believe, the hon. Minister of Public Works and all of the department heads that would listen to them, about this reception centre. Many millions of people come in and I would like to take exception to the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville—people come in from the United States via Fort Erie and Niagara Falls also, not only Windsor.

I would not want to go into the facts and the details of the many millions who come over that bridge, but it would be nice if you had a nice reception centre at that point at the Peace bridge to welcome these people to Canada. And again I give you an opportunity to pick up some votes there, because this area, this new redistribution, is up for grabs and you might have an opportunity of winning that. I would like to help you.

Build the building and I will give you credit for it.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Mr. Chairman, I might mention as far as Fort Erie is concerned, the hon. member for that riding is quite right, we have been trying to build a police building there for about three years. But the local people, I think it was, objected to our site. I understand this has finally been ironed out and I fully expect we will be building an OPP building some time later in the summer at Fort Erie.

**Mr. Bukator:** I thank the hon. Minister very much. I am very much encouraged and looking forward to it.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, actually I missed something there. The hon. Minister suggested that I should be more explicit and suggest something in the Warton area. Well, I would like to ask him when he is going to get things tied up and buy some land in the Bruce peninsula so that we can have a park up there? I have been discussing this for many years. You want me to be explicit? Well, I am explicit. You have been acting like a whole lot of old women over there as far as a park in the Bruce peninsula is concerned. This is not a 10-cent speech on a \$10 issue, whatever the hon. member for York South says. This is something that is an absolute necessity. And I would think that the hon. Minister as Minister of Public Works, must accumulate this land; that he would go and do something about it. Everybody wants it, including his own Cabinet. So if he wants something explicit, why, hop right to it.

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to just ask a question, it is a brief one. In The Department of Public Works annual report, 1965, at the bottom of page 49, it refers to boiler inspection, and it states that the inspection of the government buildings is done under the supervision of the officers of The Department of Public Works. Would the hon. Minister explain just what is meant? Do I take it that The Department of Labour inspection branch actually does the inspecting and passes it or is the inspection actually done by officers of The Department of Public Works?

**Mr. Chairman:** As I read this vote, it deals only with the acquisition of—

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, that includes boilers in the new buildings.

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** I am given to understand that it is a combination of the two, of our own department and The Department of Labour. I am not quite sure what the hon. member's question was, but that is the understanding that I have of it. It is sort of a joint operation, but carried out with our own people, I understand.

**Mr. Gisborn:** I take it then what the hon. Minister is saying is that The Department of Labour actually does the inspecting and passes it as fit under the Ontario laws?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** Well, as far as I am concerned, I think it has to come under The Department of Labour inspection, but we are just reporting here in Public Works that our boilers are inspected and this is just a report to the people that they have been inspected. But they certainly have to have the seal of approval of The Department of Labour.

**Mr. Gisborn:** Mr. Chairman, I am not just interested in to what extent the hon. Minister is concerned. Are the boilers inspected by inspectors of The Department of Labour under the Ontario legislation?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** That is just what I finished saying, that they have to be given the seal of approval. Maybe I did not use the right term, but they are inspected by The Department of Labour, but we here in Public Works are just reporting that they have been inspected by The Department of Labour, these buildings here that are mentioned. Possibly this should have been in the report of The Department of Labour, I do not know, but it is in our report at least that they have been inspected.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, there is a project that I have not been able to find in the blue book, and I would like to make some inquiries to see if it has come to the attention of The Department of Public Works.

My understanding is that some substantial time ago an interdepartmental committee recommended that a testing lab should be established to test food, milk and other foods, I believe, for the purpose of discovering dangerous chemical residues in them resulting from the use of insecticides and that sort of thing. Is such a lab in the works somewhere, is it contemplated that one will be established? It may not be a new construction project, it may simply be a purchase, I do not know, but has the hon. Minister of Public Works any information about it?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** A new health lab has just been completed. It will take a little time to move into it, up on 401 near Keele street, I believe it is, which is the building I imagine the hon. member is referring to, but it certainly is a new building that we have. It is quite a substantial building.

**Mr. Bryden:** I think that is a lab with different purposes. Is it not the main lab of The Department of Health? Well, perhaps this is a matter I should take up under the estimates of The Department of Health, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. N. Whitney (Prince Edward-Lennox):** Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks that have been made here this evening, and I might say that for my own riding we do not have a single government institution within it. No buildings of any kind. But my people are good people; they recognize the fact that there is no justification for the building of buildings of any kind unless they can provide the proper service that is needed. And it amazes me to see this competition going on around here to get different buildings located at different places. Now mind you—

**Mr. Bryden:** Your problem is that Kingston gets your projects.

**Mr. Whitney:** No, it is no problem with me at all for the simple reason that in my area, people are fair-minded. We get our quota in different ways.

Now, mind you, in Napanee the regional jail is going to be built, simply because that was the logical place in which the regional jail should be built, not because of political interference, not because of anything of that kind, just because that was the logical place. I expect in the fullness of time, as a former Prime Minister would say, that there will be government institutions in my riding. But my people expect value for government money to be spent, not just that the institution be put there or as a local enticement.

Vote 1811 agreed to.

Vote 1812 agreed to.

**Mr. Chairman:** This concludes the estimates of The Department of Public Works.

#### ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):** Mr. Chairman, from the laudatory and well-deserved remarks that have flowed toward your person and your office, I think for me to

add to that would be simply gilding the lily, or should I say gilding the shamrock. This is all I would add, a very modest word of praise, because we are a modest people by nature, sir, and say that I, too, agree with my hon. colleagues that you are doing a tremendously splendid job in occupying the office of Chairman of the committee of the whole House.

Now, Mr. Chairman, before I start to say anything about my department, this afternoon a question was asked concerning the annual report of The Department of Health. I checked the dates on which this was submitted to this House in previous years, since I became Minister. In 1960 it was submitted in the fall of the year, the month I am not certain; in 1961 it was submitted in the month of August; in 1962 on June 19; in 1963 on May 6, and in 1964 on May 10.

It is quite true that the annual report is usually tabled in galley form before that time and it will be tabled this year at the opening of the session tomorrow. I expect that the report will be received from the printers and ready for distribution in this House by the same date as obtained in 1963, or probably earlier, but certainly by May 6. Now I do not think that there was any need for feeling badly about it this afternoon, because we are going to meet our usual deadline.

Mr. Chairman, it requires only a very cursory analysis of the Budget of this province this year to recognize the increasing emphasis on improving the health, education and the economic status of our citizens. Government, of necessity, has become increasingly involved in the total field of health care for all of our citizens, it has become necessary to develop new and modified patterns in our health arrangements.

I want to mention, sir, the reorganization of The Department of Health. But to preface that, I would like to record in this House that a few months ago, the deputy of the department, Dr. W. Gordon Brown, retired after more than eight years as Deputy Minister. Dr. Brown was a very modest, very self-effacing man. Many of us did not know him very well, but those of us who did know him learned to appreciate him tremendously.

He had a remarkable career. He graduated during the great depression. He began his professional career as a country physician in Ontario. From there he was moved to go overseas and with his wife, who also is a physician, they went to China and served there in a large area of China providing medical and surgical services to the Chinese

people until they were driven out of China by the Japanese invasion.

On his return to Canada he specialized in public health. He served as medical officer of health at one of the Lakehead areas. Then he came to join The Department of Health and for more than 20 years served the province of Ontario very well. He made valuable and outstanding contributions to the public health of the province and I think it fitting that we should record the appreciation on behalf of the people of our province to the services which Dr. Brown gave us.

He is succeeded by Dr. Kenneth Sherrin, who came to us from The Department of National Health and Welfare, where he held the office of director of health services in the federal government.

The reorganization of The Department of Health has been undertaken by Dr. Sherrin, as his first and perhaps one of the biggest jobs that he will be called upon to do no matter how long he stays with the department.

In recognition of the increasing complexity of our health programmes and the challenge to government in meeting its responsibilities, a number of changes have been made in the organization of The Department of Health. More than two years ago, the organization and methods division of Treasury was invited to do a complete study of the department's organization and to make whatever recommendations were indicated. It was decided that the organization of the department should be structured around four major areas of responsibility: Public health, mental health, medical services insurance, and finance and administrative services. The activities in each of these areas have been reorganized as divisions within the department. These four major divisions will be supplemented by a number of branches which will be supportive to the total effort of the department. These branches are: Research and planning, personnel, legal, and information.

In the reorganization of the mental health division particular attention has been given to the responsibilities carried by the hospital superintendents. As previously announced in this House, consultants are to be made available to give assistance in a number of specialized fields relating to our hospital programmes. To effectively accomplish this purpose two branches will be established within the mental health division to provide consultation services. The professional services branch will provide assistance in the development and application of professional skills represented by the medical and para-medical groups identified with the mental health

programme. A hospital management services branch will provide consultant services in the administrative and management functions of the hospital.

The newly created public health division will consist of the following four branches: Laboratories, environmental health, special health services, and local health services. The local health services branch will be the focal point of contact with local and community health services, both official and voluntary. One of the major problems facing us today, in the orderly development of health services in this country, has been the ever-increasing trend towards fragmentation. This has resulted in the establishment of complex and sometimes inefficient patterns of administration. It is expected that the public health division of The Department of Health, through its local health services branch, will provide the leadership and consultant services which are essential if our objective of co-ordination of public health services in this province is to be attained.

The newly established medical services insurance division is now actively in operation, receiving and processing applications, issuing contracts and generally looking after the operation of this busy branch.

Mr. Chairman, earlier in this session we heard a great deal of criticism of the Ontario medical services insurance plan, voiced particularly by hon. members of the Opposition parties. You will recall, sir, they told us the plan was not good enough, that we should wait until the federal government comes up with satisfactory proposals for a uniform medical care insurance scheme on a national basis. It was even suggested that the whole question of medical services insurance should be tossed back to a committee for further study.

Today I want to cite just one case which illustrates what OMSIP really means in human terms. For obvious reasons I cannot mention the name of the family involved or where the family lives, but it was brought to our attention that a family of seven in one of our largest cities was in serious financial straits and their problems were all the more critical in that their youngest child of five urgently required major heart surgery of an extremely complicated nature. The father had worked on a temporary basis during the winter and was at present unemployed. The family had applied for enrolment in OMSIP and their financial circumstances were such that they were eligible for full premium assistance, but the coverage against the cost of doctors' bills would not commence until

July 1 and the operation could not be delayed without seriously endangering the child's life.

The family consulted an eminent cardiologist in the city concerned and were told that the child's best chances of survival depended on an extremely complicated operation by well-known United States heart specialists and a leading American medical clinic. The cost of this operation could run as high as \$2,000, not to mention the cost of hospitalization and the clinic.

When this matter was brought to the attention of the department arrangements were immediately made with the regional welfare administrator to have the family granted social assistance at the city level for the month of April.

As a result of this the family automatically became entitled to OMSIP coverage and I am pleased indeed to inform the House that as a result of this move the child concerned will be operated on by the heart specialists in the United States clinic within a week or so and there are high hopes for complete recovery.

Practically the entire cost of the operation will be paid for by the Ontario medical services insurance plan and most of the cost of the actual hospitalization and the clinic will be covered by OHSC.

That, Mr. Chairman, is what we mean when we say that the true value of OMSIP can only be gauged in human terms. It is something that should not be forgotten nor overlooked.

When it is appreciated that our government is also responsible for such major health services programmes as those conducted by the Ontario hospital services commission, the alcoholism and drug addiction research foundation, the Ontario cancer treatment and research foundation and the Ontario cancer institute, it is clearly seen that the total complex of health services in the province is very extensive. It can be anticipated that government involvement and participation in the health services of the future will weave an even more extensive and complex pattern.

In order to ensure co-ordination, co-operation and long-range planning with priorities and phasing, it is planned to establish an Ontario council of health.

Such a council would be the senior advisory body on health matters to the Minister of Health and the government of Ontario. In particular, this council is to advise on:

(a) The co-ordination of health services with an emphasis on co-operation and active

participation of key agencies, associations and groups interested in health arrangements;

(b) Techniques for long-term planning, which are sufficiently flexible to accommodate short-term projects and deal with urgent situations.

(c) Priorities and phasing;

(d) Health resources development and maintenance, including the health resources required for education and training, services and research;

(e) Health manpower requirements;

(f) Such other matters as the council may deem to be pertinent to the objectives set out above;

(g) Any specific subjects referred to the council by the Minister of Health.

Its membership would comprise: Five members representing the key professions or associations; five members representing public groups; five members appointed directly by government for their expert knowledge in important fields.

The chairman of this council will be the Deputy Minister of Health, and the chairman of the Ontario hospital services commission will be a member. By this means, The Department of Health will assume a greater degree of leadership and responsibility for the development of comprehensive health services in this province.

The council of health will need executive support and one of the primary functions of the research and planning branch, which is being established in The Department of Health, will be to provide this support. This branch will carry out studies, advise on methodology and collect background material for the council. In addition, the council will undoubtedly set up various committees which would be concerned with special situations, such as resources development. In these circumstances, the working group would be so constituted that interested bodies would be represented, that is, University Affairs when medical schools and other health science arrangements with the universities were being considered.

You will recall that the federal government is currently establishing a health resources fund in order to help meet the greater need for trained people to provide for medical services. Through this fund federal capital grants will be available for the construction, renovation and basic equipment of research establishments, teaching hospitals, medical schools and training facilities for various types of health personnel. The development

of these facilities in Ontario was begun more than a year ago, when the hon. Prime Minister of the province (Mr. Robarts) announced an extensive programme estimated to cost the province approximately \$150 million. The proposed federal health resources fund is expected to contribute an equal amount in support of this province's proposals.

I am certain that the hon. members will agree with our decision to set up effective administrative and other arrangements in order to establish priorities and phasing and thus achieve the objective of comprehensive health services, which would provide the best possible health care for our citizens.

Mr. Chairman, in presenting the estimates for the 1966-67 fiscal year period I would like to direct the attention of the hon. members to a number of areas in which significant progress is taking place.

Each year we have reported that additional areas of the province have accepted the principle of full-time public health services. During 1965 one new health unit was established to serve the 75,000 people in the city and county of Peterborough. During the coming months the counties of Hastings, Victoria and Haliburton will probably begin similar programmes; and, it is expected that Perth and Frontenac may also commence health unit services. I am extremely happy to report that my own county began on April 1, a health unit for all of Ontario county with the exception of the city of Oshawa which has had, for many years, its own full-time municipal health department.

And although, sir, it seems as if they have started out facing some rather great difficulties, I can assure you that the county of Ontario will surmount those difficulties and will have a very excellently operating health unit within a matter of days.

With these new health services in operation, less than 400,000 of our population will remain in areas not served by a health unit or a full-time municipal health department, but they will have the services of part-time public health staff.

The programme of activity of these local health services continues to expand to serve the present-day needs. An example of this is the role that the local health services will be expected to play in the development of the programme of nursing homes supervision under the new Nursing Homes Act. In addition, they will be carrying out an important role in the continuing expansion of our programme of transfer to nursing homes of patients no longer requiring the psychiatric

treatment of a mental hospital but still requiring nursing care. Over 2,000 such patients have been transferred since the inception of our homes for special care programme just over a year ago.

The new responsibilities of the department in the field of medical insurance may, to some, appear to overshadow the department's traditional and evolving public health responsibilities. However, it is far more realistic to suppose that disease prevention and health promotional programmes will assume greater importance in our efforts to reduce the burdens of morbidity and hospitalization among our citizens. Therefore, traditional programmes, such as communicable disease control, will continue to be the fundamental means of public health and of this department for maintaining community health in this province. Defences and controls for specific communicable diseases such as smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, venereal disease and rabies will be maintained.

These activities, together with other responsibilities, such as maternal and child health, will be co-ordinated under the newly established special health services branch.

On venereal disease the reported incidence rates per 100,000 population for the year 1965 were 38 for gonorrhoea and 13.7 for syphilis—all forms. These reported rates are lower than those which obtained in the years 1963 and 1964. At no time have we found any information in Ontario to indicate that the reported incidence was disproportionately higher in the teenage group than in other age groups of our population. In point of fact, the incidence in the age group 20-40 has, over the years, caused us much greater concern.

We believe that the increase in venereal disease incidence over that experienced in the mid-fifties is largely due to complacency on the part of the medical profession and the public. This attitude has developed on the basis of low incidence rates in the mid-fifties and the availability of safe, effective, brief and cheap therapy. This effective therapy continues to be available but treatment only of those persons who seek medical attention will not by itself control the spread of these diseases. It is only when there is adequate reporting of cases and an adequate tracing of infection among the contacts named by each case that it can be said that effective control is being exercised. This is the epidemiological method of control and it oper-

ates effectively and quietly in a most confidential way.

For the past three years, in an effort to increase the level of reporting and quantity and quality of contact information relevant to each case, every physician who submits a serologic specimen to the department's division of laboratories, which is subsequently reported as reactive in both the screen and specific tests, has been contacted by letter by the venereal disease control section and asked to report the case along with adequate information concerning the relevant contacts. This physician contacting programme has, over recent years, resulted in an increase in the level of reporting by physicians and has also increased the physician's awareness of the role that he plays in venereal disease control.

The death rate from tuberculosis for 1965 will be slightly under two per 100,000 population, compared to rates of 2.2 and 2.5 for 1964 and 1963 respectively. The incidence of active tuberculosis has decreased during the past few years and appears to have levelled off at a rate of approximately 23 per 100,000 of population in 1964 and 1965. We in the department share concern because of the increasing tendency to become complacent about the dangers of tuberculosis.

As a result of the decrease in the average period of treatment in sanatoria due to improved treatment practices, combined with the gradual decrease in the number of admissions, vacant beds in sanatoria increased over the past several years. Active steps are quickly taken to arrange for the utilization of surplus accommodation for other treatment purposes such as public hospitals, chronic and mental care—including retarded and handicapped children. Since 1954, when there were 15 sanatoria with a total of 4,286 beds, there has been a steady reduction in beds for tuberculosis until at present there are in the province 1,286 beds in 12 sanatoria.

The decrease in the length of sanatorium stay with resulting increased period of ambulatory chemotherapy has focussed more attention on the importance of chest clinics, the services of which will expand as the in-patient sanatorium treatment diminishes.

Research conducted by the epidemiology section has increased our knowledge of the tuberculosis problem in the province, enabling more accurate planning of future case finding activity.

The mass tuberculin testing and chest X-ray programme will be altered gradually to concentrate on high incidence areas while an increased properly recorded tuberculin

testing programme, on a continuing basis in low incidence areas, will provide an accurate assessment of the infection rate in such areas. Special group programmes will be continued.

The department continues to furnish such biologicals as BCG, tuberculin and anti-tuberculosis drugs for use in treatment centres. New products are constantly under study and are made available when their efficacy has been proven.

As industry within the province continues to expand, both in size and in complexity, the task of ensuring that the health of workmen and the public is protected continues to increase.

This will be the responsibility of the newly organized environmental health branch.

The department has, for many years, provided specialist staff—physicians, engineers, chemists, physicists, etc.—and facilities for the investigation of hazardous working conditions in factories and mines and has provided consultant services to industry and to departments of government responsible for enforcing safe working conditions. Our industrial hygiene laboratory is well equipped to analyze industrial chemicals and to determine their presence in biological samples, such as blood or urine, or in air or water samples collected at the work-place. Two mobile chest X-ray units are operated for the examination of persons working in dusty trades.

While the task of protecting the health of workers within the factory continues to grow, the threat to the health of the public and to our natural resources by environmental contaminants has, in recent years, become a matter of even greater concern. This department has, during the past two decades, maintained programmes for surveillance and control in step with the increasing exposure of the public to ionizing radiation, air pollutants and pesticides. The recent rate of increase in these exposures is such, however, that present programmes must be expanded during the next few years to ensure adequate control now and in the future.

In 1961 a radiation protection laboratory was established for carrying out measurements of radioactivity on such materials as public drinking water, foodstuffs, industrial effluents, fallout from the air and breath and urine specimens from exposed workmen. Over 5,800 analyses were made in 1965. The laboratory has rendered vital assistance in determining the extent of radioactive contamination in public drinking

waters in the uranium mining areas near Elliot Lake and Bancroft and in assessing the effect of various measures undertaken at the mine to reduce the radioactivity in drainage waters from the waste disposal areas. It is now clear that at no time has the concentration of radium in the drinking waters in the Elliot Lake and Bancroft areas reached levels which would suggest that residents in these areas may have accumulated body burdens which could be detected, much less injure health.

Analyses of samples taken in 1965 indicate that some progress is being achieved in reducing the concentrations of radium entering public waters. Preliminary analyses of dustfall from waste disposal areas does not suggest that this source contributes significantly to stream pollution. Nevertheless, continuing intensive study of the problem is necessary. This year, we plan on expanding the facilities and staff of the radiation protection laboratory to enable a 30 per cent increase in the number of samples examined.

There is a concurrent need for increased control measures respecting the use of X-ray machines in the medical and para-medical professions and in industry. It is planned to introduce regulations requiring the registration of all owners of X-ray machines, and to initiate a programme of periodic inspection.

By regulation under The Air Pollution Control Act, effective November 14, 1964, the submission of plans and the prior approval of air pollution control devices were required for new sources of industrial emissions and for existing sources which are altered or modified. During 1965 approvals were granted for 145 control installations, covering more than 230 major industrial sources and 160 firms were visited in connection with these and future applications.

This year, an interim regulation will be introduced to provide authority for the control of existing industrial sources which are creating gross air pollution. As staff become available and are trained, it is planned during the next three to five years, that is the programme will extend over three to five years, to extend control to cover some 4,000 existing major sources of industrial emissions. Provision is being made for 12 additional staff, the construction of a portable meteorological tower, the establishment of two air-quality monitoring stations and for laboratory and field equipment. Financial assistance for the establishment and operation of municipal air pollution control units and for research will be continued.

Because of the air pollution potential in

the Sarnia-Windsor area, plans have been formulated for a detailed study of emissions, ambient air quality and meteorological conditions in that area. This study is being undertaken in co-operation with the state of Michigan.

Under existing legislation, responsibility in the field of pesticides is divided between the federal government—Department of National Health and Welfare and Canada Department of Agriculture—and the province—Department of Health and the Ontario water resources commission. Other departments of the Ontario government have a close interest in these matters as well.

The Pesticides Act (Ontario) requires the licensing of persons engaged commercially in the extermination of insects, vermin, rodents and other pests or applying herbicides for hire in areas other than for plant or animal production. It requires registration of persons spraying solely on premises engaged in plant or animal production.

During 1965, our pesticides control programme was reorganized to establish a licensing section, a field inspection section and an educational section. Seven hundred and ninety-nine applicants were examined as to competence and licences were granted to 857 applicants. Three hundred and seventy-three custom sprayers were registered. Over 590 field visits were made. Ten short courses of instruction were given and distribution of a technical newsletter on pesticides was initiated on a quarterly basis. Because of the increasing complexities evident in this entire field, technical members of the staff of all departments in this government concerned are reviewing the legislation prior to my proposing to the House certain amendments to our Act.

An increasingly important public health function in Ontario is that of recreational sanitation. This department administers the regulations under The Public Health Act concerning summer camps and swimming pools. Regulations concerning swimming pools in the province were revised during 1965, giving medical officers of health better control of the public health and safety aspects of pools. We have also been co-operating with The Department of Lands and Forests in the investigation and study of special problems relating to environmental sanitation in Ontario's provincial parks. The protection of the health of vacationers and tourists is a growing responsibility which this department in co-operation with local health authorities must fulfil in all areas of the province.

The new projects undertaken in the past three or four years in the hospitals operated by the mental health division have been designed to improve hospital management and patient care. Some of these projects have been completed, but are constantly under review with a view to better integration into the hospital operation. We anticipate that this process will be facilitated by the reorganization already noted. While the director of hospitals, the director of mental retardation and the hospital superintendents will be fully responsible for developments in their respective areas, they will have the resources of the professional services branch and the hospital management branch to assist them. These new branches will assist in the extensive work which is necessary to evaluate and redesign programmes; to start new or experimental programmes; to delineate more appropriate staff functions; to recruit, train and reassign staff to these functions; and to establish hospital procedures which make more effective use of the available resources.

During the past year, a review was made of the total population in the mental hospitals of Ontario. As a result, a much clearer picture was obtained of the nature and the needs of this population. One of the consequences was the ascertainment of patients suitable for care in nursing homes and the transfer, as already noted, of over 2,000 patients to homes for special care. In the coming year, the process of review will be refined and established as a systematic ongoing process to be facilitated by computer methods. The purpose of the ongoing review will be to give effect to the programmes of reactivation and placement of the chronically ill and disabled. It is our aim to keep these programmes lively and to find new means to achieve this end. This will involve recurrent assessment of chronic patients, expanded industrial and socializing programmes, and expanded programme for placement and maintenance in the community. Some experimental work on behavioural therapy during the past year will be evaluated with a view to adopting it on a broader scale.

To facilitate these programmes and improve patient care generally, additional facilities for workshops and recreation will be provided at Aurora, North Bay, Smiths Falls and Lakeshore psychiatric hospital, and the obsolete buildings are being replaced at Penetang and London.

The executive director of the mental health division will be responsible for the further development and the integration of mental health services throughout the province. We expect this to develop on a regional basis and

for this purpose have designated regions, have estimated the needs for inpatient accommodation and have used this information for the approval of applications to establish psychiatric facilities. This is only the beginning, and further study of the needs of each region is required. In the coming year it is anticipated that six new psychiatric services in general hospitals will be opened and 12 new services are planned for opening in 1967. A most significant event will be the opening of the Clarke institute of psychiatry here in Toronto on May 18, 1966.

Further development of the regional role of each Ontario hospital will be carried out under the director of hospitals. The new hospital to be opened in the Porcupine region during the coming year will provide a regional hospital for the northeastern section of the province.

As was established last year, the director of the mental retardation branch will be responsible for the development of facilities for the mentally retarded. These services are developing on a regional basis. In each region first priority is being given to the establishment of diagnostic and assessment services similar to those provided at the children's psychiatric research institute in London.

In the southwestern Ontario region, we now have outpatient clinic services available at the Cedar Springs hospital school, and at the children's psychiatric research institute in London.

Renovations are now under way to establish similar services at the Chedoke children's and general hospital to provide services to the Hamilton and Niagara district.

An outpatient clinic is in operation at the Lakehead and similar services are available from the Ontario hospital school in Smiths Falls.

Outpatient services to the central Ontario region will be expanded this summer in Metropolitan Toronto in the premises of the former Toronto psychiatric hospital when it is vacated after the opening of the C. K. Clarke institute.

Discussions are under way for similar services to be undertaken in the Sudbury area, as was announced in this House two weeks ago. Priority is being given to services of this nature because we believe this to be basic to all other services for the retarded. Residential care and training centres are, however, also being given high priority, particularly for those children so seriously handicapped as to require nursing care under medical supervision.

During the past year some beds have been

added to those units at Plainfield, which serves southeastern Ontario and at Brant sanatorium, which partly serves the southwestern Ontario region.

Also, a new unit of 54 beds was established at the Fort William sanatorium to provide this much needed service to the northwestern Ontario region. One hundred additional beds will be opened at Kingston when the renovations presently going on at Donguenada sanatorium are completed, and suitable accommodation is being sought in Toronto and in the Niagara peninsula.

Additional residential facilities for the less seriously retarded have been opened at Palmerston, 240 beds, and at the Ontario hospital, Port Arthur, 140 beds. The adult occupational centre at Edgar will be admitting patients on transfer from Orillia within the next several weeks and supervisory staff are now undergoing special training.

An interdepartmental committee was set up as you will recall, Mr. Chairman, some months ago to consider all aspects of the problems related to emotionally disturbed children.

The committee report has just recently been submitted and is now in the hands of all departments which are in any way involved. It will be thoroughly considered by each to the end that the best possible programmes for the emotionally disturbed child may be developed. In addition, techniques will be devised to provide for complete co-ordination of all those programmes.

In this department during the current year we expect to open new inpatient services for emotionally disturbed children at the Ontario hospital, Kingston, and at CPRI, London. New inpatient services will also be provided by the Toronto mental health clinic which is being largely supported by this government, and the Clarke institute of psychiatry. The building for the new outpatient service at Thistleton hospital should be completed by the end of the year.

In the matter of legislation, it is anticipated that the two-year study of mental health legislation will be completed by July 1, 1966, and it is my hope that it may be possible to have a completely new and consolidated Act ready for presentation to the Legislature at the next session.

And now, Mr. Chairman, at this point in my remarks, I would like to report to the hon. members upon a number of significant health activities which this department initiated during the past five years, and which are still ongoing.

Phenylketonuria, the result of a metabolic defect present at birth in a small proportion of infants, will, if not treated, result in mental retardation. The incidence of phenylketonuria in Ontario is still not absolutely known but probably it is of the order of one in 10,000 births, and our experience over the past year would bear this out. To prevent mental retardation, treatment with a special diet must be started during the first few weeks of life.

In July, 1965, a programme was set up by The Ontario Department of Health providing for routine testing of the blood of all newborn infants in hospital. By the end of the year this testing was available to over 98 per cent of infants born in hospital. Among the first 52,510 tests performed under this programme, five confirmed cases of phenylketonuria were discovered.

The programme instituted in 1963 to supply the necessary diet, without charge, to affected children on request has been continued. This diet is prescribed at three special centres located at Kingston, London and Toronto.

There are presently 70 children receiving this special diet who are attending the three clinics at the centres mentioned; 51 children in Toronto, 12 in London and seven in Kingston.

Since April 1, 1964, the Ontario society for crippled children has acted as the agent of The Ontario Department of Health in a programme of assistance to parents of cystic fibrotic children who are residents of the province of Ontario. The crippled children's society in this programme is acting in the same capacity as in relation to our thalidomide programme.

Assistance is provided for all prescription drugs and equipment required for the treatment of this disease, and these are very costly.

At the present time, there are 328 cystic fibrotic children receiving aid through this programme. Although there are five clinics located at London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto, over two-thirds of these children are treated in Toronto at the hospital for sick children. Of the 328 children receiving treatment, 218 are at the hospital for sick children, 35 are at the Ottawa clinic, 29 at the London clinic, 11 at Hamilton, seven at Kingston and 28 are under the direction of a private practitioner.

At the present time, 28 children are being looked after under the thalidomide programme. There have been no deaths among

these children during this past year, although two or three children have had severe brain damage and are now in institutions. The limbs programme has, as yet, not started since the children are but three or four years old. It is not possible to estimate when this programme will be required since progress in this direction will be on an individual basis in direct relationship to the child's personal progress and directly under the advice of the physician in charge.

One of the major problems that this province faces in the area of health services, and we are not unique in this since this situation obtains throughout the whole of the world, is the shortage of professional and technical health personnel. Under the national health grants programme, limited bursaries and fellowship funds have been made available through our department. With this assistance postgraduate training was made available in 1965 to 375 residents of this province in such health service areas as medicine, nursing, psychology, social work, dentistry, public health engineering, hospital administration, speech pathology, etc. In addition, bursary assistance was provided to assist other health workers to obtain specialized training. Approximately 600 students received assistance in many courses, including the training of registered nursing assistants, medical records librarians, laboratory technicians, occupational therapy assistants, public health inspectors and dental hygienists.

To supplement the funds available through the national health grants programme, I am asking that \$440,000 be provided, in addition to the \$60,000 that has been made available since 1962-63 for medical and dental undergraduate students. These additional funds are required to implement the current proposals for the expansion of health services and resources. Insofar as the current medical and dental students bursary plan is concerned, during the present academic year, a total of 37 bursaries has been awarded. By June of 1966, 26 graduates will have entered general practice in areas of this province where there is need for dental or medical services.

The additional funds requested will provide bursary assistance for the training of more health services personnel who are so urgently required, if we are to achieve our objective of the best possible health care for all of our citizens. The categories of assistance are as follows:

(a) Therapists, nurses, technicians, and other paramedical personnel enrolled in certificate, diploma or degree courses.

(b) University graduates proceeding towards postgraduate training in medical specialties, dentistry, nursing, social work, psychology, and so on.

(c) Health services personnel to provide the teaching capacity which will be required in relation to the declared programme of expansion of health resources in this province.

In the matter of research, we in the health field are concerned with the application of medical, nursing and allied disciplines to the protection and promotion of the health of our citizens. To accomplish this end requires continuous surveys and studies on illness and disease as well as the development of new methods and procedures if we are to make effective use of current and new knowledge.

This department, during the current fiscal year period, has allocated over \$5 million to research.

In alcoholism and drug addiction, to which we allocate \$430,000, the type of research is somewhat as follows:

(a) Social and epidemiological studies; (b) Nature and action of alcohol dosage and withdrawal; (c) Psychological studies—these include a fairly large clinical investigation carried out in Kingston in the department of psychiatry at Queen's University; (d) Relation of alcoholism to other diseases; (e) Drug studies and studies of substances other than alcohol.

Cancer research conducted under the aegis of the Ontario cancer treatment and research foundation and at the Ontario cancer institute covers a very wide range of subjects. The foundation makes grants largely for clinical research carried out by members of the clinical departments of the provincial medical schools working in the teaching hospitals or in laboratories associated with them or at the treatment clinics maintained by the foundation. This research has to do with the study of patients regarding methods of diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

During 1965 and in 1966, cytology studies are being made with regard to a simpler method of taking "pap" smears in women, a province-wide dental survey as a means of early diagnosis of mouth cancer and sputum cytology to help in the early diagnosis of lung cancer. Other studies deal with the location of cancer of the brain and the spread of cancer in the body. Newer "drug" methods of treating cancer and ways and means of increasing the effect of radiation treatment are being studied.

At the Ontario cancer institute the research is largely fundamental in nature. It has to do with such things as possible

causes of cancer; the behaviour of cancer cells grown in experimental animals; the way in which radiotherapy affects cancer cells and how this may be increased without doing too much damage to normal tissue.

A wide variety of research activity is conducted in the broad field of public health. The type of research conducted includes: communicable diseases and their prevention; clinical research on cardiovascular diseases, neurological disease, ophthalmology, arthritis, and so on; environmental health studies including occupational diseases, air pollution, sewage bio-oxidization, and so on; epidemiological studies on family epidemiology in relation to medical care, virus dissemination, staphylococcal studies, and so on.

The main objectives of research in the field of maternal and child health are to attempt to reduce maternal and infant mortality and to devise means for the improvement of the health of mothers and infants. The wide variety of research activity includes: Plasma and blood volume during pregnancy, drugs and their effects on the fetus, idiopathic respiratory distress, perinatal and infant mortality, brain damage and phenylketonuria, calcium and phosphorous metabolism in children, vitamin D and iron deficiency states in children, and so on.

The research on rehabilitation and crippled children is related to the prevention and correction of crippling conditions both in children and in older people. Current projects include research studies in interceptive orthodontics; research into development of prosthetic appliances, and rehabilitation after cerebral vascular accidents.

While most Ontario hospitals and hospital schools carry on informal investigations of various types from time to time, organized research on mental health is pretty well limited to: Ontario hospital, Toronto; Toronto psychiatric hospital; Lakeshore psychiatric hospital; Thistletown hospital; London children's psychiatric research institute. More than 60 research projects are currently under way, and some of these are as follows:

Clinical studies of special groups—schizophrenic children, hyperkinetic retarded children, hypo-tonic retarded children, various types of sexual deviation, the dangerous offender, and so on.

Biochemical—metabolic studies of selected patients with mental illness and selected groups of the mentally retarded.

Cytogenetic—chromosomal studies of the mentally retarded.

Physiological and psychophysiological—perceptual deficiencies and disorders in schizophrenic and brain-damaged adults, and in mentally retarded and disturbed children; psychomotor disorders; electroencephalographic abnormalities, and so on.

Psychological—application of test techniques and of learning techniques to certain disorders; studies of attitudes, attention, response and fear reactions; learning difficulties in certain disorders, and so on.

Research on tuberculosis is related to a broad spectrum of activity but its main emphasis is on basic problems of tuberculosis and of allied fields, including the body's reaction to infection and factors that modify its course.

I have already made reference to this government's responsibility for such major health services programmes as cancer, alcoholism and drug addiction and hospital services. I would like at this time to discuss in some detail these three programmes.

It is now 23 years since the Ontario cancer treatment and research foundation was incorporated by a special Act of this Legislature for the primary purpose of providing the best possible facilities for the treatment of cancer by radiotherapy. On this basis we now have, in addition to the Princess Margaret hospital, Toronto, which incidentally is recognized as one of the best equipped cancer treatment hospitals in the world, six other cancer treatment clinics associated with large general hospitals in Hamilton, London, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor and Port Arthur. The staffs of these radiotherapy centres are highly qualified therapists of great experience and in numbers and professional ability not surpassed and probably not equalled anywhere in the world. These clinics are equipped with the most modern cobalt therapy units, while at the Princess Margaret hospital and at the foundation's Hamilton and London clinics therapy machines have been installed which surpass even cobalt units in energy and power. All radiotherapy for cancer, both for in- and outpatients, is now covered by the Ontario hospital services insurance plan.

Approximately 40 per cent of the total number of cancer patients treated in the foundation's centres receive their treatment at the Princess Margaret hospital. In Hamilton and in London, during 1964, a total of 10,391 patients were treated.

Transportation to and from the treatment centres is provided for patients who require this help and 17 consultative and follow-up

clinics have been organized in general hospitals in towns and cities from which patients are referred to the radiotherapy clinics. Radiotherapists from the centres attend these clinics at regular intervals to examine patients with the local physicians and surgeons and to advise with regard to treatment of problem cases.

Until the ultimate cure of cancer is discovered the most important factor in lowering the death rate from the disease is early diagnosis. Probably the most effective work done in this respect is that of the Ontario cancer society. Its educational programme is about the best in the world and indeed last year the society here invited world representatives to a gathering here in Toronto to exchange views and devise new and more effective methods particularly of education. In addition the society carries on other vigorous programmes in welfare; in making and distributing of dressings; in fund-raising, particularly in aid of research. The people of Ontario owe a great debt of gratitude to the members of this volunteer society for the splendid work they do.

The foundation has been involved in maintaining two services which have previously been mentioned in this House to help physicians throughout the province in the diagnosis of cancer. The diagnosis is often made as the result of the doctor taking a piece of tissue—a biopsy—from a suspicious area and sending this to a pathological laboratory for examination. Since 1951 the foundation has paid for this service and, in 1964 over 30,000 biopsies were examined and 4,420 cases of cancer were diagnosed as a result; in that year 3,660 doctors and 90 dentists made use of the service.

Another procedure already mentioned is the so-called "pap" smear. I need not go into the details of the procedure but might say that it depends on the recognition of cancer on the appearance of individual cells. This comparatively new science is known as cytology. To date it has had its greatest use in discovering early cancer of the uterus, but in recent years it has had a much wider application. For example, the foundation is at present supporting a province-wide cytology survey by dentists with regard to early diagnosis of cancer in the mouth and also studies as to its value in diagnosing cancer of the lung from sputum even before it can be diagnosed by X-ray.

Efficient cytology service demands specially trained personnel, both professional and technical helpers. Since 1962 the founda-

tion has subsidized the special training of pathologists and cytotechnicians. As a result there are now 75 laboratories where good cytology services are available; the volume of smears is increasing at the rate of 60 per cent every year and free service is now available to the 450,000 women admitted to hospitals in the province annually.

From the beginning the foundation has maintained a programme of clinical cancer research and I made reference to this in my remarks on research. This has to do with a direct study of cancer patients, better methods of diagnosis, improvements in surgical operations for various types of cancer and improvements in techniques of radiotherapy. As a result of improvements in surgery and radiotherapy, the death rate from many forms of cancer has decreased very markedly. However, in recent years the development of the "drug treatment" of cancer suggests that this may hold the great hope of the future.

Clinical research is being carried out at the Ontario cancer institute and in the university teaching hospitals with regard to the "medical" treatment of malignant disease. The powerful agents in use are potentially very dangerous to the patients and great care has to be taken before they can be generally accepted. However, there are now many agents which can be used for the treatment of patients at home. Properly used they may prolong life and make living much more comfortable. Unfortunately, some are very expensive and in order to make it possible for patients who are at home under the care of their family doctors to have this treatment the foundation since 1960 has maintained a subsidized drug service. In 1964 this was used by 589 doctors for 846 patients.

Two very serious complications of certain types of cancer and its treatment are the loss of the voice in patients with cancer of the larynx and gross disfiguration from facial destruction as a result of cancer. Since 1958 the foundation has supported two services located in the Princess Margaret hospital lodge, Toronto, to help patients who suffer from these great handicaps. The first is a voice culture centre where people are taught to speak again. The instruction is given by highly trained personnel and patients come, not only from all over our province, but from the rest of Canada. The second service is the provision of replacements of parts of the face, so efficiently made that the patient feels once again accepted by society. These services are supervised by the department of rehabilitation medicine of the University of Toronto.

Finally, in order to assess the value of the treatment of patients in the foundation centres, the medical statistics section of this department has co-operated with the foundation in maintaining the records of the patients over the years and follow-up records are now available on 126,000 patients. The further value of this service is its application to the clinical conferences held by the staffs of the treatment centres when they review the results of their efforts. The volume of work is evident in the fact that at the 1963 conference the records of 11,484 patients with cancer of the breast were available for study. The educational value of this service will be readily seen and appreciated.

Surgery and radiotherapy are the most important forms of treatment for cancer; approximately 60 per cent of all cancer patients require some form of radiotherapy. The establishment of the Princess Margaret hospital as a radiotherapeutic centre staffed by excellent radiotherapists and with outstanding radiation physicists, has attracted to this hospital personnel of the highest calibre. They receive a minimum of five years of postgraduate training before joining the professional staff. Surgeons and radiotherapists in association with the radiation physicists constantly seek to develop new treatment techniques and new treatment procedures. All of this has built up an international reputation for the Princess Margaret hospital.

With present-day methods long-term control of cancer is achieved in about 50 per cent of the patients treated. For the other 50 per cent there is much that may be done by way of radiotherapy, chemotherapy and hormone therapy to enable the patients to lead a useful and active life for varying periods. Every effort is being made to develop new and better methods of treatment to increase the proportion of patients with satisfactory long-term control of the disease.

During the last session comprehensive statements were made concerning the alcoholism and drug addition foundation. At this time I will provide the House with an analysis of the current programme of services being provided by the foundation and a progress report of the expansion of services referred to previously.

The foundation currently operates the following: 1. One small inpatient hospital in Toronto; 2. A specialized clinical research unit within a provincial mental hospital at Kingston; 3. Seven outpatient clinics at Fort William, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Sudbury, Toronto central, Toronto east; 4. Community consultation centres at Sault Ste.

Marie, Welland, Windsor; 5. A day-treatment unit in Toronto; 6. A patient social rehabilitation centre in Toronto; 7. The Toronto central outpatient clinic which has two functions: (a) Treatment of alcoholics, with a large and increasing patient load; and (b) Narcotic addiction outpatient unit with separate staff; 8. In addition, a special study team has been structured amongst foundation treatment personnel to investigate the problems presented by marijuana users referred to the foundation clinics by the courts.

Planning for the programme referred to at the last session is steadily going forward.

1. One of the more fruitful areas of service has been in dealing with alcoholism in industry. This programme, which is mainly one of prevention, has proven its worth. It will be expanded by the opening of a new clinic in Toronto designed to serve employed alcoholics referred for treatment by employers.

2. The construction of a new building on the University of Toronto campus, which will bring all the divisions together in a more efficient and better equipped operation, is being planned. I am advised this is expected to go to tender within the next few weeks.

3. Plans are under way for the establishment of a 50-bed, inpatient unit in Hamilton.

4. Negotiations are under way for the establishment of a special hospital in Toronto to serve the chronic drunkenness offender group of patients.

5. A half-way house in Toronto to provide accommodation for patients during a phase of their rehabilitation should be open in a couple of months.

I would like, Mr. Chairman, with your indulgence, to leave my remarks on the hospital services commission until we come to that vote.

**Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale):** Mr. Chairman, last year we had asked the hon. Minister of Health to supply a copy of his speech to this House—to the members of the Opposition—at least one copy to each party; but again, as we did last year, we had to scrounge around the press gallery. I say through you, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister, that it would be at least a courtesy to supply a copy of his speech because it is normally long and involved. At least he did not read as fast as he did last year, but it is of far greater convenience to have a copy. As the hon. members of this committee must understand, there are many subjects that have to be covered. So I

would ask again that surely the hon. Minister could have a little more courtesy.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I object very strongly to the annual report not being produced. This department affects \$249 million, over that amount, and I do not care what time last year or the year before the hon. Minister produced his annual report, he certainly produced it before we had the estimates before this committee. When you have a department, or any department of government for that matter, we should have the annual report and I do not feel that we should continue with these estimates until we have that annual report, because there are too many items to study, there are too many facts that have to be looked into.

If the hon. Minister and the hon. House Leader (Mr. Rowntree) would agree that the estimates of this department be adjourned until each of the Opposition parties has a copy and we have at least 24 hours to study, I would be quite willing not to move my motion.

But if there is no indication of that on the part of the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, I want to move a motion that we adjourn the hearing and the debate of these estimates until the hon. Minister has the courtesy to supply a copy of the annual report of his department.

It is about time, Mr. Chairman, that the government stopped trying to run roughshod over this House. Producing an annual report is extremely important. Can you imagine any company having an annual meeting and not producing a report? And here is a department going up into the range of \$250 million and we do not have the really necessary facts that we should have to give a proper study as to how the moneys were spent last year and to get some idea of how to project the spending of the moneys of this department next year.

So, Mr. Chairman, I move that the debate on the estimates of The Department of Health be adjourned until the hon. Minister of Health produces one copy of his annual report to each of the Opposition parties and gives a representative of each party at least 24 hours to study the annual report.

**Mr. S. Lewis** (Scarborough West): Speaking to the motion, Mr. Chairman, could I perhaps make these observations?

At least in my time in the House, which I admit is short, this situation is unprecedented. I want to point out to the hon. Minister of Health and to the hon. Prime

Minister that in the case of the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell), so important did he feel it to be, that we receive the annual report that they were mailed first-class to our homes. In the case of The Department of Reform Institutions, the hon. Minister (Mr. Grossman) on the night before his estimates, gave each party the mockup of his annual report so that some of the material could be absorbed.

Now this is a very important department; there is a lot of statistical data in that report which we do not have to relate to our remarks. It might mean a postponement of a day or two—but I suggest that it is worth thinking about in order that we have departmental reports before an estimates debate.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts** (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak to this motion.

In the first place, over the period of the last two years we have made very concentrated efforts to have these reports available before the estimates were considered. In my early days in the House no such consideration was given to anyone, it just simply was not thought of.

However, the hon. Minister said that the report will be available tomorrow and will be tabled then. I do not know whether the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) indicated the order of business but it was my intent to go into the Budget debate tomorrow, so that when these estimates complete tonight they will not be resumed—quite frankly, in the way I timetabled the business of the House, they probably will not be resumed until next week.

Now, I would suggest that the hon. member for Parkdale continue with his introductory remarks. I am quite certain that they will not be altered by anything he might read in the annual report. The report will be tabled here tomorrow. As I say, in the conduct of business as we have arranged it, it was my intent and I believe the Whip knows and has told the Opposition this, that tomorrow we are going into Budget debate and on Thursday we are going to commence the debate on second reading of Bill No. 81. That will continue Thursday and Friday so hon. members will have ample time to examine the report of the department before we consider the individual items in the estimates.

Therefore, I am going to vote against this motion.

**Mr. Trotter**: Mr. Chairman, may I say in reply to the hon. Prime Minister that we normally adjourn at 10.30 anyway when we

are here in the evenings, and yet it could make a great difference to some of us if we had that extra time. If we can get a copy of the annual report tomorrow, we will then at least not only have 24 hours, which would be a rush job, we would at least have a number of days to look into this.

Again, I emphasize that it involves a lot of money and I think that the government should have more respect for the Opposition than it has at the present time. Just to come in and say, "We will have it tomorrow or have it the next day" is not good enough. The government of Ontario is the largest business in this province and I say to you that I cannot conceive of any kind of company that calls a shareholders' meeting trying to hold the meeting without showing an annual report.

So, again, I am calling for a vote on the motion.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make a brief comment. I think there is a lesson which emerges from this. I do not think any department should start its estimates without making the annual report available indeed some 24 or 48 hours before, if not earlier, for consideration in this House.

I can only assume that this is another piece of, shall I call it neglect or inadvertence, because the hon. Minister is having a mock-up of the report made available tomorrow morning. I assume the mockup could have been made available yesterday or the day before or even before Easter, I do not know, but at least by now. And it seems to me we should learn a lesson from it.

However, I will say, Mr. Chairman, that in light of the comments of the hon. Prime Minister, I think his proposition is a reasonable one, that since there are going to be some three or four days between now and the resumption of the debate next Monday, that we would be willing to go ahead with the debate at the present time.

**Mr. Trotter:** I think the House should be adjourned now and I want the question put.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would suggest that we are here for the consideration of the estimates and if the member does not wish to proceed, he may move that the committee rise and report progress.

**Mr. Trotter** moves that the committee of supply rise and report progress.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Parkdale has moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Those in favour will please say "aye."

Those opposed, will please say "nay."

In the opinion of the Chair, the motion is lost.

Call in the members, please.

The member for Parkdale moves that this committee rise and report progress.

All those in favour, please stand.

All those opposed, please stand.

**Clerk of the House:** Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 14, the "nays" 48.

**Mr. Chairman:** I declare the motion lost.

**Mr. G. Bukator** (Niagara Falls): Wouldn't a Dow go good now?

**Mr. Trotter:** Well, Mr. Chairman, this is one way of getting more hon. members in to hear the estimates of The Department of Health. I doubt if they will be here very long, though.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

One of the members has asked if the member from Parkdale has spoken. I would say he has raised a question and put forward a motion. The motion is lost and he has a right to continue if he wishes.

**An hon. member:** I should hope so.

**Mr. V. M. Singer** (Downsview): Yes, he did not even get up from his seat to ask it either.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Parkdale has the floor.

**Mr. Trotter:** Mr. Chairman, when the hon. Minister was speaking on his estimates he said when referring to the Ontario medical services insurance plan that they had had a great deal of criticism in this House and I want to assure him that not only now, but in the future, they are going to receive a great deal more criticism of the present plan.

Now, whenever I see these advertisements on TV I always feel rather sad, because I feel that in the long run the government is wasting a tremendous amount of money on advertising on a plan that in the not-too-distant future that I am certain will be changed into what this party advocated over the last two years. But when one looks at the advertising that we get from this department having to do with OMSIP, for the life of me I cannot understand what the London hunt club smile of the hon. Prime Minister

has got to do with these pamphlets on OMSIP, what he has got to do with the health of the province or why it should be on that pamphlet, I do not know. But The Department of Health—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Trotter:** But this is one of the insidious ways that the government uses the taxpayer's money in carrying on political campaigns. We have seen it over the years, no matter what department is used, and now that they have an opportunity to advertise the medical health plan, we—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** It is a broken record, every year the same old tune.

**Mr. Trotter:** —have to put up with what is completely unnecessary political propaganda. Now, if the hon. Minister, in his propaganda at least, would tell the complete truth, or have his authorities tell the complete truth, it would not be so bad. But this is utterly misleading, this quotation just below the hon. Prime Minister's London hunt club smile. It says this:—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** What does that mean?

**Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East):** What are you talking about?

**Mr. Trotter:** Why this—you ought to see it—the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Chairman, asked what is that? Well, I am sure he has seen the pamphlets that have gone out.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Sarcasm does not fit you; you do yourself no favour.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Trotter:** But this government is using the OMSIP pamphlet to say this, among other things:

Through the Ontario medical services insurance plan adequate medical care will be available to all the people of Ontario wherever they reside, whatever the state of their health, and whatever their financial resources may be.

Well now, those of us who have been in this House know that that is absolute complete nonsense. And the reason why the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Chairman, and the hon. Minister of Health have been able to foist this type of stuff on the people of Ontario, is because they have 77 trained seals that hit their desks every time you say something about the government.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please.

**Mr. Trotter:** When these commercials appear on TV and on the radio, particularly the TV, they show some workman who has been approached saying: "I have signed up." Well almost always, certainly on many occasions, it is a construction worker, who almost always belongs to some group plan. It is certainly not getting through to the public that they just cannot join if they belong to a group plan, or, of course, unless they want to pay two premiums, and there are not that many people in the province of Ontario, who can afford to join a group plan as well as joining the OMSIP plan. Certainly, Mr. Chairman, what should be mentioned in these pamphlets, if The Department of Health is going to be completely honest about it, is that under the law almost 60 per cent of the people of the province of Ontario are automatically out of it, simply because the members in the group plans cannot join.

Another thing, when you say it is available to all, you should have a few more words in there: "If you can afford to pay for it." This is the hoax of this plan, that so many people who are really going to need the coverage are not going to be able to buy it. So to say that it is available to all, is nonsense.

It is true that those on welfare will have it, but they were receiving assistance anyway. Again, what I want to emphasize is the family man, who is earning a salary in and around \$4,000. This is not available to him, unless he has got more money than most of us, except the government, think he has got. So, again I want to say to the hon. Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, that I had a number of calls from individuals asking if they could join the plan, and why is it that if they belong to a group they cannot be a part of the plan. It is again a great question for this province really of a heavy financial loss.

**Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy and Resources Management):** Quote us one.

**Mr. Trotter:** I notice the hon. Minister in his opening remarks did not tell us how much they had spent on advertising. He did not tell us how many so far had joined the plan.

**Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West):** He told us a month ago.

**Mr. Trotter:** But I think though—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please.

**Mr. Trotter:** —when we commence—I know there are a lot of voices and I am glad to see them awake. The unfortunate part about this, Mr. Chairman, and this is going to be more and more obvious as the months go by, is that we are going to have to go through this whole procedure once again, and I am not intending to debate medical insurance with you at this time because we have had two major bills, two major debates in two years. The pity of it is that in the meantime we are spending so much time, so much energy on a plan that is again going to have to be scrapped. We are going to have to be putting out new pamphlets and I am sure it will help those people who have received contracts from the Conservative government to help the advertisers, but it will not help the people of the province of Ontario.

**Mr. Letherby:** In your opinion.

**Mr. Trotter:** Yes, in my opinion, and I might let the hon. member for Simcoe East know, Mr. Chairman, that it will prove in the not-too-distant future in the election, the opinion of the majority of the people of the province—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please.

**Mr. Trotter:** I do want to say this, just briefly, in making a few remarks on what the hon. Minister of Health has had to say. I do hope that the research and planning branch that he is establishing is one that has some funds in it. One thing that we have had a great need of in this province, and of course in Canada, as a whole, is the need for research in many fields of government, in many of the social fields, but particularly in the medical field and in the health field research is needed. I do hope that when we learn more about the research and planning branch that this is just not a façade with a fancy name, but that men are going to be hired, paid decent salaries and funds are going to be invested in order to give the research people an opportunity to do serious research.

I notice that many men who are doing research in particular medical fields are concerned with the fact that they have to eke out an existence in research from year to year. There is no long-term planning and in

research it is necessary to have long-term planning. Again, I commend the hon. Minister. There are not too many things I can commend the department about, but I do commend them for starting this. Again, I emphasize that we in this House will be watching whether or not this is just a façade and whether it is going to do any real work.

I did feel that the hon. Minister in his opening remarks to us had come to grips with the shortage of personnel in all fields throughout The Department of Health. I know that it exists in many other departments, but not enough funds have been poured into this sphere of training and into getting the necessary help that we need. One thing I have felt and believed—and I believe learned—in going around various institutions of The Department of Public Welfare and The Department of Health, is that there are many people who could be employed who do not necessarily have to have high academic training. There are many people who could fill the role of attendants, particularly at our mental hospitals, that do not have to have a particularly high standard of education. As long as they have an interest in their fellow citizens, and as long as they have kindness and patience and some training that the department could supply, a great deal of the shortage in the lower categories of employees could be solved.

But you are not going to solve them as long as you pay the niggardly salaries that you do. Again, I emphasize to the hon. Minister, that he has not come to grips with this problem no matter what his remarks might have been in his opening address to us. The shortage of our help is very serious in the province of Ontario, but it is something that can be solved.

It is, admittedly, harder to solve the shortage of psychiatrists and medical doctors. That is not as easy, but a lot can be done in the lower echelons in the people that are hired by the department.

**Hon. A. Grossman** (Minister of Reform Institutions): I was criticized by the Opposition when I suggested that.

**Mr. Trotter:** Of course, the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, Mr. Chairman, is so sensitive that I think that anything we criticize he says is exaggerating.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to discuss in my opening remarks something that admittedly could be discussed in the estimates, but I did want to group them together since they are the matter of the physical plant for mental hospitals in the

province of Ontario and for the hospital training schools for those who are retarded.

I am one of those who agree with the efforts of the hon. Minister of Health in his blueprint of mental retardation services for Ontario. He set those out last year to the hon. members of this House and he went into some detail of the aftercare services. He hoped to develop the new nursing services and the workshops that were going to be developed and I am quite certain that in a long-range plan, part of this will be done. They are only beginning to touch it; they have not really got going but they are doing something and I commend the hon. Minister for it. I am glad to see that as many people as possible are kept in their own homes and given an opportunity to return to society. This is one of the most important things that The Department of Health can do.

But what we do overlook is this. I know that there is a great deal of debate on who should stay in a mental hospital, or whether we should empty them completely, but as a layman, I am convinced of this, that there are always going to be a certain number of people who are destined to live at least part of their lives in homes for the retarded and in mental hospitals. I do hope that over the years that new scientific ways are learned—as they are bound to be—that the great day of Valhalla may come when mental institutions and institutions of any size are not necessary. That will not be in my day, nor will it be in the day of any hon. member of this House when improvements will be made. Under Dr. Zarfaz, certainly in retardation, steps forward are being taken but—and this is the “but” that I want to emphasize—most assuredly there will be many hundreds of people—and I want to emphasize that they are people—are going to be left in some form of institution. I hope that they are small institutions. I do not want to see great, horrid monstrosities like 999 Queen street, but it still stands there and it should go down.

So, if we realize, and I am arguing that we are bound to have these institutions for a good many years, we should see to it that we have the proper kind of institutions and decent buildings.

I have often spoken about 999 Queen street. I am disappointed that I did not hear anything very definite from the hon. Minister of Public Works about when 999 Queen is going to be taken down. I have been in that place a number of times, and I have said here again and again that I think it is a shocking place. I do not think that it is fair to have not just the patients and

some people who do not know where they are, but I do not think that it is fair to the medical profession, to the nurses and to the attendants to have to work in that atmosphere; that heavy, smelly odour that was gathering there long before Confederation. If any of you have ever gone through some of the wards of that place—overcrowded—not as bad as it was, I admit, it is down to 1,100 now—it is still a very crowded hospital and it is a disgrace, a shocking disgrace to the people of this province that that place exists. I would urge the hon. Minister of Health, and I would hope that by saying something here the public becomes more and more aware of that place so that the government may perhaps find it politically advisable to vote the funds for a decent plant down at 999 Queen street.

This is the difficulty, Mr. Chairman, that probably the hon. Minister of Health has in getting funds for these places, that these subjects are not politically popular. The patients in the hospitals so often, even when they are released, are not the types to get out and vote and this is the difficulty—they are a poor lobby for their own interests, and those of us in the House who speak on these things have to, more or less, carry the flag for them.

I know that they are improving the London mental hospital at long last. What an ancient place that was and how it has dragged on, and how it has slowly eked the funds out of the government. Well, that has been improved.

Let us turn for a moment to the retarded children and the retarded adults and the places where they are kept. There are 180,000 retardates in Ontario, approximately, and probably—again approximately—9,000 are in institutions. It may well be argued that this is too high. We do not know. If there were proper aftercare facilities, perhaps many of them could be working in sheltered workshops. This is an interesting point. Up at the home for retarded adults at Aurora, there are approximately 250, and of those 250, 50 could receive training where they have the mental ability to learn something. Half of these—that would be 25—could possibly some day go out on their own. But you see the problem that the taxpayer is faced with and that we are faced with in this House, that probably 25 out of that 250 are the only ones that are ever going to be able to leave. This is what the experts will tell you. So that we, as a government, are going to have to keep 225 out of the 250 people there for probably as long as they live. There may be one or two exceptions that will go home, but it is

highly unlikely. We are bound to be stuck—if I can use that perhaps crude term—with keeping these people, and we are going to have to provide the facilities. Again I say that I am all for getting people as much as possible out of mental institutions, but in other instances it is going to be extremely hard.

For example, even in mental institutions among those who are discharged, about 50 to 55 per cent go back in. They go through the revolving door. So we are going to have to have some type of plant for these people, despite the improvement of our services. For example, psychiatric wings in general hospitals. I am all for them, but we cannot be carried away with the fact that, even with these improvements in getting people out into society, that many of them are going to be there for long years and some of them, forever.

This is why I am sorry to hear from the hon. Minister of Public Works that very little is being done to improve the buildings of these people who must live their lives as they do. I do not know if many of the hon. members of this House, Mr. Chairman, saw Dr. Jean Vanier on the CBC. Dr. Jean Vanier is the son of our Governor-General. He specializes in retardation and runs a village just outside of Paris, France, and to hear him tell the story of retardates and the work that is being done, I thought it was most unfortunate that we in Canada could not have kept him here. The French are that much more fortunate. He kept emphasizing in his talk that these people are persons, and this is what we almost completely overlook.

I want to give you an example. As the hon. Minister probably knows, I was up to the hospital for adult retardates at Aurora the other day—yesterday. I had often heard of how the patients were so crowded that some of them were in the halls. This is not true today, of course. There were no beds in the halls. They reduced the number of patients there from about 289 to 249. That is a big improvement. Just think, that is an improvement. So you can imagine what it must have been like two or three years ago, because this is how they are crammed in this place today.

Dormitories take up two floors of the four-storey building, and in some rooms there are more than 30 beds jammed almost mattress to mattress. I suppose if I had the large hands of the hon. member for Welland (Mr. Morningstar), I could stretch my hand from bed to bed in those rooms. There was one in which there were 30.

On one floor there were two or three rooms measuring about 12 feet by 15 feet containing seven beds each. In another room with estimated dimensions of 18 feet by 25 feet, there were 24 beds, and there were 33 beds in a room estimated to measure 20 feet by 40 feet.

Mr. Chairman, the authorities on this subject will tell you that each patient should have an approximate area of 70 square feet. I worked it out that under the setup at Aurora, each patient has approximately 25 to 26 square feet in one of these rooms. They are literally packed in there. We asked: "Where do they put their clothes when they take them off at night?" There is no place to hang them except at the end of a bed. There is no place for a table nor a place to have any personal belongings.

I admit that some of the patients are almost human vegetables, but there are many who are not. In fact, there are some it is believed who could be trained to return back to the community, as well as others who are certainly sensitive enough to know what is going on. This is one thing that a lot of us may not realize—and I did not realize it—that these people are very sensitive as to what goes on, and they know when they are being hurt or being misunderstood. But we see them, under the auspices of the province of Ontario, crammed into those rooms.

When I was there yesterday, most of the patients were in the workshop or in the room that is used for recreation. There was hardly anyone in the dormitories. They must get all the patients out, I guess, during the day, and most of the windows were wide open to air the place. But can you imagine what that place would be like if the windows were not open and there were 250 people crammed into two storeys in that building, really crammed, so that if you want to get from one bed to the other, you crawl over? There are individuals in there that probably did not know how to take care of themselves as they should, so you can just imagine the stench that there must be. When I was there, as I said, the windows were open and the place was clean. I am not saying that it was not clean, but I can see that the authorities who work in there, work under tremendous handicaps. Again, not only is it a disgrace the way we treat the patients, but it is a disgrace the way we ask our doctors to go in there to work and supervise. How can they possibly look forward to doing a day's work in a place like that!

Can you imagine what it would be like in

winter time with the windows closed; no fancy air conditioning in a place like that. Imagine what a stench there would be. It smelled some when we were there. It is bound to but, again, despite the fact that with nearly every window open and the temperature 55 degrees outside—and mind you, it was cool inside—but at least it kept the smell down.

This, Mr. Chairman, is how we are treating these people who are retarded, these adults. I emphasize to the committee, through you, Mr. Chairman, that no matter what type of aftercare service we develop as far as we can see into the immediate future, there is very, very little hope of ever turning these people back into the community. They are going to have to be institutionalized. So for heaven's sake why can we not, as a province, give them a decent place in which to live?

When you see what recreation they have—there is a recreation place. But most of them were all in the recreation hall, except for a few who were getting the dinner ready, or for a few who were in the workshop, 23 were in the workshop. The rest were throwing what we would call a volley ball around. They did not have a standard volley ball. It may be a type that is smaller so that anyone throwing it would not hurt someone else. That may be the problem, but no matter where you went it was utterly crammed wherever these patients were. They were crammed in as though they were a bunch of sardines and it appals me that this must have been going on for years, because imagine there were 289 in that place about two or three years ago, 30 more than there are today, and today it is a pretty sour note and a black eye on the name of the province of Ontario.

There may be some reason for it. It may be because they were airing the dormitories. But it was interesting to note that only a few of the patients were permitted in the dormitory area during the day. It may be that they had to be supervised because there is such a lack of staff to properly supervise them, and I will go into that shortly. There were three men in the infirmary beds and there was a seven-bed room which was called the infirmary. We were told that the infirmary was rarely filled. The only medical assistance available to the men is from Dr. A. L. Rice, the superintendent of the institution. There is no space in the dormitories for personal effects, and I was informed during the tour that personal possessions were kept

in a little tackle box that they had and it was carried around with them. I did not see any of the tackle boxes being carried around, but we did learn that one or two were kept under the beds by a few of the patients who had a higher IQ.

But with that exception there was little or no opportunity where these patients could have something of their own. Again I emphasize, no matter how they may appear to us, if we do not understand, they do understand, they know when they have nothing of their own. Most of them know who their families are. They want to know when they are going home to see their parents. In this, I was impressed when I was through Cedar Springs, that these children and these adults, know very well who they are, and in many cases, that they are in an institution.

You can, of course, Mr. Chairman, go to others who are almost vegetables, who really are not too aware of what is going on, but these are the extreme minority.

It was just in passing that I mentioned about the infirmary. Dr. Rice is the superintendent, he is also the medical doctor. Now how much do they expect one man to do? I asked him what happened during the time he might be away from the institution. Well, he said, I am on call all the time. Is it any wonder that we have had so much trouble in getting a superintendent at Cedar Springs? If men have to work those hours, have those responsibilities, it simply is not fair to them. There are no nurses, registered nurses, around. There are 250 patients there, and we do know that those who are retarded are more apt to become ill than those who are not. So I would say there would be a greater incidence of illness among this group. Those figures, I do not have, but I would say with 250 people, who seem to require incessant care, we have a long way to go in which to give these people the care they need.

There are on the staff there, 89 people. I should say there are only 89 people on the staff of the institution. Now I believe their complement has recently been increased to 105.

In other words, the department has come along and said you should have 105 there. Why they suddenly decided now, I do not know. I am glad they want to make the improvement, but even so at the present time, and this is what has been going on over a long period of time, nearly half of the 89, that is 40 of them, have nothing to do with patient supervision. So they

have about 49 staff there who have to look after supervision and that is over three shifts of the 24 hours.

Now granted they do not need as many at night, but you certainly need some supervision, because when I saw those packed dormitories I thought what in the world would happen if a fire ever broke out in that place? It would be a major scandal, because just the way the beds are packed in it would be extremely difficult for anybody, even with all their faculties, to get out. But some of these people are extremely handicapped and if a serious fire ever broke out in that place they would be slaughtered, and the responsibility would rest with the government of Ontario. There is no point in trying to find responsibility after a tragedy like that has happened. It could easily happen and it is so obvious as you look into those dormitories. So we have, again, a long way to go.

Well now, one of the reasons why you cannot get enough help again is the old problem of pay. They are not pleasant places to work in, that should be obvious. If anything, people who work in the homes for retarded or hospitals for retarded should receive extra pay, because it calls upon people with a certain amount of willingness to turn the other cheek and to walk the extra mile; you have to have that type of person in there or chaos would result. But we pay these people meagre wages and I must admit that of the attendants I met at Aurora, I was impressed with them. They were well mannered, they spoke well and as you walked with them among the patients you could tell that the patients liked them.

That is one thing you can always tell, with a bit of experience now, you can always tell if the attendants are doing a good job by the reaction of these patients. They may be retarded and seem not to know, but their reaction is a dead giveaway.

I may say here, that in going through Cedar Springs, I was never so impressed with the reception from his patients and the way he handled things, by Dr. Kiegler of that institution. He was, as the hon. Minister knows, the temporary supervisor there and I believe and I hope he is staying within the department and coming to Toronto.

I am talking about Cedar Springs. I will say more about him, but I had heard he was one of the best men and to be with him for two or three days is quite an experience. I think you will find him a good

Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister, that one of the great things we need, of course the government needs, is to get public support so that funds can be voted, so that the politicians say "this is a good thing, it will please the people who vote and the retarded people."

Well, if you ever want to get anybody to explain the cause of retardation, I would like to see Dr. Kiegler placed in front of a CBC TV camera and let him talk. I am sure he could do as good a job as Dr. Jean Vanier. I wish the hon. Minister, if he is ever trying any campaign in educating the public in regard to retardation, would keep that in mind, because I think he is one of the most amazing men I have ever met.

Now on the question of staff and of pay, these wages have been brought up time and time again; I am going to keep repeating it and keep repeating it until we get some decent pay, until either the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) squeezes out some money or the hon. Minister of Health can convince the Treasury board. If we are going to avoid a continuation of this public scandal, we must have better facilities, we must have better help.

Now for example, the number one attendant receives—I will break it down this way, Mr. Chairman, it might be more understandable. Of the staff at Aurora, of the 89 on staff, 35 of them are what are known as class two attendants and they make from \$3,600 to \$4,050 a year. That is class two. I think if you begin at attendant class one, I think it is \$3,300 you receive to start.

Well, you know, the wages are so low that they can all be subsidized by OMSIP—that is an attendant working there who has a family. So that shows you how low the wages in the department are, that they literally have to be subsidized in order to get their medical insurance.

Now the remaining attendants are either class one, class three and class four, and one or two supervisors in class five and six. I suppose when you get to class seven, that is about the highest, you can earn someplace in the neighbourhood of \$6,300 to \$6,500; and I understand that to become a supervisor, after rising from an attendant, it takes around 15 years. That is what I have been told. Now that is a long time to put in to get a very meagre wage.

Now there are, of course, among the trained help, there is a doctor himself and a social worker. Otherwise at a place like that, I do not think there is any trained

help. The business administrator may be trained in his field, but you certainly could not call him a professional or skilled person in this field of retardation. So literally, in a place where you have a number of people who are obviously in need of an awful lot of care, you have one medical man, who has to look after all those people as well as run that hospital. I would say that is an extremely difficult task, simply because you work in an atmosphere that is very difficult in which to carry on. It is only extremely dedicated men, extremely dedicated professional men, who will ever begin to try to do a job in that place.

Now the hon. Minister must know this and I am amazed that even this Minister, Mr. Chairman, has let this go on as long as he did. I give him credit; two or three years ago some improvement was made. But a great deal more must be done.

They may say, "Well, we have a workshop in Edgar, that will help." Of course; I assume that many from Orillia will go there and at most there is probably not more than 50 out of the 250 that would ever get to Edgar from Aurora, even if they had space for them in Edgar.

Now, I am told they are going to put up a new recreational hall up at Aurora and then what is now the recreational hall will be used for bed space. Well, I would say it is about time and the time is long overdue. This, sir, is why I was quizzing the hon. Minister of Public Works, wanting to know when that recreation hall was going to be built there. Now we are told it is perhaps going to get under way in about four or five months. I should hope that it would.

Believe me, we on this side of the House will be watching to see what is being done up there, because it is still to my mind one of the worst situations I have seen.

I say that by again repeating the place was clean, the staff was good and I admire

these men very much, but I say that place is a disgrace, to pack 249 patients in there, it is a death trap. Unless the government takes immediate action, I feel that we are doing a tremendous disservice to the people here in the province.

Mr. Chairman, it is getting on to 11 o'clock. Would it be proper for me to adjourn at this time? I have quite a bit more to say.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member has some additional comments to make and if he has reached a natural break in his comments—

**Mr. Trotter:** I could go on on this, and then I have some more.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Well, the hon. member can continue when we resume these estimates.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that the committee of supply rise and report certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs leave to report certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, as I said, tomorrow we will resume the Budget debate. On Thursday, we will commence second reading of Bill No. 81. I assume there will be a good deal of debate on this bill and it will go through Thursday afternoon, Thursday evening and Friday morning.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock, p.m.









ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Wednesday, April 20, 1966

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow  
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are pleased to welcome as guests to the Legislature today, in the east gallery, students from Don Mills junior high school, Don Mills and in the west gallery, students from Port Perry public school, Port Perry, and a group from the psychiatric hospital, Toronto.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the day.

**Hon. A. Grossman** (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, it is my pleasure to announce that the third annual conference on addictions, sponsored by The Department of Reform Institutions will be held Thursday and Friday, April 28 and 29, at the Alex G. Brown memorial clinic in Mimico.

The aim of the conference is to provide information on the latest developments in research into the rehabilitation of persons addicted to alcohol, narcotics and barbiturates. It also offers an excellent opportunity for the exchange of ideas, developments and methods among those who are interested in this area of concern.

In keeping with the high standards set by the two previous conferences, a number of eminent specialists in this field will be taking part. Two guest speakers from the United States, will be Dr. Cyril M. Franks, director of the psychology service and research centre in the New Jersey neuropsychiatric institute, and Dr. Marvin A. Bloch, chairman of the subcommittee on alcohol and drugs of the President's committee on traffic problems, chairman of the New York State medical society committee on addiction to alcohol and narcotics, and assistant professor of clinical medicine in the school of medicine of the state university of New York in Buffalo.

Also addressing the conference will be Dr. R. E. Stokes, director of psychiatry of The Department of Reform Institutions, Dr. Gus Oki, research associate of the Ontario alcoholism and drug addiction research foundation, Professor J. Giffin, associate professor in the department of sociology from the University of Toronto; and Dr. S. J. Holmes, consultant psychiatrist to the alcoholism and drug addiction research foundation.

Psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, chaplains, and rehabilitation officers from our own department will be taking part in panel discussions.

We have extended invitations to agencies and societies working in the field of addictions, as well as police departments, magistrates, probation services, and university and education department workers in this field.

Copies of the programme have been placed on hon. members' desks and these indicate the wide scope and interest of the conference. Although, Mr. Speaker, as I am well aware, the House will be sitting on the days of the conference, there are sessions on the Thursday morning and Friday afternoon, at which hon. members will be most welcome.

We have been extremely pleased by the enthusiasm and support which greeted the first two annual conferences, and which encouraged the continuation of this annual event in order that this interchange of ideas and this opportunity for contact for those working in this field be carried on, and be continued on an annual basis.

**Mr. J. Renwick** (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart).

Does the government intend to undertake the study in depth requested by the Crown attorney in Kenora into the death or maiming of several Indians under trains in north-western Ontario, as reported in the *Globe and Mail* this morning?

**Hon. A. A. Wishart** (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I had a question also from the—

**Mr. Speaker:** Before the Attorney General answers, the member for Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Farquhar) had a similar question, which

I would ask the member for Huron-Bruce (Mr. Gaunt) to read. Then perhaps the Attorney General could answer both questions, because the subject-matter is quite similar in each.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I was about to do that, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** Mr. Speaker, in the unavoidable absence of the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin, I have a question similar to the question submitted by the hon. member for Riverdale.

Would the hon. Minister comment on a report made by Mr. Ted Burton, Crown attorney for the Kenora district, regarding the possibility of a cult existing among Indians of the area? Does the hon. Minister intend acting on Mr. Burton's suggestion that a research study be made and, if not, what action has been taken?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, answering both questions, I would say that Mr. Burton has publicly indicated that he is not aware of any so-called cult existing among the Indians of that area.

The supervising coroner has been informed of the circumstances relating to these deaths, and in order that the matter may be considered further, the existing material is being provided to the Indian affairs committee of The Department of Public Welfare for its consideration and for further action, if it should deem such action desirable.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that I should inform the House that I have made some inquiries myself into this matter and through the Ontario provincial police who have the policing of the area, and this information might be found of interest. Of the 30 deaths which occurred of Indians in the area, there was an investigation held in every case. In 28 of those deaths, the inquest indicated a very high alcoholic content in the blood. In the 29th death there was not enough blood left in the system as a result of the nature of the death to permit even an analysis. In the 30th death, the Indian was almost blind.

I think that information indicates the nature and cause of these deaths.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Attorney General answer a supplementary question? In view of the seriousness of what the hon. Attorney General has just said, would he not think that it is urgent that this be looked into at the present time?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, in view of what I have just said, that alcohol played a very large part in all of these deaths, or

the very major part of them, this is a problem to which perhaps hon. members might address themselves.

**Mr. E. Sargent (Grey North):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question in two parts for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts). I would like to put it to the hon. House Leader (Mr. Rowntree), if I may.

First, would the hon. House Leader tell the House what action he plans to take with regard to the telegram the hon. Prime Minister received from Mr. J. O. Goodman, the general manager of the automotive transport association of Ontario, regarding the trucking industry strike; and,

Second, does the government plan an inquiry into the sentencing of the teamster in Brantford yesterday to three months in jail for lifting the safety locks from a police cruiser?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, with respect to the reference to the first part of the question and the trucking industry strike, we are quite concerned with respect to this matter and the serious implications which are involved. At this very moment there is a meeting being held of some great importance which may have a direct bearing on the resolution of the dispute in question, and in these circumstances, I would defer any further statement on this matter until, possibly, tomorrow.

With respect to the teamster to whom reference was made and who was convicted in Brantford and sentenced to three months in jail, there is recourse available to him and the proper recourse, if he so desires, is to appeal against the conviction if he feels he was improperly or unfairly dealt with, either as to conviction or as to sentence.

**Mr. Sargent:** Would the hon. Minister accept another question on this? I appreciate that he is going to give us an answer tomorrow, but in view of the conflict between the federal and provincial government labour laws and the manner of the union voting on the settlement terms already proposed by the hon. Minister's man in the arbitration, would the hon. Minister urge the teamsters to end this strike by a government-supervised vote?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Well, first, with respect to the two jurisdictions which are involved, namely, the provincial and the federal governments, we are working in our department with officials of The Department of Labour and I am working with the federal Minister of Labour, Mr. Nicholson, in a joint

effort with respect to the conciliation aspect of this matter.

With respect to a government-supervised vote, if parties consent to this, we would welcome it. I think it would be a desirable thing and we would be pleased to supply the facilities to see that that vote was carried out.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary) begs leave to present to the House the following reports:

1. The 79th annual report of the Niagara parks commission for the year ending 1965;
2. The 41st annual report of The Ontario Department of Health for the year 1965.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The first order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into the committee on ways and means.

## ON THE BUDGET

**Mr. W. G. Noden (Rainy River):** Mr. Speaker, in taking part in the Budget debate today, it gives me some concern as to how far the tax dollar can be stretched in a development programme as it relates to the statement of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) in the Budget statement as follows:

With the total demands for public services continuing to grow rapidly, it has become necessary to place greater emphasis on determining expenditure priorities and ensuring maximum efficiency in the use of our financial resources.

This same problem applies to individuals, industry and others of today. Therefore, the taxpayers' dollars should be expended where the greatest priority exists and not on a sectional basis. In this manner, I intend to justify some of the expenditures in northwestern Ontario and more so, in the Rainy River district in the building of highways, roads, assistance to municipalities and industry, in order to create further development that will help in the economy, not only in northwestern Ontario, but for the whole of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, first I want to take this opportunity of thanking the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and hon. members of the Cabinet as well as hon. members of the Legislature, who were in attendance at the official opening of Highway 11, trans-Canada

voyageurs' route between Atikokan and Fort Frances on June 28, 1965. The broadaxe with which the hon. Prime Minister cut the ribbon on that day was used for the same purpose by the former Prime Minister of this government, who officially cut the ribbon for most of the provincial highways built in northwestern Ontario.

Similar broadaxes in the hands of our people have helped to create the economy that presently exists in the Rainy River district. They were used by those citizens who pioneered in the early days when almost all they had were the clothes on their back, a crosscut saw and an axe; no government assistance, but a desire, with initiative and fortitude, to build a home in the finest part of Ontario.

This completes the second transcontinental highway across northern Ontario, joining eastern and western Canada. I am sure the sight of the causeway over Rainy lake to those hon. members who had not seen it under construction created a further interest in northwestern Ontario.

When the causeway was engineered, it was the longest prestressed structure in the commonwealth of nations.

I want to take this opportunity of thanking the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) for unveiling the plaque naming the causeway over Lac La Pluie or Rainy lake. The cost of completion of Highway 11 can be related to the hon. Provincial Treasurer's development Budget of this session. It takes money to create development and open up the areas of our natural resources so that our people can make the most of these resources by adding to the growing economy of Ontario.

I have listened during the estimates of the hon. Minister of Highways to criticism of the road-building programme in northwestern Ontario. I would bring to the attention of the hon. members of this Legislature that most of the provincial highways now being used by the travelling public were built by the present Progressive-Conservative government of Ontario. I will name them for your information, as follows:

North shore route of the trans-Canada Highway No. 17, between Sault Ste. Marie and the Lakehead cities—1960; trans-Canada Highway No. 17, between Lakehead cities and Kenora—1934; Highway No. 11, trans-Canada voyageurs' route, between Lakehead cities and Fort Frances—1965; Lakehead cities to Pigeon River—1929; Red Lake highway—1947; Pickle Crow road from Savant

Lake to Ignace, joining the trans-Canada Highway No. 17—1965.

Geraldton to Nakina. A total distance of approximately 1,440 miles of main highways, as well as many access roads into small communities throughout northwestern Ontario. I am sure the people appreciated what this government accomplished in building first-class highways throughout northwestern Ontario, providing access to southern Ontario as well as to western Canada, and at the same time making it possible for greater expansion in the development of Ontario.

History is in the making. The completion of Highway 11 across northern Ontario is just another phase in the march of time. When we look at the past and relate it to the happenings of today, I would like to bring to the hon. members' attention the reason for calling this section of the transcontinental highway the voyageurs' route.

During the early days of Canada, when the explorers, fur traders and finally the settlers moved to western Canada, it was by way of Prince Arthur Landing—now Port Arthur and Fort William, Grand Portage, Kaministiquia river—then by way of the Dawson route to Shebandowan lake, Rainy lake and Lake of the Woods, which was called the voyageurs' route to the west.

This was the means of joining eastern and western Canada until the railways were built. Now we have the modern highways 17 and 11, and we must not overlook the air routes which are also taking care of needs of our people. I invite all of you here today to travel the way of Highway 11 and allow your imagination to take you to the historical past of the voyageurs' route. In the words of an article in the Quetico newsletter:

It is difficult indeed for the average urban Canadian, fed as he is endless television sagas purporting to show how covered wagons "opened up the west," to visualize how Canadian settlers of the 1850s and 1860s really made their way to the prairies.

The going was rough. The enemy, though, was not the hostile Indian, fearful of losing his hunting grounds, but the land itself—the rugged forest and lake country lying between Lake Superior and the Red river. The "professional" voyageurs of an earlier century had pushed through with their canoe brigades, but such a mode of travel could not meet the requirements of greenhorn families toting all their possessions westward—or even the requirements of such military expeditions

as Wolseley's, when it was imperative to move cumbersome military equipment over the same forbidding terrain.

The solution, though by no means the perfect one, was the famed Dawson - Red river route, an amazing series of corduroy roads and water dams across the precambrian shield. An important part of the Dawson route were the way stations, crude log or squared-timber cabins where travellers could rest, eat and gather strength for the next leg of the journey.

The ruins of such a way station were drawn to the attention of the foundation's scientific advisory committee late in 1963 by Kenneth E. Kidd, then curator of ethnology at the Royal Ontario museum and now associate professor at Trent University, Peterborough.

Professor Kidd had observed the ruins on the great French portage upstream from the falls on the French river, lying just outside the northeastern boundary of Quetico provincial park, and felt that investigation was warranted. He felt certain that the structure was associated either with the Dawson route or with the Wolseley expedition and, if this connection could be verified, the building could be reconstructed as an historical site. In addition to the way station, there were remains of a landing place and a dam nearby.

The site is close to the highway and the surrounding area is picturesque in the extreme. It has been my pleasure to have travelled by canoe this way and to have made the portage, although I did not have to carry the canoe two miles. I was assisted by a team of Indian ponies using a stone boat to do the job, which helped to lighten the load.

The question of the restoration of the way station at the eastern end of the great French portage is now being considered. Additional research in the archives has become necessary to find an exact description of a way station on the Dawson route which would fit what is already known of the station now excavated.

Other questions, including restoration of the dam, the landing place, preparation of proper displays and inclusion of the site within Quetico park will be studied in meetings between the foundation, the Royal Ontario museum, The Department of Lands and Forests and The Department of Tourism and Information.

Also, Mr. Speaker, there is under study by the parks branch of The Department of

Lands and Forests, a more attractive entrance to Quetico provincial park, this being in the interest of the travelling public of Ontario and of our friends across the border. The present entrance designation does not catch the eye of the motorist as its meaning is only known to the local citizens.

It is now called the "Dawson" entrance, named after the man who surveyed the route between the Lakehead and Fort Garry, which is now Winnipeg, Manitoba. Therefore, the second largest provincial park in Ontario should have an entrance approach which creates interest and draws the attention of the motorist as he passes by. The Robarts government has shown the way to continued development of northwestern Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, since I have brought to your attention the completion of the second transcontinental highway across northern Ontario, at a large expenditure of public money, what is its justification? The development by industry of the natural resources creates an economy for the welfare of the people; in turn, schools, hospitals and community centres are a necessary result. In the Steep Rock range, which is in the Rainy River district, Caland Ore are now completing a \$15 million pelletizing plant which will be in full operation shortly. The Steep Rock Iron Mines have announced the building of a pelletizing plant and other developments to cost \$27 million, as well as securing a guaranteed market for their ore for the next 22 years.

The total investment in the Steep Rock range represents close to \$200 million. This is private capital which will help the economy, not just in that area, but in all of Ontario.

For the year 1965, shipments of iron ore amounted to 3,709,888 tons, an increase of 467,528 tons over 1964. Another major development by industry moving into northwestern Ontario was announced by the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Wardrobe) a short while ago, that the Steel Company of Canada was going to mine iron ore deposits south of Red Lake and in the Bruce Lake area at an approximate investment of \$70 million, no small amount of money to be ploughed into the wilderness of northern Ontario.

Another further development is going to take place at Shebandowan. As announced by the hon. Minister of Mines, a shaft will be sunk to a depth of 1,000 feet this summer by the International Nickel Company of Sudbury; also a continuing study of the

Emo mineral deposit which we expect to move forward at any time.

I might mention, also, that other mining development organizations in that area today are investigating the minerals that are underneath the ground.

This kind of a developing programme provides security and a way of life to the people in the community, as well as for the continuing prosperity of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, the other major industry deals with the natural resources of timber. During the past year, the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company, having mills at Fort Frances and Kenora, were merged with the Boise Cascade Corporation of Boise, Idaho, creating one of the largest diversified wood industries on the North American continent. The Ontario division will retain its Canadian name, with all the officials from the president down Canadian citizens. It is significant to think that this company will have Canadians at the head of it, and operating it. The purpose of the merger is to exist in a competitive market and to be able to use the forest products on a larger scale, with less waste in the use of the trees of the forests, which will ensure the maximum productivity of the licensed area.

During the first session of the 27th Legislature, an amendment to The Crown Timber Act was approved by this House. I would venture to say that the meaning of this amendment has been forgotten by the greater number of hon. members and the purpose for which it was to serve. The importance of this legislation will be known only in years to come. The hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) for the past year has been negotiating with the industry for a planned programme based on the annual regeneration basis, for the regeneration of the licensed areas by natural means or one or more of the following methods:

1. Scarification of areas in which there is an existing seed source; 2. Scarification in preparation for seeding or planting; 3. Seeding; 4. Planting, and 5. Such other methods, except prescribed burning as may be provided in the annual regeneration plan.

This was brought to the attention of the House last year when I was speaking on this same subject, that a burned-over area can produce greater new growth than any other method. This, of course, was acknowledged by the practical foresters and the forester himself will acknowledge it to some degree.

I have been informed that the forestry industry has entered into the above agreement with the government which should provide assurance to our people that the forests of today will be maintained to provide forest products for the continuing operations of the industry, not just 25 years from now or 50 years from now. It begins this year on a programme that I am sure will give plenty of employment and help the general economy of the province of Ontario.

Ontario plays a leading role in providing sustained supplies, that is trees of material required for the province's expanding wood-using industries of all kinds, through the activities and management programmes of The Department of Lands and Forests.

This past year I have been advised that The Department of Lands and Forests has replaced by different methods, 75 per cent of the trees cut in our forests by industry. With the natural regeneration this would amount to about 100 per cent replacement. In other words, for every tree that has been cut, another tree has started to grow in its place, but this is not good enough.

The department is certainly to be commended for the research programme on tube-grown seedlings which began in 1957 and which will be used in the coming year. I have had the privilege of looking at this programme out at Maple and it looked good to me. The initial estimates suggest that this permits the growing and planting of some 27 million trees this year.

Now, planting trees is something like the farmer who has to look after the fertility of the soil from crop year to crop year and he has to put something back into the soil in order for the crops to grow. In other words, a fertilizer of some type suitable to the crop that is going to grow.

You might plant trees, as my information is we are going to do today, and have been doing, but this is not the answer. It is a first-over programme, and I feel that the trees require fertilizing just the same as any other farm crop requires it.

In the first place—I am not a forester, but I have made my own observations—when an area is cut over, or burned over, the first growth that takes place is wild weeds, willows. That dies down and provides food for the alder, the poplar, and in turn these are short life trees. They die and provide food for the jack pine; and then again, the jack pine with its 25 to 35 year life span—it dies, and it in turn provides food for the Norway or the red pine, as we mentioned, and in turn when the red pine and Norway

dies, it in turn provides food for the white pine.

That is the cycle of growth that takes place upon the soil where the tree is growing.

This programme was made possible by the development Budget of this year, providing money to assure the economic welfare of the future of the people of Ontario in the renewable resources of our forests on a continuing development programme. Spending the taxpayer's money in this manner, we are assuring the future of the wood industry of this province in years to come, not in our time, but in the time of our children.

Mr. Speaker, with the continued expansion of the tourist industry in northwestern Ontario, even with the inclement weather of the past summer, the growth of income has shown a healthy increase of from six to ten and 12 per cent throughout the province, based upon the area where it took place. In our area, in northwestern Ontario, the tourist accommodation was filled to capacity last year and the prospects for this year are on a similar basis, and when I have heard it stated in this House that the tourist industry has not too much meaning to the economy of our area, I might point out to hon. members that new money, the tourist dollar, is fifth in line in the province of Ontario and produces a third of the amount of money in the Dominion of Canada. This is how important it is. It provides employment to our people and at the same time takes care of the farm products that we are able to produce in our area.

Between Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods there are three international bridges providing entrance to northwestern Ontario. The bridge committees, appointed by the municipal council of Fort Frances and International Falls to investigate the feasibility of a new international bridge, have undertaken a complete study of the location, method of financing and the understanding of the legislation between the two countries, Canada and the United States. They have been assisted by a report compiled by The Ontario Department of Highways, as well as officials of the department attending the committee meetings providing information necessary for the committee's study.

Mr. Speaker, at the present time, there is only one north-and-south road leading off Highway 11 to the northern roads, that is the trans-Canada, No. 17. There should be planned another connecting link to the trans-Canada highway in order to provide better communication, as well as opening a new area for development, such as the tourist

industry, mining, timber and travel which would help to complete the highway system of northwestern Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, before completing my remarks, I want to express my pleasure for the courtesies that were extended to me as your deputy in the past. I commend you for the manner in which you conduct your high office as Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, which has been mentioned by many hon. members of this Legislature. At this time, may I extend my sincere congratulations to the hon. member for Eglinton (Mr. Reilly), on his election to the office of Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the whole House, knowing his sincerity will apply to his rulings.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, if I were asked to define in a few words what two of the proudest boasts of this government are I think I would answer somewhat in this way: I would suggest first that the government says in a loud voice that they believe in free enterprise. And as they say this, and the applause that comes from the Tory back benchers bears out my thought, I am sure that they imply with this applause and in the various words of representatives of the government, that they abhor the idea of compulsion, they do not want government to needlessly get into fields where they do not belong. They abhor dictation. They do not want compulsion.

Mr. J. H. White (London South): That is right.

Mr. Singer: The hon. member for London South says that is right. Equally so, there is a similar abhorrence of socialism. They do not like socialism either. So I think, Mr. Speaker, there is general agreement in this first answer that I would give.

One of the second proud boasts of this government would be that they are the representatives and the guardians of the rights of all of the citizens of Ontario.

Mr. White: That is right, too.

Mr. Singer: The hon. member for London South is still with me. He says, that is right, too. In fact, to recall a favourite phrase of a former Prime Minister of this province, the Hon. Mr. Frost, he was always thinking of protecting the rights of the little man. Well, I am glad I have got my hon. friends with me up to this point.

Now I am going to suggest, Mr. Speaker, not only suggest I am going to charge, this afternoon that the government, secure in

these two proud boasts, have betrayed both of these apparent principles for which they say they stand, and particularly in the field of automobile insurance. I think that we should spend some considerable time doing some thinking about this, Mr. Speaker, because if the government believes in free enterprise, if they abhor the lack of compulsion, if they are really interested in protecting the rights of the little man, one would have thought that there would have been some sort of government action taken long before now in the whole field of automobile insurance to protect free enterprise and to protect the rights of the little man.

Mr. Speaker, I am suggesting, I am saying, I charge, that these proud boasts have been betrayed by the whole of the government. The number one culprit is the hon. leader of the government. He claims the praise for everything that he says is good so he must, as the leader of the government, he is the boss, accept the blame for everything that is bad. And I say this record is a terrible record and the blame rests first of all on the shoulders of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts).

But he has had help. He has had substantial help, Mr. Speaker, in reaching this nadir of low performance. He has had assistance. He has had several assistants. The hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett), I think, is his number one assistant in producing this record of neglect.

The hon. Minister of Transport, perhaps more than anyone else except the hon. Prime Minister, is responsible for the deplorable state in which automobile insurance finds itself in in the province of Ontario. He sits, he apparently listens, but year after year after year he does nothing.

There is a second assistant the hon. Prime Minister has had in producing this fine record of lack of performance, and that is the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart). I cannot attach quite as much blame to the hon. Attorney General in this field, because he is only a comparative newcomer to the seats of the mighty. He has not been in his position for too long and he has shown at least a passing interest in some of the discussions that have taken place about automobile insurance and related questions. It is to be hoped that the hon. Attorney General will have something to say and some action to take in the near future.

Now there is another culprit who must join the ranks when blame is being assessed, and that is the insurance industry represented, Mr. Speaker, in this field by the

all-Canada insurance group. It is my charge today that because of the neglect of the hon. Prime Minister, ably assisted in that neglect by the hon. Minister of Transport, less ably assisted by the hon. Attorney General because the Attorney General has not been at it quite long enough, but certainly helped and encouraged in this respect by those companies who write automobile insurance, that the government is now forced into the position where, almost inevitably, government is going to have to take over the whole field of automobile insurance.

Where go the principles, Mr. Speaker, the principle of free enterprise of which we are so proud? No protection there! Government by its neglect and by its omission is discarding the principle in this important industry. They are inviting the socialistic approach.

They are not protecting, Mr. Speaker, the second principle, they are not protecting at all the little man. This is why, almost as inevitably as night follows day, this is why this is going to happen unless this government stirs itself into some form of action. Unless the insurance industry recognizes that it shares with government the responsibility for doing something about averting what now seems a serious crisis, socializing of the automobile insurance business will be the natural process.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** Here is the hon. Minister of Transport.

**Hon. I. Haskett (Minister of Transport):** He has not been out of the chamber.

**Mr. Singer:** I am glad the hon. Minister of Transport is coming in. I thought he might be a wee bit interested in some of those problems, because he has shown little interest since he has taken over his portfolio, perhaps he can show a little more as it is being discussed.

Is this a new problem, Mr. Speaker? I do not really think it is. I found without very great difficulty a report of the hon. Mr. Justice F. E. Hodgins, who was appointed as a Royal commissioner by a Tory government in February of 1929—almost 40 years ago. The Tory government of the day called upon Mr. Justice Hodgins to look into these very serious problems and to make a report to the government. I am not going to read too much of what Mr. Justice Hodgins said, but this is just one of the things he said:

Any report, however, involving a recommendation for legislation, the effect of

which would be to require motorists to buy automobile insurance, will not be complete without reference to the cost of that insurance and the manner in which its reasonableness is to be assured.

The words, Mr. Speaker, of Mr. Justice Hodgins, addressed to the Tory government of the day, almost 40 years ago. Then, a little later in his report, he says:

I have progressed sufficiently far as to convince me that the present Insurance Act should be amended at the present session—

forty years ago, by the Tories:

—so as to give the authority to the superintendent of insurance to order, after due notice and a hearing before him, an adjustment of automobile insurance rates whenever they are found to be excessive, inadequate, unfairly discriminatory or otherwise unreasonable.

He comments also about an investigation by his brother on the bench, Mr. Justice Masten, as a Royal commissioner, about fire insurance rates. Thereby lies another tale, and I suppose an equally sad story can and will be told about fire insurance. Mr. Justice Masten made equally important recommendations to the Tory government at that time, and they equally have been ignored. But that really is not the topic of my remarks this afternoon, Mr. Speaker.

Suffice it to say that 40 years ago Mr. Justice Hodgins laid down a pattern, gave direction to the government of the day. And the government of the day, as is the pattern with Tory governments, chose to take no action.

What has happened since then?

**Mr. White:** You had your chance during the thirties.

**Mr. Singer:** I have no apologies to make for a government of which I was not a part, but let us move on.

There was an inter-regum. However, you had a second chance and it started in 1943 and it has gone on 23 long years since then. And you have had additional reports and still nothing, Mr. Speaker, still absolutely nothing. In 1960, you will remember—and you, sir, were a member of this committee—a select committee was set up by this Legislature to inquire into automobile insurance and the government chose, I would say, the number two man in government, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan), to be the chairman of that committee.

That was a good committee; the hon. Provincial Treasurer is an outstanding man. In addition to the acting Speaker, he was on the committee. There were several hon. members of government, some of whom are now Cabinet Ministers, who were on the committee. I was on it, some of my colleagues, the hon. member for Wellington South (Mr. Horton), the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher), were on it. There were a couple of hon. members, I remember too, from the NDP.

Substantially, the committee brought down a unanimous report. There was some variation. The hon. member for Hamilton East (Mr. Davison) departed a little, but by and large he agreed in principle with the recommendations. Substantially, sir, it was a unanimous report; led, guided by the hon. Provincial Treasurer. The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) says he is a very fine man, and I agree. The hon. Provincial Treasurer was real tough on that committee, too. He pounded the table. He told the insurance companies where to go and what they were doing wrong. He helped to draft the report. He guided it. He was the first signer of it. What has happened to the report since it was presented to this Legislature in March of 1963?

**Hon. Mr. Haskett:** Most of it has been implemented.

**Mr. Singer:** I am very happy at long last. It was quite a job. Finally we are getting the hon. Minister of Transport to pay a little attention. He has actually made an interjection into this topic. Most of it has been implemented, he says. Let me ask the hon. Minister of Transport what he has done about the very substantial recommendation, the principal recommendation, about a system of compensation without fault?

Let me remind the hon. Minister, as he does nothing, as he continues to do nothing, that this recommendation was put forward by the all-Canada insurance organization, that this recommendation was endorsed by a very strong committee of the benchers of the law society of Upper Canada, including a couple of ex-treasurers of the law society, that it was unanimously endorsed by the whole committee, and this hon. Minister has sat for over three years and done absolutely nothing about it.

The other very important recommendation in this report, and in the interim report that preceded it, the recommendation that has been talked about on several occasions in

the House since that time, in remarks addressed to the hon. Minister of Transport and the hon. Attorney General, was to implement the recommendations to proclaim those sections that have been in The Insurance Act, since the report of Mr. Justice Hodgins, which would allow the superintendent of insurance to control insurance rates.

What, I would ask the hon. Minister of Transport, has been done about that? Nothing. He knows it, I know it, and the people of Ontario know it.

The hon. Minister of Transport sat on this report and sat and sat, and eventually decided, "I guess I had better do something." So he called on a gentleman named Professor Linden, Allan M. Linden, who is an associate professor of law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and I presume he said to Professor Linden, "We need to study the report a little further, that a select committee of the Legislature has made. Now it is true that on that committee was the Provincial Treasurer, two or three of my Cabinet colleagues—they are not very important in this, they are not very informed or aware and they probably make recommendations lightly. There were a couple of members of the Opposition. They probably pushed my colleagues around and got them to sign things they did not believe in. So, Professor Linden, you go out and make a study, would you please? Hire a bunch of law students and let them help you to make the study and maybe"—and I suspect he did not say this to Professor Linden—"maybe by the time you have finished your study, I will be able to say that the recommendation is no good."

Well, Professor Linden produced his report in 1965; a very full report. There are all sorts of statistical studies and so on, and he emerged with a series of conclusions which are all fully documented here, Mr. Speaker, which back up in every respect the main recommendations of the select committee on automobile insurance. In fact, they open up avenues of investigation that had not even occurred to the committee, and overstate, overemphasize the validity of those recommendations.

Professor Linden, for instance, as a result of his studies is able to come to the conclusion that 57 per cent of all of the people injured in automobile accidents do not recover one cent from the other person involved in the accident. Surely one would think that if this government was really the guardian of the interests of the little man,

that a scientific study done by an impartial person computed by the latest business machinery that is available, as a result of examination of government records—surely one would have thought, Mr. Speaker, that having seen this the hon. Minister of Transport just could not have waited another second until he ran in here with a new bill implementing the recommendations of the select committee on automobile insurance.

Search as I have through the Throne speech, and as frequently as I attend here and as carefully as I read *Hansard*, since this session commenced in January, I have not seen one word from the hon. Minister of Transport even hinting that he has thought about the problem. Not a word.

He certainly has not panicked, he certainly is not going to take any precipitate action, he certainly is going to consider carefully what should be done, until, as I say, Mr. Speaker, he is forcing his colleagues, the hon. Prime Minister and the other 76 over there, to abandon these two principles that they were applauding so loudly a few moments ago—the principle of maintaining free enterprise, the abhorrence of compulsion, the hate, sometimes pathological, of socialism, and abandoning, Mr. Speaker, the protection of the rights of the little man.

I say again, as surely as night follows day, that because the government does nothing except sit on their Cabinet benches, does nothing to approach this problem in any way, it is going to have to get into the automobile insurance business, because the public outcry is mounting to such a level that it can no longer be ignored.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot understand for the life of me the basis on which the government has sat and done nothing. There is no reasoned argument, there is no logic, there is no sense, for this lack of action. There is not even an answer. And I suppose the hon. Minister of Transport has evolved a new approach to government. If the crisis is there, just sit quietly and say absolutely nothing. Perhaps there has been a history of Ministers having sat and said absolutely nothing and the crises having vanished.

Well, let me assure him, Mr. Speaker, that this crisis is not going to vanish and that this hon. Minister is doing his party and his hon. leader a great disservice. I do not think there is any Minister of the Crown who is doing the people of Ontario a greater disservice than this hon. Minister when he absolutely refuses even to discuss the issues that are involved here.

How can he be deaf to the complaints that

come forward from the public of Ontario in regard to automobile insurance every day? I suggest, sir, that there is not a member in this House who has not received from his constituents complaints about automobile insurance. And I suggest, that these complaints have to be listened to.

What sort of complaints do we hear about? This is the sort of thing that we have to wonder about. We wonder about how the rates are established. This is a mystique, apparently developed in the minds of actuaries who are strange and unusual gentlemen, actuaries employed by the insurance industry who compile from time to time a whole bunch of statistics and figures that go into a document, the little green book. And out of that little green book emerge rates and systems of assessing rates. And periodically they submit this little green book to a gentleman called the superintendent of insurance, and the superintendent of insurance nods and says: "That is a very interesting little green book." And then the green book is established for that period and the rates are continued to be fixed.

You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that with me you were on the select committee. You will recall when we had the superintendent of insurance, of the day, before the committee, he did remark that never once since he had been the superintendent of insurance had he ever questioned the rates that were set out in the little green book. Never once had the government of Ontario taken upon itself the responsibility that Mr. Justice Hodgins recommended that it take upon itself almost 40 years ago today.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, as days go by and as we read repeated announcements from the insurance industry that the rates are going up this year another six per cent or another ten per cent or another 15 per cent, the government of Ontario should have had the intelligence, should have the sense, in protecting the little man that Mr. Frost used to talk about, to inquire into whether or not these rates increases are justified.

How are the rates calculated? The insurance companies say: "We lose money. Every year we lose money. We are a terrible industry, we are in great difficulty, we lose money."

Fascinatingly enough of all these companies all down through the years have been losing money; search as I have been able, I have been unable to find a single insurance company writing automobile insurance in the province of Ontario that has ever gone bankrupt. There have been mergers, there have been changes, there have been tighten-

ings, there have been refinements, but I have not been able to find any company that has gone bankrupt.

A recent study done in Alberta indicates that since 1948, when a company called the Home Insurance Company went bankrupt in Alberta, that there has not been an insurance company in that province go bankrupt. And I would be surprised, sir, if the records across Canada would indicate that there have been any bankruptcies in companies writing automobile insurance, not withstanding the fact that this is such a difficult industry that all of the companies lose money year after year.

The thing that puzzles me is that in the good years profit is taken out but in the bad years they increase the rates. Why do they do this and why are they allowed to do this? Their actions, sir, affect every person in the province of Ontario who owns or who drives a motor vehicle. Why are they allowed to do this if the province is so interested in protecting the rights of the little man?

They have a fascinating formula. Their rates are predicated upon a hypothetical formula which presently is 67 per cent for claims and 33½ per cent for administration. Any amount paid for claims exceeding 67 per cent is confirmed as a loss. A few years ago, the ratio was 57 per cent to 43 per cent.

Well, as times got tougher the industry said they would change the percentage upwards. They have another approach, too. A lot of the blame they put on the agents. The agents were running their expenses up too high so they cut the agents' commission almost in half. The hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling) I think should be aware of this and recognize it is the insurance companies. And you, Mr. Speaker, sir, in another capacity, should be aware of this, and recognize that a group of the principal sufferers in this regard have been the insurance agents and they are completely at the mercy of the insurance companies.

This whole question of profit or loss, I think, deserves a real examination. We tried to examine it on the select committee and I can remember well the hon. Provincial Treasurer saying to the representatives of the insurance industry: "Do not tell me that your profit or loss relates only to this artificial percentage and to your loss ratio in a particular year, which you determine."

Surely the industry must admit—and I hope that this has gotten through to the hon. Minister of Transport—surely it must admit in its profit-and-loss position that in addition to a profit from underwriting, there is a profit from investments. "Oh, yes," says the

insurance industry, "Sure, there is a profit from investments. But that has nothing to do with automobile insurance. We were smart enough to have investments and we make a profit out of that; that is our business; that has nothing to do with the insurance rates. That has nothing to do with it at all."

Well, add to that, sir, the fact that a substantial amount of these investments are made with the unearned portion of the prepaid premium which are the moneys of the insured. Is this still not the business of the people who pay for automobile insurance? Does it make sense if one of our large department stores downtown says: "We have had an awfully tough year; we lost \$100,000 in the furniture department and things are very bad. We just are not going to pay any dividends to our shareholders"?

Some of the shareholders might be interested in what goes on in the shoe department or in the food department, or in any of the other departments. What logic! What sense is there in the government accepting year after year after year this false statement—and it is a false statement, that the profits of insurance companies come only from underwriting and on a basis, an arbitrary basis, fixed on a percentage that they themselves determine? Surely, sir, to give the true picture, the profits from investments must be considered, and it must be the profits from investments that have been built up by this company being in the insurance business and the profits from investments they make when investing annually the amount of the prepaid premiums.

Surely, sir, this is something that we would have expected that the hon. Minister of Transport and the superintendent of insurance would have made themselves aware of long before now, perhaps at the time when Mr. Justice Hodgins made his report. If not then, perhaps at the time when the hon. Provincial Treasurer affixed his signature to the report of the select committee.

But no, the hon. Minister of Transport knows better, sitting there with his head in the sand waiting for the crisis to disappear, little knowing—apparently little knowing—and little caring, that all he has been doing is encouraging the socialization of this industry; the taking over by government of this industry and putting out of work—how many agents? Five thousand agents?—several of them being members of this House. Does this bother the hon. Minister of Transport? Not one little bit, not one little bit. I do not think that he is even interested.

I think we must be concerned with this sort of thing from the insurance industry point of view. When I was affixing the blame in the beginning, sir, I placed the primary blame on the hon. Prime Minister. He is the boss, he can control or not control government action in this regard. His lieutenants in sharing the blame are the hon. Minister of Transport and the hon. Attorney General, and on the other side is the insurance industry itself; but between them surely we must have answers to these questions.

There is the whole question of lack of competition in rates. These rates in the green book apply to all the tariff companies and it occurred to certain gentlemen in the government of Alberta—a government which certainly parades equally as loudly its belief in free enterprise—there was the recommendation made by a select committee which just recently reported in the province of Alberta—headed incidentally, Mr. Speaker, in Alberta by the responsible Minister. So, one would anticipate that Alberta is serious about it because they took their Minister of Transport and put him on the committee. He signed the report and he has been making the press releases. He said, first of all:

The lack of competition in rates indicates to me that there is a combination in restraint of trade. And so I am going to ask my colleague [in Alberta, the Attorney General there] to take this matter up with the Minister of Justice at Ottawa and determine whether or not the federal laws in regard to competition in restraint of trade have been breached and whether or not charges should be laid.

Has this ever occurred to our friend, the hon. Minister of Transport? Has he ever even asked the question? Does he know what the sections in the Criminal Code which talk about combinations in restraint of trade even mean, or what they relate to? Or is this not in his field?

On the use of the hypothetical formula, Mr. Speaker, does the hon. Minister know why the formula was changed from 57 per cent to 67 per cent? Can he tell us that? What is the basis for it? Have there been any studies done in relation to it? Is he concerned, or is this a problem that bothers government at all?

Has the hon. Minister ever asked himself why there are the large number of cancellations in automobile insurance or nonrenewals, with no reasons being given? Is this a concern of his or of the hon. Attorney General or the superintendent of insurance? Is this a concern of government? What happens

when all these members of the Legislature get complaints from their constituents who are asking these questions and no answers are forthcoming? Should the government, in their role of protecting the "little" man, not be asking these questions? Has the government concerned itself at all with the actions and the capabilities of insurance adjusters and the practices of some companies which endeavour—and many times succeed—in negotiating settlement of claims downward from those amounts recommended by the adjusters?

Has the hon. Minister of Transport, sir, or his hon. colleague, the Attorney General or the superintendent of insurance ever studied this? Have they ever concerned themselves with the wide margin between high estimates and low estimates given in automobile body shops, which certainly form a great part of the cost? Is there any study going on?

Has he ever referred to his colleague, the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree) to try to figure this out? Is he concerned with the "little" man? Is his government concerned with the "little" man?

We have an assigned risk plan in the province of Ontario, Mr. Speaker, and it seems to me that the assigned risk plan has now become a depository for the so-called "difficult" risks. But has anybody in government concerned themselves with the fact that a larger and larger number of applicants with clean records are now being referred to the assigned risk plan because no company is anxious to write unproven risks? Is this something that government should not inquire into? And if government thinks it is not, then let us hear from some spokesman for government as to why they should not inquire into these things.

Is the government not concerned, Mr. Speaker, with larger than normal increases in premiums for people with good records who reach the age of 65, or for other unnamed reasons? Is no one concerned about that? Why not? Is the government aware of and is it concerned about the use of statistics to justify charging a higher premium to everyone in the class because a percentage will have an accident?

At this point, Mr. Speaker, let me talk about the male driver under 25. Here is one of the greatest inequities that I believe exists in any industry. All of these actuaries have come up with the conclusion—and perhaps based in fact, using accidents and so on—that the single male under 25 is much more likely to have an accident than any

other group of people. So all single males in the province of Ontario are damned because of the statistics. What happens to the single male under 25—responsible, irresponsible; careless driver, good driver; employed, unemployed—what happens to this young fellow? I have two insurance policies here, Mr. Speaker. Here is one for a young man—I am not going to name him—whose age is 20; who is employed as a salesman, I think, in a large industrial concern here in Toronto; who has a used car, a 1964 Morris, for which he paid \$1,288.

**Mr. R. Gisborn** (Wentworth East): The insurance costs more than the car.

**Mr. Singer:** Well, it might well have. He managed, I do not know quite how he managed to do it, to get insurance for \$50,000 inclusive. I guess he must have had a friend. Usually they will only write the minimum limits which are \$35,000. This chap had \$50,000, and for his inclusive insurance, he paid a premium of \$259. In addition to that, sir—

**Hon. J. W. Spooner** (Minister of Municipal Affairs): What is the name of the company?

**Mr. Singer:** The name of the company is the Great American Insurance Company. In addition to that, to get medical expenses—coverage for \$500 per passenger—he paid another \$4 and then in addition to that, for collision with \$100 deductible, he pays \$160; for comprehensive with \$25 deductible, he pays another \$7. So he ends up paying a premium on his Morris Minor car of \$430, which gives him only \$50,000 inclusive coverage.

I may say, in passing, that I have insurance of \$100,000 inclusive, double the value of this, and my premium is a quarter of this figure. Just 25 per cent of this premium.

Here is this young man, a responsible young man who has a job with a good company. He is a good workman, and the first car he owns, because he is 20 and because he is unmarried—nothing wrong with his driving record at all—his first automobile insurance premium is \$430.

There is another young gentleman here. I am not going to name him either. He was only 19. He is a salesman with a large industrial company in Toronto. He bought a new car, a 1965 Pontiac, and he paid some \$3,300-odd dollars for it; part of it he paid in cash and the balance he is financing. Rather interesting this—very quickly he was able to get the collision insurance because the finance company was very in-

terested that he get collision insurance, and on the collision portion of it, he gets insurance for a total premium of \$162. There is no apparent reason for this, but in any event, here is a chap with a \$3,300 car who has to pay \$162 for collision insurance, whereas the chap with the \$1,200 car pays \$160 for insurance, and his coverage is somewhat less.

Then when you come to the public liability, for \$35,000 inclusive—\$227. So you add the \$162 to the \$227 and you get a premium of \$489. So this chap, for \$35,000 coverage pays—

**An hon. member:** \$389.

**Mr. Singer:** \$389, that is right. Pays \$389 for \$35,000 coverage.

**Hon. Mr. Haskett:** Is there no competition there?

**Mr. Singer:** If there is competition there, could the hon. Minister of Transport explain to me, and I will give him time right now, what justification there is for taking two young men, who hold responsible positions, who have no record of accidents, no record of traffic violations, and charging them four times the going rate? Can you explain that to me?

**Hon. Mr. Haskett:** But the hon. member said there was no competition in rates.

**Mr. Singer:** Do you want time now?

**Hon. Mr. Haskett:** No, you make your speech. There seems to be competition, despite what the hon. member says.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, I ask again for statistics from the hon. Minister, or even his concern, to indicate to this House and to the people of Ontario, that first of all there is no such combination as the hon. Attorney General of Alberta believes there is in his province, and second that the rates charged are justified. The day the hon. Minister of Transport is prepared to come into this House and say—and back it up with facts—"We have sat and we have studied, and here are the statistics which prove reasonably that there is no combination in restraint of trade, or we have proved reasonably and satisfactorily and have consulted our own actuaries that the rates are reasonable and fair"—on that day, sir, I will say that he and his colleagues are doing their job.

But let me harken back again to the deplorable record of this government; its

record of inaction, of neglect, of completely ignoring all of the ramifications of this problem, until the house is about to fall in on them, until they are going to force this industry into government, and making socialism become a part and parcel of our administration.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, the apparent interest—and I suggest this is an improvement—the apparent interest of the hon. Minister of Transport indicates that perhaps at long last somebody is getting through to him. He could perform no greater service to his hon. colleagues, to his government and the people of Ontario, than if he came into this House and made a definitive pronouncement in connection with this series of very important problems.

In addition, I would think somebody should have some statement from government to explain the policies followed by some companies which have attempted to secure only the cream of the automobile insurance business and which cancel policies immediately there has been one accident. Is there any answer to that? Does my hon. friend have any answer to that at all, or has he never heard of that practice?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** A moment ago the hon. member wanted some consideration given to the man who did not have an accident.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, again I make the plea to whichever one of the hon. Ministers of government want to take on this task. I make a plea, whether it be to the hon. Minister of Labour, or the hon. Minister of Transport, or the hon. Prime Minister, or the hon. Attorney General—which one of them has accepted the fact that there is a responsibility in government to resolve these difficulties that so trouble the people of the province of Ontario? Which one of you is prepared to accept his duty and come into this House and say the reason we are not taking any action is the following?

The thing that so spells out the errors of their ways is that all they do is sit and ignore the problem. At times like this, when people are offering them criticism, they nit-pick. Not one of them has the courage or the sense of responsibility to get up and say: "This is our approach to the problem, this is what we are going to do, this is what we are not going to do."

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Does the hon. member object to questions?

**Mr. Singer:** No, I delight in questions, and I would hope the hon. Minister of Labour—he is a very able man; I know he has a lot of problems on his shoulders—being as concerned as he is with the problems of the little man in the province of Ontario, would perhaps take this task upon himself, because his colleague, the hon. Minister of Transport, shows no interest in it at all.

The question of cancelling insurance, without giving any reason. Surely a person who has an insurance policy is entitled to know the reason.

I would suggest these things have to be done. I would suggest it is pretty obvious now there is no reason to believe that insurance companies are losing money through the automobile insurance business. I would suggest that the government has to examine carefully the bookkeeping of companies which is so highly complicated and confused by a mass of statistics and records and calculations, and tell the people of Ontario the true story as to the profit and loss position; not forgetting investment income, and not forgetting income on unearned premiums, which is the policyholders' money.

I would suggest in light of that that there can be a realistic appraisal of the present rates for automobile insurance. I would suggest, and I do not know that this needs much more elaborate spelling out, that this government come out at long last and enact legislation, the legislation that their own hon. Provincial Treasurer recommended three years ago, that Professor Linden has shown is so obviously necessary in his study, done for the hon. Minister of Transport and endorse in legislation the principle of compensation without fault, at least to the limits recommended in that report. And that report, sir, is three years old and probably those limits could and should be raised today. But let them go at least that far in legislation.

I would suggest that in view of all the public complaint and all the public concern about automobile insurance, cancellation and rates, and so on, that the government has a responsibility to set up immediately some sort of a committee to review these complaints, so there can be a service to the public who feel aggrieved in this regard. And I would suggest if the government is concerned with the interest of the little man, they would do this, and they would not hesitate to do this; they would not hesitate one moment longer.

I would suggest that insurance companies in cancelling policies must be compelled by

government to give written reasons for such cancellation and that once the written reasons are given the individual who is so affected, if he is not satisfied with those reasons, would be able to go before the committee and make his complaint and have an independent adjudication on as to whether or not the cancellation was reasonable or logical.

I would suggest that the original objects of the assigned risk plan be adhered to and that it not be used as a dumping ground to deposit those claims that are either the more difficult ones or are the unsure ones. And that it be used only to provide insurance for those who cannot procure the same in the open market and those whose record is so irresponsible that there is good and abundant reason they cannot obtain insurance in the open market.

I would certainly urge as strongly as I can, sir, that some understanding of why all unmarried males under 25 are so penalized be made abundantly clear, immediately. And that this complete unfairness as is visited on every unmarried male under 25, insofar as automobile premiums are concerned, be eliminated. Surely it would make some sense if the accident record in that group is worse than other groups—and perhaps it is—that they start off somewhat higher, but if they have a year of good driving, perhaps they should get a bonus and have it reduced, or with two years of good driving a greater bonus and reduction.

But surely the industry makes itself look very foolish when it takes this arbitrary approach, and it really does not matter at all how good or how bad the individual might be, a whole group is penalized for the actions of a few. There must be some sense and some logic brought to this particularly discriminating feature.

I would suggest that the government pay attention—the hon. Minister of Transport pay attention—to the remarks of the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young). The member for Yorkview has made a very substantial contribution to this House and to this province insofar as espousing the case of safe automobiles.

What have we got from the hon. Minister of Transport in this field? The safeness of motor vehicles surely affects the whole insurance picture. And surely it is the responsibility of the hon. Minister of Transport to require automobile manufacturers to incorporate improved safety features that may be recommended either by the federal government, by the American government or by studies of his own, if he is going to do any.

Surely, sir, this is of great importance to the little man in the province of Ontario.

I would suggest that a very serious look has to be taken at automobile body shops and some sort of understanding—perhaps the hon. Minister of Labour comes into this—and periodic inspection and system of standards and price schedules be set up to make sure that when claims are being paid as a result of work done by automobile body shops that the payments made are fair and reasonable.

These are just a few of the things that government can, should, and must do if it is going to avoid the socialization of the insurance industry.

I would suggest—and we have said this so many times it gets very boring in its repetition—that we cannot go on much longer without enacting statutes to compel compulsory examination of every vehicle in the province of Ontario at regular intervals.

The plan we have now on a voluntary basis or on a spot-check basis just is not good enough. There must be a compulsory plan for testing drivers periodically, every two, three years or five years. It makes no sense at all that a man is entitled to automatic renewal of his licence if he has once passed the examination for the rest of his life unless he gets into trouble. His eyes may have failed, his physical responses may have slowed down. The only persons the hon. Minister apparently is worried about are those who get themselves into trouble and can be quickly identified. Is there any planning, is there any thought, is there any real concern in government and by this hon. Minister for this whole problem of protecting people who are on the road?

Finally, I say none of this is going to work unless the insurance office is so expanded and given competent help, including actuaries, so they can do the sort of work and planning and examination and study that the whole insurance setup demands. Unless the government is serious about this, it really does not matter whether or not they enact or proclaim these sections in The Insurance Act that have been there for 40 years.

Surely they have to put some teeth into the insurance department, they have to give the insurance department sufficient help to enable that department to properly carry on the job on behalf of the people of the province of Ontario that will affect this industry in a meaningful and in a helpful way.

I say that unless the government is prepared to do this, and unless industry is told that it must co-operate—and this is the only way apparently it is going to do it—then I

think we have to accept the suggestion of our hon. friends to the left, that the government take over the automobile insurance business. It is far too important to be let go completely.

I hope this does not happen. I think there is a method whereby government can ensure proper protection to this industry, proper protection to the people of Ontario, so that the industry may continue. I think it is important we consider the professions and livelihood of some 5,000 insurance agents and we do not idly put them out of business by ignoring the government's responsibility to take action. I say, sir, that the time is running out and it may be that a year from now there will not be time for another speech. The situation will have become so bad that the only way government will be able to get into this at all is to take over the whole industry. For goodness sake, let us have some action.

**Mr. O. F. Villeneuve (Glengarry):** Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this Budget debate, I readily understand the position of this government. With demands for public services growing continually, greater efforts and emphasis on determining the expenditure priorities and ensuring maximum efficiency of all our financial resources is essential and necessary. There is greater need than ever before for the closest co-operation and understanding among government, business, labour and other segments of our society. We must forever bear in mind that if we want services we either have to tax or borrow money in order to give them, and I believe this government, through wise counsel, has followed the soundest course in order to give all of our population good legislation. Many major pieces of legislation will have to be discussed that will cover some of the recommendations made by the different committees appointed by this House, which will lead to better standards of living in health and social reform.

Education and university needs are such today that costs have increased by almost 2,800 per cent in this department since 1946. Our estimates in cost in 1946 in education in this province were \$25,383,000; in 1966 this figure is \$698,620,000, and it would appear that there is no way of stopping this increased expenditure if we are to do justice to the younger generation to equip them with the academic knowledge and the necessary technical skills that are needed to apply themselves to meet new demands in our rapidly changing society.

It is not easy with the rank and file, and particularly in rural areas, to follow the fast and progressive movements in The Department of Education, but I want to compliment our hon. Minister (Mr. Davis) for his ability to be able to fulfil these duties and show qualities of real leadership in the field of education in this province.

The Department of Highways is a very important department in our government, and the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) is doing a very capable job. We do not have to boast of our highways. In 1946 we spent on highways \$18,100,000; in 1966, we will spend \$373 million. This department is certainly keeping to the fore in looking after the needs of the public and seeing that they are well served by way of a network of good roads in this province, which has increased spending by more than 20 times in the past 20 years.

Our hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) is a very capable man who is carrying a very heavy burden and doing a great service to this province. The new Medicare bill will most certainly benefit a great portion of the population that I represent who need it the most; that is, the group in the lower income bracket and our senior citizens who are not in any financial position to carry this burden. This piece of legislation can certainly qualify the hon. Minister as one who understands the needs of the needy. The estimates in comparison in 1946 were in this department, \$12,344,000; in 1966, they are \$262,292,000. These figures speak for themselves.

The Department of Public Welfare is one that deals with humans and it is very well organized. I believe that every hon. member in this House appreciates the co-operation and effort given at all times by all civil servants in this department to better serve the needs of the people we represent. There are times when we wonder why a situation occurs that does not receive more favourable attention, but one must bear in mind that this Department of Public Welfare, under provincial jurisdiction, is acting in an administrative capacity and is governed by the rules and regulations as set down through federal legislation in assessing pensions on a means test.

The Department of Lands and Forests is of great interest to all of us, and certainly our natural resources are some of the things we must protect; forests, mines, water development, fish and wildlife, and such. We were privileged to be guests last summer

of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) and his departmental officials on a trip to the northwest area of the province, and it was certainly a great education to all of us. I am sure that every hon. member who was on that trip realized the value of the very capable staff that the hon. Minister has in his employ in The Department of Lands and Forests. They are, in this vast northern Ontario, what the agricultural representatives are in the southern sections that serve the rural areas.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on down the line—the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree), the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) and certainly, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner), are carrying very heavy portfolios and doing a great service for this province with their able administration.

The hon. Ministers and their departments that I have not mentioned, I want to sincerely thank each and every one of them for their co-operation and interest, along with their staff's, in any problems that have confronted me in my constituency. I have always found their co-operation readily available and their staff's as well.

In the field of industrial development and trade expansion, this is the one area in which I feel some approach has to be made to attract secondary industry to rural Ontario, in order to better blend itself with our depleting agricultural population so that it will help balance our economy. Many of our citizens have arrived at an age where they cannot farm but must earn money. Others have to supplement their earnings, but must be within distance of some industry so that they can commute, and also, with a family in some cases, operate a farm holding in order to make things go.

Our small towns are depleted of their life blood because we have nothing to offer to attract young people to settle or to live there. They just have to pick up and go where opportunities to earn a livelihood are afforded them in the large urban centres. We see what is happening here in this great city of Toronto. What will happen in the next ten years, I do not know, because traffic congestion and the problems that confront this city are certainly of great concern, not only to city government, but to the province and to the population as a whole. It would appear to me that many of the smaller industries locating in Toronto could be placed in other sections of Ontario that would receive satisfactory service. Toronto is a wonderful city and we are all very

proud of it, but as many other cities of the world are finding out, the bigger you get, the more problems that are created, and it is sometimes detrimental to all concerned if you grow too large.

The city of London, England, and other large cities throughout the world, realize that you get so big it is not in the best interests of the nation to grow larger. I think a great deal of this problem could be avoided and not be detrimental to the city itself, but beneficial. At the same time it would fulfil a much-needed obligation to the more remote areas of the province that are not too distant to decentralize some of this industry.

Bill No. 81, recently introduced, will be useful if applied carefully and is a step in the right direction to improvement. Mr. Speaker, representing an agricultural area, I must elaborate more on this subject than on any other, since it represents the lifeline of more than 80 per cent of my population. I would say without any hesitation that our hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) has one of the most difficult assignments to fulfill of any Minister in this government.

It is generally conceded that the population as a whole is interested in the necessities of life; namely, food, and in buying it at the cheapest price possible. This is quite natural, but the problems confronting agriculture do not stop here. These are matters that concern all governments and the farmer of today is confronted with a problem beyond his control. I think it is very timely that this Department of Agriculture should be called the food and agriculture department, because we are going to be responsible to see that sufficient supplies of food products are available to our population at all times at a fair price to the consumer.

I believe our national and provincial authorities are coming to realize that to have an adequate supply of food more consideration should be given to those who produce it and, at the same time, place the Canadian farmer in a much more comparable economic position in what takes place in other phases of our society.

Why should pork prices be 70 per cent higher in January of 1966 than they were 13 months previous, in November, 1964? It goes back, yes, to the law of supply and demand, but it also goes further than that. I want to illustrate a fact. In 1963 and in 1964, when there was a large surplus production of hogs in the United States, and not more than an average level of production in Canada, the

chain organizations in this country purchased as much pork products in quantity from the United States in 1963 than the total purchased from that country in the previous 10 years altogether. For the first time, we reversed the trend by buying more pork than we sold to that country in the years of 1963 and 1964.

Why? Because they could buy it at a price that kept the return to the farmer down to an unprofitably low level in Canada. What happened? There were fewer hogs produced in the year 1965 on Canadian farms than were produced in 1964 because the price was at such a low level during the years 1963 and 1964, to the producer, that it put many small operators completely out of the business. Results have been such that the consumer has had to pay through the nose for this condition, and the average producer is not the one, in the final analysis, who benefits the most.

I believe the average citizen would be much better off and happier if a new stabilized price system was to be maintained than to have it go from one extreme to the other.

This is where marketing has to come into the picture, not only on a provincial basis, but on a national basis, in order to control these abuses that are taken advantage of by the chain organizations and manipulators for their benefits. Because of public resentment, in six weeks pork prices have dropped \$11 to \$12 a hundred to the producer.

During the intervening years, Mr. Speaker, and up to the present time, there has been an ever-increasing amount of time, effort and money spent on the part of the various commodity producer groups in an attempt to increase the price for their particular product. Some have met with a certain degree of success, yet the position of the farmer today has not maintained its place in comparison to the rest of society, from the standpoint of financial returns.

Let us take a look at some of the basic reasons for this unfortunate situation. A governing factor, as I have stated, is the age-old law of supply and demand. We cannot escape it. When production of any commodity exceeds the demand, there is always bound to be a depressed price. Today, I repeat, the problems which face the farmer, centre around marketing rather than production. The benefits to date from increased production has been largely lost to the farmer. I am in no way minimizing the value of farm organizations and the contributions that they have made to Ontario agriculture, but why

in this land of apparent progress, prosperity and plenty, should these people who are engaged in producing the bread of life, on which depends the very survival of mankind, have to maintain themselves on the lower side of our economic and social scale? There is no sound or just reason why they should.

Mr. Speaker, I want to elaborate just a little. In 1963, when this overproduction of hogs in the United States made it possible for the chain stores to buy bargains from that country and import them into Canada—and let me say there is no way that any government at present can do anything about stopping it, because we have a reciprocal trade arrangement where these products can flow back and forth, paying the regular rate of tariff. Five per cent of our total consumption in 1963 in pork products was imported from the United States, but because there were only 200,000 hogs, which was in the neighbourhood of three per cent produced, less in Canada last year, it caused the price to rise 70 per cent to the consumer.

Those are the things that make it rather hard for any farmer or producer to know how to govern production, when three per cent one way or the other can cause this situation. And if there ever was a time for marketing legislation from a board in authority that can revise our present legislation to prohibit abuses of this kind the time is now ripe.

After Canada entered the last world war, in 1939, the federal government froze farm prices at the then present level. At the same time, they have allowed major industries to carry on with a cost plus basis. It would appear that since that time we have built up an ever-increasing control on the pricing level of our farm products, at the same time failing to exercise any degree of control on these factors which contribute to the cost of farm production.

In December, 1965, a group of senior government officials and welfare personnel from across Canada met in Ottawa for a conference on poverty. This conference was held behind closed doors, but some interesting and startling information did leak out, including this fact, that two-thirds of Canada's farm people lived in varying degrees of poverty. If any person has any doubt that the farmer of today finds himself in an ever-increasing financial squeeze, he should take a good look at the statistics.

The actual facts are that the farm price index to the producer, based on the 1949 period, had risen by less than five per cent in 15 years, to 1965, while the income of

the wage earner in other industries had advanced by 54 per cent. In 1965 and 1966 to date there has been some improvement in the price return to the producer, but poor crops have more than offset any benefit to the farmer, particularly in eastern Ontario. The consumer reads where large sums of money are paid out in the form of price support on some of our farm products, when in reality the federal government pays slightly over two per cent of the gross national budget on its entire agricultural programme. This compares with approximately eight per cent spent on agriculture in the United States.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** What about here in the province?

**Mr. Villeneuve:** I am not too proud to suggest to you what they pay or say, but you know pretty well it is less than that even on a percentage basis.

**Mr. Gaunt:** Poor government!

**Mr. Villeneuve:** No, I do not think so. It is my contention that if an honest effort is made to improve rural-urban relationships, let us see that all the facts are available to the consumer, not just that portion that may reveal that in itself is very misleading to the public. There appears to be much deliberate and camouflaged information going out as to the economic position of the farmer, through misleading and incomplete information supplied by radio, TV and the press. For instance, news on August 17, 1965, from the Dominion bureau of statistics, to give an example, stated that the agricultural income index had risen to over 200 per cent, using the years 1935-39 as 100 per cent. Why use the years 1935-1939, which were depression years, to compare the farm income index, when the year 1949 is used for comparing the cost of living index in all other economic changes in comparisons?

I called on an implement dealer last fall and I asked if he could give me a price list for machinery he sold in 1950, and what the same machinery, or its equivalent, sold in 1965. This perhaps will enlighten the hon. members of this House better than anything else, of the cost squeeze position that the farmers of this province and throughout Canada find themselves in.

A tractor in 1950 for which we paid \$1,290 today costs \$3,350. I am quoting 1965 prices. It is going up another three per cent, I understand, after April 1. A trailing plow bought for \$187 in 1950,

now costs \$481; a disc harrow bought for \$168 in 1950, cost \$780 in 1965; a baler costing \$1,280 in 1950, cost \$1,825 in 1965; a binder at the time could be purchased for \$398; the cheapest combine that you can buy today is \$3,175. That is not self-propelled, because if you buy one of those you will pay \$6,500 to \$7,500. With the advancement and modernization in machinery, there is no such thing as a binder manufactured today. A wagon which cost \$216 in 1950, now costs \$350; a mower—true, it was horse drawn then—you could buy for \$142; today with an attachment to your tractor it is \$460; a hay rake which was \$182 in 1950, today is \$594; a manure spreader in 1950 cost \$327—today it is worth \$943.

If you take those ten pieces of machinery, which are the bare necessities, just for the cultivating of your land and cropping it, it would cost you in 1950 a total of \$4,430. The same equipment in 1965 costs you \$12,386, an increase of 180 per cent. The farmer's income across the board for the produce he sells from 1950 to 1965 has increased by five per cent. The essentials, the machinery he needs to buy, through no fault of his own, has increased by 180 per cent. Now there is no progressive farmer who has one wagon, one plow or anything of that sort. He has to have a duplication of many of these pieces of machinery.

Improved stabling, milking facilities and equipment has added much more to the cost of operating a dairy farm on the same increased basis. It is not hard to see how each individual farmer across this land has had to increase production in order to keep operating.

With labour and cost of living spiralling to an all-time high, we are confronted with a problem that must be corrected. There are approximately 120,000 fewer farmers today in Canada than there were ten years ago, but those who are still in business have done so by investing additional capital for expansion, mechanization and modernization. The money, of course, is readily available through government sources. Why is the government in the loaning business?—because of necessity.

Under our present farm conditions of income inequality, the farmer would be considered too great a risk to attract investment capital from any other source. The progressive farmer today has an extremely large capital investment in conjunction with which he must work hard to barely make a living. It is possible he will have a large estate

composed of livestock, machinery, real estate and debt when he dies. In my humble opinion, criticism is amply justified because of these policies.

The Canadian farm people are being deprived of their fair share of increasing prosperity in this country. Cheap food for all Canadians is a proper and commendable goal and at no time should be priced beyond the reach of those who need it in a country such as ours with a capacity to produce it in such quantities. But in its pursuit the cost should be borne by all Canadians—not left as a continuing burden on the farmer-producer who is getting a little tired of playing the role of the good Samaritan.

During the past five years many dairy farmers in this province have succumbed to the cost-price squeeze and have been forced out of business by low market prices. The average dairy farmer, of necessity, puts in from 70 to 80 hours work per week on a seven-day basis, 365 days of the year, compared to his friends in industry, who work 40 hours per week on a five-day basis. Thus the dairy farmer subsidizes food prices with some 30 to 40 hours free labour every week. Mr. Speaker, they are becoming educated today; they are not going to go through what the past generation has. They are going to find employment and be as well off financially or leave the farm. This factor is driving many of our potentially good young farmers from the land and these young men are our most valuable asset to the future progress of our agricultural production. Yet they are forced to turn their backs on the farm against their will because of our unbalanced economy.

The new provincial milk marketing board is one that we all look forward to with great anticipation. The personnel is made up of very capable men who are all producers of milk in various sections of this province. They have been placed in a position of heavy responsibility. This new board is faced with a major task of improving the many weaknesses, discrepancies and inefficiencies of milk marketing in the past. Their responsibility is not an enviable one as they are working between a dissatisfied and increasingly impatient group of producers on the one hand and a consuming public who are chiefly interested in a cheap food policy on the other hand.

One of the pressing needs for the eastern Canadian farmer is a national feeds and grains agency which is supported by our agricultural organizations throughout this land. The new milk marketing board provides for the co-

operation with marketing boards from other provinces for uniform pricing, marketing quotas, export subsidies, equalization funds and a two-price system, if necessary. I am very much encouraged by the co-operation we are receiving from the Quebec agricultural marketing board to date, since this organization has been formed because these two provinces represent 70 per cent of the dairy production in this country, and it is of mutual interest to both Ontario and Quebec to work together to better the position of the milk producer.

We are also looking forward to the anticipated formation of the national dairy board which has been promised by the federal Minister of Agriculture, who, I must say, has apparently approached this problem of eastern agriculture, in particular, in a very sympathetic and understanding way. His recent announcement of supporting the universal demand of dairy farmers for maintaining a \$4 per 100 pounds of milk for all manufactured milk is to be commended, and I want to publicly state that the dairy farmers of eastern Canada at least will appreciate his efforts for making this price possible. The most understanding farmers will, because I see here that the roadblock is set for June 1, if milk price is not hiked to \$5 per cwt.

While I am on this, Mr. Speaker, there is no place even at the present price level—forgetting about this \$90-million subsidy the federal government are going to pay, which will amount to 75 cents a hundred on all manufactured milk—there is no place in the universe where we can sell any product made from milk that will return this money to the producer in this country. Even cheese exported to Britain today, if it was not subsidized, will not bring back over \$3 a hundred to the milk producer. There is no place that we can sell butter anywhere near in comparison to the price return in our own home market. If we sell powdered milk, we have to sell it to the central America countries, to Africa and Asia. The Dominion government at present gives between \$50 million to \$60 million of aid under the Colombo plan to these poor countries which cannot pay for this product.

I am in every sympathy with the farmer, but I think that this kind of thing is going to destroy their end worse than anything else. After all, if they are guaranteed by the federal government at least a 25 per cent increase, it is really a step in the right direction and you cannot move too fast because we just cannot sell the surplus dairy products

out of this country to any place that will bring the present-day returns. That is the unfortunate part.

Mr. Speaker, before concluding my remarks on this subject, I do want to thank our hon. Minister of Agriculture for taking such an interest in the interests of eastern Ontario farmers. Because of the serious drought situation that has existed for the last two years, he personally toured these afflicted counties and made a first-hand appraisal of the conditions as they existed. Had it not been for this credit arrangement worked out with subsidy coupons with the federal government, truly, eastern Ontario agriculture would be in a real disastrous position. We are very grateful for this assistance.

I am pleased we have been able to work out a solution more satisfactory to our drainage problems and that the ARDA plan will be put to use in assisting drainage problems that are badly needed, but have not taken place as rapidly as they should have because of lack of capital in the past. Now that the ARDA has entered into this scheme, municipal drains will receive a two-thirds grant instead of one-third which was formerly paid by the province alone. Now it will be shared equally by the federal government to bring it to two-thirds of the cost. This will assist our farmers to drain good agricultural land which will be of great benefit to them in assisting them to produce more of the local needs by way of feed supply.

The interest-free loans up to a maximum of \$1,000 for the purchase of seed and fertilizer until March 31, 1967, announced by the hon. Minister of Agriculture yesterday, will be favourably received and appreciated by the farmers of this province who suffered crop losses in 1964 and 1965. This is the tonic that is needed and I personally want to thank the hon. Minister and this government for making this possible.

This government is giving administration to this province under our very able hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and problems are arising by the hour, day by day, because of the rapid changes that are taking place. But if one makes a comparison with other jurisdictions throughout this country, we are placed in a very favourable position, compared to most. That is one thing that none of you can deny.

We have a great province, but adjustments are needed from time to time and the men who are responsible for carrying out the responsibilities of governing in different jurisdictions are carrying a very heavy burden which is not at all times appreciated. But by and large the average citizen who is at

all fair appreciates the efforts being made. There is no hon. member in this House who would not like to see our population given all the benefits possible, particularly to our aged group and our underprivileged.

It would appear that some individuals are leaning on government for support and these problems are not easy to resolve. This government will never forsake the helpless, and a true and lasting solution cannot be found in degrading, capricious, and politically motivated handouts. It must be found in a thriving economy for all segments of our society and government has the responsibility to do just that.

We can do it; together we will do it, and I say that we are very fortunate to live in this great province of Ontario under a good government.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. F. Guindon (Stormont): Mr. Speaker, in taking part in the Budget debate, I first want to pay special tribute to you for your fair and orderly handling of the rules and procedures of the House. In the past number of weeks we have witnessed some unusual and curious attempts by the Opposition to confuse the procedures of this House for the selfish benefit of political opportunism—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Guindon: —but because of your firm but fair rulings when such incidents occur, the complaints of the Opposition have been shown for what they are.

I also want to compliment the hon. member for Eglinton (Mr. Reilly) on his appointment as Deputy Speaker. Those of us who know this hon. member will appreciate his qualities of impartiality and independence which will, I suggest, give all hon. members an opportunity to express their views without fear of favouritism.

Before I deal specifically with some matters of importance to Stormont riding, I want to also congratulate the hon. members for Nipissing (Mr. Smith) and Bracondale (Mr. Ben) on their election to this assembly. I think they will find, as we older members have found, that the duties of an elected representative are wide and varied. While the critics of politicians are many, there are only a few who deeply understand the functions and full responsibilities of those elected to carry out the province's business. We ourselves should not be too harsh on our critics for, after all, ignorance is sometimes confused with knowledge and knowledge is sometimes called bliss. I am sure both hon.

members have realized by now the practice or the art of politics is not always the quickest road leading to an end. Rather, it is mostly compromise, which generally ensures that the larger majority will be satisfied and at the same time protecting the rights of the minority.

The report of the commission on the redistribution has been tabled in this House. I presume that legislation to effect the changes in constituency boundaries recommended by the report will be introduced. I would like to point out that about a year ago when the first report was tabled there were no changes in Stormont riding. I was very pleased that I would continue representing the same riding without any alterations.

However, when the second report was tabled on February 17, I was somewhat surprised to find that certain revisions were made by which the townships of Finch and Roxborough were removed from Stormont and added to Glengarry. When the report was made public a large number of people, both in Finch and Roxborough townships and in the city of Cornwall, were very disappointed. As a matter of fact, there is an organized attempt by some people inferring that I had influenced the commissioners to make certain changes to the first report, so as to create some kind of a safe riding for the sitting member. In other words, there had been some gerrymandering.

Now just what the Liberals mean by a safe riding in Stormont, I do not know. In any event, I want to go on record in this House as stating unequivocally that at no time did I make any representation to the redistribution committee or anyone else to have the changes made one way or another to the riding of Stormont.

The commission was set up as an independent non-partisan committee and as such it is my belief that the elected representatives should not interfere with their report, that is if we are to accept the principle in the spirit of the legislation which created the commission in the first place.

As for myself, I would only be too happy and very satisfied to represent the townships of Finch and Roxborough in Stormont riding, but I must in the final analysis either ignore the principles of the legislation setting up the independent commission, or accept the decision of the commission. After careful consideration, I must, of course, choose the latter.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** That was a noble conclusion.

**Mr. Guindon:** Very noble and very logical, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Some of the hon. member's colleagues have not taken the same position.

**Mr. Guindon:** I could perhaps elaborate on this question of some of our—I said people—perhaps I could refer to some Liberals who have said that I had made representation to the committee. The question is, as it so happened unfortunately, that a former member happens to live in these two townships which have been handed to Glengarry.

But I would like to point out that on two occasions I was in fact a resident of Stormont, and ran twice in the county of Glengarry. So it is always possible, even if you do not reside or live in a riding, that you can always contest it.

I must also add that the changes recommended in the second redistribution report are not the first alterations made to Stormont riding since it was first created in 1867. In fact, out of the six provincial redistribution bills, the riding has undergone surgery four times. In all cases these changes, like this being made at present, reflect changes in population patterns, to the end that the people of Ontario can and should enjoy as close as possible, representation by population.

I want for a few minutes to turn to the subject of education, particularly I would like to mention two areas. First, the enormous changes in elementary and secondary school grants to the municipalities under the new Ontario tax foundation programme, and the need for a community college, or a college of applied arts and technology in Cornwall. I think it is only fitting at this point that we extend a great deal of credit to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) for the courage they showed a few years ago when legislation was introduced bringing about this new system of educational grants.

I recall very clearly the criticism coming from the Opposition benches, but in fact time has proved the new system has been especially helpful to separate schools and to the less wealthy public schools throughout the province. As an example, in the riding of Stormont in 1962 total educational grants for elementary and secondary schools amounted to \$2,768,193, but under the new Ontario tax foundation plan, total grants for 1965 were \$4,184,931, or an increase

of almost \$1.5 million in less than three years.

In my riding this has meant a great deal, particularly at the elementary school level. In 1962, the last year of the old system, grants amounted to \$1,904,822, but in 1965 this had increased to \$2,748,438. These are certainly major increases. Not only do they offer wider opportunities for our children to receive a better education, but also they have an effect on keeping down an already dangerously high local assessment tax rate.

We in Stormont riding are very aware of the generosity of this Progressive-Conservative government. Our school system takes a back seat to no community in Ontario. However, Mr. Speaker, every community is faced with the demands of progress. While we applaud the government for the Ontario tax foundation programme, and the benefits which have flowed from it, I must at this time again prod the government to establish in Cornwall a community college or a college of applied arts and technology. Our hope in Stormont riding is to create a well-balanced educational system for our young people.

The hon. Minister of Education will recall the brief from Cornwall, submitted by the mayor's advisory committee on technology and vocational training. In the report it pointed out that the population of Cornwall, the united counties, and including Brockville, was around 140,000 people, with high school students numbering more than 10,000. And by 1980 the population of the area would increase by between 50,000 and 70,000 to a total of well over 200,000, within the next 15 years. These figures alone would justify a community college in the heart of the area, which is Cornwall.

But added to this is the unfortunate reality that the city until recently had been named a depressed area. One asks himself why this had come about. Mostly it is because of the completion of the St. Lawrence seaway project and the closing of the cotton mills, which tended to reduce the number of jobs available in the area. However, these problems occurred a number of years ago and while the effects of the completion of work on the seaway project and the closing of the cotton mill still leaves us with problems, today we are more concerned with the shortage of skilled labour available than anything else.

It has been estimated that over 90 per cent of our skilled tradesmen and technicians presently employed in Cornwall have re-

ceived their training elsewhere. This presents some major problems. First, young unskilled people from our area go to larger Metro areas in southern Ontario's cities to find work, mostly in the construction trades, and secondly, because we are short of the skilled labour pool, industry hesitates to locate in the Cornwall area.

The seriousness of Cornwall's position is very similar to that which occurred in Windsor during the late 1950s. In Cornwall, personal incomes are only seven per cent above the national average, and the per decade population growth is only three per cent. These are very low figures when compared with incomes in Brockville, which is ten per cent above the national average and has a population growth of 22 per cent per decade.

Other comparisons are, for instance, Peterborough, 23 per cent above the national average income and 41 per cent the population growth per decade. Niagara Falls, 27 per cent and 32 per cent. St. Catharines, 24 per cent and 12 per cent. Port Arthur, 13 per cent and 15 per cent.

When we look at the cities I have just mentioned, and the incomes and population growth trends, one also notes that Peterborough has Trent University, St. Catharines, Brock University, and Port Arthur has the Lakehead University. Thus, the conclusion that comes to mind is that where some type of provincial institute of higher learning is constructed, we find higher incomes and a rapid increase in population. Therefore, it is particularly important for Cornwall to have a community college or a college of applied arts and technology, which is the hub of the industrial section of eastern Ontario.

Let me now turn to the report of the select committee on consumer credit, chaired by my friend, the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Price). I was interested to hear in the Speech from the Throne that the government intends to introduce legislation implementing many of the recommendations made by the committee. I have two observations to make before this legislation is presented to the House.

First, when the legislation comes in it will be in the form of a complete Act. Where possible, that is, all legislation directly connected with consumer credit will be placed under one specific Act with, of course, the required number of subsections under legislation named to reflect the principles which are incorporated in the Act. Thus, it could be named The Consumer Credit

Act of Ontario or An Act for the protection of consumers in Ontario. This is important, because in some cases, while certain legislation is on the statutes, it is difficult to track down the legislation at all. But by consolidating the various legislation into one Act under a single title, it makes the job of all hon. members considerably easier in terms of answering and processing answers to their constituents.

I want also to urge the government, and particularly the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart), not to implement the recommendation by the committee of the elimination of voluntary wage assignments. If the government decides to accept the committee's recommendation in this regard, then the government in effect will be partner to weakening the entire security of the credit union movement. It must be realized that in many cases wage assignment is the only recourse the credit union has in securing payment of a loan. It must also be understood that while some members of credit unions are advocating abolishing wage assignments, by so doing they are in effect eliminating generally their last resort to secure loans in the future, since collateral is not as an important prerequisite with the credit union as it is with a bank or finance company.

In urging the government not to abolish wage assignments in the credit union movement, I would for the record read part of an article appearing in the March edition of the official publication of the *Ontario Credit Union News*, which states:

Because wage assignments play such a vital part in the operation of a credit union, the Ontario credit union league is deeply concerned about possible new legislation regarding wage assignments.

It goes on to outline some of the reasons why the government should not abolish wage assignments. They are:

A high percentage of loans made by member credit unions are secured in part at least by wage assignments. In smaller loans it is often the only form of security taken, sometimes the only security that a member of the credit union has to offer. The abolishment of wage assignments would have a detrimental effect on our entire movement.

Credit unions, of course, realize that some abuses occur at the present time and they point out:

No credit union would object to new legislation being introduced to require that

wage assignments be by separate document only, that they be prominently labelled as such and that steps be taken to ensure that the wage-earner knows the nature of the document he is signing.

I am not sure what negotiations have or are taking place between the credit unions and the department of the hon. Attorney General, but my hope would be that before any action is taken in this regard the government and the credit union sit down to see if some solution cannot be found that would be mutually satisfactory.

Before I conclude my remarks, Mr. Speaker, I want to touch on a few more problems in the Stormont riding. First, I would ask the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) to examine the possibility of erecting suitably located highway signs along the Macdonald-Cartier freeway or Highway 401 that would indicate Cornwall is in Ontario and not in Quebec. I say this because while Cornwall is the largest and most easterly city in the seaway valley and relies heavily on tourist trade income, there are no highway signs, as an example between Toronto and Cornwall that show the way to Cornwall until one reaches Morrisburg, about 30 miles from the city. Yet on the other hand, every few miles there are signs pointing the way to Montreal.

Now we in Stormont are not anti-Montreal, we are not anti-Quebec, but we do feel discriminated against when Ontario highway signs show the way to a city in another province, but fail to mention large and interesting cities in our own province. In this connection, I would urge the hon. Minister to inquire whether his department could establish suitable locations for signs along the Macdonald-Cartier freeway, showing the way to Cornwall, showing the way to go home.

While I am dealing with The Department of Highways, Mr. Speaker, I would like to compliment the hon. Minister for his recent announcement of a new highway from Cornwall to Ottawa. For many, many years we have asked the department to build this highway. Fortunately, we now have a firm commitment from the hon. Minister, but I would ask him to speed up the construction of this highway. The people in Stormont are impatient to see this road built at once, and I might add that as member for Stormont I am the most impatient of all. And I can recall when one of the Ottawa papers said that the member for Stormont had been urging the government to build it, but it was not going to be done soon enough.

**Mr. H. S. Racine** (Ottawa East): Would the hon. gentleman permit a question?

**Mr. Guindon**: Yes, by all means.

**Mr. Speaker**: If the member does not make a speech.

**Mr. Racine**: No, no, I am not making a speech. It seems to me that the hon. Minister said in his estimates about this highway from Cornwall to Ottawa that we would have it in the next 25 years. Now, I would like to confirm with the hon. member whether it is actually 25 years or two or three years.

**Mr. Guindon**: I might say this, Mr. Speaker, the understanding of the hon. member is not quite the same—I do not think the hon. Minister of Highways ever said 20 years, but it looks as if other highways in the area have priority in the area. As we know, there is a highway being built or going to be built from Ottawa to Montreal, a brand new four-lane controlled-access highway I believe. And apparently the department was giving this highway priority.

But I insist, sir, that we should have priority on this highway from Cornwall to Ottawa. Now why call it from Cornwall to Ottawa I do not know. When this Ottawa paper said a highway from Cornwall to Ottawa, it could be just as well a highway from Ottawa to Cornwall. Perhaps I could get support from the local Ottawa members, which I would appreciate a great deal, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. Singer**: Why does the hon. member not buy the paper?

**Mr. Guindon**: It is a good paper, mind you.

I would like to turn very briefly to another subject. I would now like to know from the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko) why no action has been taken on the application made more than a year ago that a liquor store be constructed along the highway between Long Sault Parkway and Ingleside. And as Chairman of the St. Lawrence parks commission, I can assure the hon. Provincial Secretary that such a store is necessary, because over a quarter of a million tourists pass through this area each summer. Most of them come from the United States, and other provinces of Canada. And they are especially annoyed when this service is not available to them. I will again very shortly call on the hon. Minister and the liquor con-

trol board to see if we can be given these services in this area.

**Mr. Singer**: Is it the hon. Provincial Secretary who decides where liquor stores are to be located?

**Mr. Guindon**: Well, I imagine I could talk to him as a friend, like we all are.

Mr. Speaker, another problem in the Stormont area is that of water pollution. While we are very happy about the current efforts of the Ontario water resources commission in the sewerage works programme now under way in Cornwall, we are also concerned about the increasing need for some kind of programme to control industrial waste being dumped into the St. Lawrence river. The problem of water pollution is, of course, not peculiar only to Cornwall, but one that exists in almost every part of the province.

Last year the Ontario water resources commission announced fines of up to \$1,000, or a company would have to be jailed for one year if they continued to allow industrial waste to pollute surface waters. This is a step in the right direction, but further action is required. I would suggest to the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett) that his department investigate the possibility of making available certain government assistance or tax incentive to companies who, on their own, give a high priority to eliminating this grave problem. The policy I have in mind is one where the provincial and federal governments work in co-operation with a number of industries at one time in certain areas, and plan legislation whereby certain assistance from the two senior levels of government, either in the form of a direct grant or a tax rebate, would be made available to those companies numbering, say, three or five, who in a joint effort attempt to build a type of central sewage disposal plant to divert industrial wastes into the new plant, rather than dumping it as is presently being done, into the St. Lawrence river.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I have had wide representation from many people inside and outside the teaching profession to urge the government to increase the pension for superannuated teachers so that their pension benefits may be brought in line with modern-day cost of living index. As you know, many teachers who have been retired for some time are receiving only a small pension which has been more or less stationary, while the cost of food, clothing and so on, have

gone up enormously in the last 15 years. Now, in my view, these people deserve some consideration from the government so that they may be able to have an income comparable to the profession which they served so nobly in the past.

Monsieur le Président, permettez-moi de donner un bref aperçu sur le sort du français dans notre province. Il est généralement reconnu que la diffusion du français en Ontario a fait des progrès énormes en ces dernières années. A l'école comme à l'université, le français connaît une vogue insitée. Les maisons commerciales et les industries font au français une part plus large. Au sein du gouvernement provincial, certain Ministères font imprimer des renseignements, des brochures et des dépliant en français, ce qui n'existait pas auparavant. Tout ceci est de bonne augure mais je ne voudrais pas vous induire en erreur. N'allez pas croire pour instant que nous jouissons d'un statut égal? Il reste encore beaucoup de chemin à parcourir.

Récemment, le chef de l'opposition disait au *Globe and Mail* que l'usage du français dans les services du gouvernement était une fantaisie inutile et trop coûteuse, mais l'ignorance n'existe pas toujours au sein du parti de l'Opposition. Quelques jours auparavant, le Ministre de la Santé déclarait que tous les renseignements visant le nouveau plan d'assurance-santé n'avaient pas été traduit en français pour raison d'économie. N'est-ce pas là la preuve évidente que des gens qui occupent des postes de commande n'ont pas encore saisi toute l'importance du bilinguisme et du biculturalisme au Canada, mais il est curieux qu'en périodes électorales tous les parties politiques ne craignent pas de dépenser l'argent et trouvent le temps d'écrire en français pour courtiser l'électorat franco-ontarien.

On se souvient de cette phrase fameuse "Catilina est aux portes de Rome et on

délibère." Ici, nous devons célébrer demain le centenaire de la Confédération et on se demande encore quelle part faire au français en Ontario. Ne sait-on pas que c'est cette question de statut égal qui en définitive scellera le sort de notre pays. Finira-t-on par comprendre avant qu'il ne soit trop tard?

The point I am making, Mr. Speaker, is that the use of French in government is certainly not a frill. I maintain it is the obligation of this government to provide as much information in French as possible to French Canadians in Ontario. Of course, this cannot be done overnight, but this can be done in stages.

Now, for that reason I would suggest that a translation branch or bureau should be established as soon as possible. In my opinion, and in the opinion of many hon. members, this request is fair and realistic. I would hope that that the government will establish this service to satisfy the needs of some 660,000 French Canadians in Ontario, and in so doing we will show the rest of Canada that Ontario is aware of the serious problem facing our country today and it is prepared to do its share to keep Canada united forever.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. J. H. White (London South) moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, since it is 6 o'clock, I move the adjournment of the House. Tomorrow we will continue with first and second readings, but in particular Bill No. 81. There will also be a private members' hour at 5 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves the adjournment of the House.

#### ERRATUM

(April 19, 1966—afternoon session)

Page	Column	Line	Correction
2420	1	32-33	Change to read: perhaps spend—that is perhaps about a \$90,000 project.



ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Thursday, April 21, 1966

Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature. Today we welcome as guests in the Speaker's gallery a group of senior citizens from the Aubrey Jones apartments, sponsored by the Kiwanis club, Hamilton.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkville):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett), notice of which has been given him.

What steps are being taken to ensure that the industrial and residential expansion of Timagami will not result in the pollution of Lake Timagami?

**Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy and Resources Management):** Mr. Speaker, I wonder what the hon. member thought I would say at this point? In fact, I cannot understand why questions like these are brought before the House to waste our time. All he had to do was call OWRC and he could have got the answer.

But I would like to assure him now that all necessary steps are being taken to assure that there will not be any pollution in Lake Timagami.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** No answer to the question!

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** Stupid question.

**Mr. Young:** The local people want to know—that is why I asked the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** Mr. Speaker, I have two questions for the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart).

In view of the statement attributed to the Attorney General in today's Toronto *Daily Star* that "Indians cannot hold their liquor," and that "our forefathers saw it and would not give Indians firewater," is the government considering the withdrawal of drinking privileges from the Indian population?

And two: Does the hon. Attorney General feel that there might be other factors which contribute to Indian liquor consumption and the series of deaths in Ontario?

**Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General):** Mr. Speaker, the answer to the first question is no. The answer to the second question is that studies are being carried on to determine if there are special reasons for the drinking.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Speaker, by way of a supplementary question, I take it then that the news story in the Toronto *Telegram* today suggesting that such policy was under government consideration would now be denied by the hon. Attorney General?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Is the member asking a supplementary question, or is he making a statement? I am not sure.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I asked a supplementary question.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I do not know anything about the news article to which the hon. member refers.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Speaker, I have a question on the same topic, in the absence of the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Renwick), to the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile).

Has the hon. Minister instituted a study of the sociological, psychological and cultural implications of the deaths and maiming of Indians on railroads in northwestern Ontario, and if not, does he intend to institute such a study?

**Hon. L. P. Cecile (Minister of Public Welfare):** Mr. Speaker, present studies are being continued by the professional staff of the alcohol and drug addiction research foundation, which has all the resource personnel to

carry out effective work in this field. The Department of Public Welfare is collaborating closely with the foundation in this area. As these studies advance, I would hope at the appropriate time to outline an applied research project for the region.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): Mr. Speaker, my question is to the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Yaremko). I do not know why we are all on liquor this afternoon, but my question is twofold, and is as follows:

What were the total LCBO sales in each of the months of February and March of this year? Second, how do these compare with the sales in the same months last year?

**Hon. J. Yaremko** (Provincial Secretary): The sale in February of 1966 was \$35,894,541.10. In March of 1966, it was \$47,772,472.15. For the same months in 1965, they were \$33,522,910.62 for February, and for March, \$35,053,651.65.

**Hon. J. P. Roberts** (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a statement I would like to make to the House.

During the proceedings of the legislative assembly on the afternoon of March 24, 1966, the hon. member for Woodbine read into the record two letters, one dated January 17, 1962, presumed to have been signed by one Sarto Marchand, the other dated August 20, 1963, presumed to have been signed by one Neal McDowell. The letters so quoted are shown and printed in the record of the debates of the Legislature for Thursday afternoon, March 24, 1966. On the basis of a ruling made by you, Mr. Speaker, at that time the hon. member for Woodbine accepted and assumed responsibility for the contents of these letters. He did this in the remarks which he made to justify his action in reading this correspondence, and placing these letters in the records of this Legislature when these letters are involved in litigation presently before the courts of the province.

The letters have been filed in the proceedings of a civil lawsuit in which an employee is suing his employer for wrongful dismissal. The lawsuit has not yet been tried.

However, it is alleged by the hon. member for Woodbine that these letters raise questions about the administration of this government and the liquor control board of Ontario. When one reads the context in which the hon. member introduced these letters into the proceedings of this Legislature, one can only conclude that he did so with the avowed intention of insinuating that improper in-

fluence has been brought to bear upon the personnel administering the affairs of the liquor control board of Ontario.

I have been at some pains to investigate this matter, in order that I might report to the House as to whether there was any justification whatsoever in the insinuations drawn from these letters, and whether there is justification for holding a public inquiry into the truth of these allegations.

I think I should first explain to the hon. members of the House how products of various distilleries, wineries, breweries and foreign importers are listed and offered for sale in the stores of the liquor control board. In general, the procedure is as follows: The purchasing committee of the liquor control board considers applications for listings of products from distillers, wineries, brewers and agents on the basis of whether, in the view of the purchasing committee, there is or might be some public acceptance of the particular brand offered. If they are of the opinion that there is or is likely to be such acceptance, then that product is listed on a special list and a few cases are ordered. These cases are stocked in the general warehouses in Toronto, Ottawa and sometimes in Fort William. The brand name is then entered on a special list which is displayed in the stores operated by the liquor control board. If that brand is required by a customer, the store manager orders it from the nearest warehouse and delivery to the customer will take place in a few days. Thus, one can see that mere listing does not mean that the product is automatically stored in our government liquor stores.

If, in the opinion of the purchasing committee of the liquor control board, there has been sufficient public interest through purchases of that particular brand, then, upon request, that brand may be transferred to the regular list. This means that the product listed is transferred from the special list to the regular price list book, and that particular brand is available for distribution to stores upon order from the store manager.

May I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that these orders are placed by the store manager only and he orders for his own store according to public demand. If there is no demand, he does not order, as he must meet the problems of storage and does not wish to stock products that do not sell. Public acceptance is the final criterion of successful sales.

In addition, as a matter of policy, any Canadian distillery which is listed on the regular list which I have mentioned, is entitled to have a premium brand included in its listed products. There is a maximum number

of listings which can be held by any one distiller and, if that maximum is reached and the distiller desires an additional listing for his premium brand, then the premium brand can be listed if the distiller unlists one of his existing listings and thus does not exceed the maximum number of listings permitted.

As I have pointed out, for many years the liquor control board of Ontario has based its decisions regarding the original special listings on the basis of its own expert opinion as to possible public interest and, from time to time, has added new products and removed others in accordance with these public desires.

When the present hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman) became liquor commissioner in November of 1961, he became aware of the fact that there was a feeling on the part of some applicants who had been refused listings that they were being discriminated against. He thereupon proposed that all products which had been presented by distillers, wineries and agents for listings, and on which no action had as yet been taken, should be listed at one fell swoop. I am informed by him and by the staff of the liquor control board that he was advised of the difficulties in such a policy, particularly in regard to storage space, printing and distribution of lists, transportation and, of course, the responsibility for inventory which might not be easily sold. Nonetheless, it was his desire to at least attempt this policy and to give everyone an opportunity to prove the saleability of their product. This new policy went into effect at a meeting of the purchasing committee of the liquor control board of Ontario held March 15, 1962.

Let us turn to the letters introduced into this House by the hon. member for Woodbine. The first of these, dated January 17, 1962, mentions two products sold by Melchers Distilleries—Melchers DeLuxe rye and Rouyer Guillet, which is, I believe, an imported brand.

The records of the liquor control board show that Melchers DeLuxe rye was listed on the special list at a meeting of the purchasing committee of the liquor control board held on October 13, 1961, before the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions became liquor commissioner and, of course, long before the date of that letter.

As for the other product—Rouyer Guillet—that particular brand was placed on the special list when the new policy which I have mentioned went into effect at a meeting held March 15, 1962. One hundred and

twenty-seven products of other producers went on the list at the same time. It is interesting to note that Rouyer Guillet was never moved from the special list to the regular list.

At a meeting of the purchasing committee of the liquor control board of Ontario held on August 23, 1962, in accordance with the policies I have set out above, Melchers asked to transfer its premium brand, Melchers DeLuxe rye, from the special list to the regular list. This request was granted, but it was necessary for the distillery to unlist two sizes of another Melchers brand from the regular list in order that the maximum number of listings would not be exceeded. I have already pointed out the policy followed in this regard—a policy of long standing, known to all concerned.

From the history of the listing of these two products as set out, it is ridiculous to suggest that influence was or is needed to get any product listed with the liquor control board of Ontario. I have questioned the personnel of the liquor control board; they assure me that no approaches were made to them to exert any influence in their dealings with these two brands, which were dealt with in ordinary routine fashion. It is clear that no influence could have altered or did alter the situation one way or the other for Melchers.

My investigations have indicated that from 1955 to 1961, a period of about seven years, there were added to the regular listings a total of 262, or a yearly average of 37. However, as a result of the open listing policy, from January 1962 to March 1963—in just over one year—there were 99 new listings made to the regular list.

From 1955 to 1961, 217 listings were added to the special list, or an average of about 31 per year. Between March of 1962 and May of 1963, in just over one year, 273 listings were added to the special list. I think these figures illustrate the fact that everyone who wanted his product placed on the list was, in fact, accommodated.

To make the story of these brands complete, in 1964 at a meeting of the purchasing committee of the liquor control board of Ontario, Rouyer Guillet was delisted entirely, due to lack of public support.

In addition, the so-called open policy turned out to be impractical as a result of lack of storage space and unsaleable products. The board has since gone back to its original policy of making decisions regarding listings on either the special or regular lists

based upon the expert knowledge held by the members of the board.

Now, sir, if you look at the facts of these listings of the brands and unlistings, together with the dates and the contents of the two letters, you must agree there is no evidence or proof whatsoever that any form of influence was used or attempted in order to get these products listed.

I am well aware that the hon. member for Woodbine attempts to make it clear that he did not imply that any influence had, in fact, been brought to bear on the then liquor commissioner, the present hon. Minister of Reform Institutions or the present liquor commissioner, Mr. Harry Sheppard. However, I know that he was completely aware that these implications would be read into such a statement by the public, and for that reason I have investigated this matter very thoroughly. I have discussed all aspects of it with the members of the staff of the liquor control board of Ontario and the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, and I assure the House that the information that I have provided this House today is sufficient to satisfy me beyond any shadow of a doubt, and to satisfy hon. members that neither the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, Mr. Sheppard nor any member of the liquor control board of Ontario has ever been influenced in any improper fashion in the carrying out of the duties assigned to him, nor has any attempt at such influence been made.

Now, sir, I would like to point out that the present chairman, Mr. Harry Sheppard, came to the board with a distinguished record in the business world. He served as president and chairman of the board of directors of International Business Machines, president of the Canadian council of international chambers of commerce, chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto industrial commission, member of the board of directors of the Canadian national exhibition, the Bank of Montreal, Imperial Life Assurance Company, and Canadian Surety, to name a few. I am satisfied that he is a man of honour and integrity, and is carrying out his duties at the liquor control board in accordance with his record of achievements and his reputation. Equally, I am satisfied that the affairs of the liquor control board of Ontario were carried out without fear or favour to anyone under the chairmanship of the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions as has been demonstrated on more than one occasion.

Mr. Speaker, for the reasons that I have presented to this House today, I see no

reason why the government should authorize a judicial inquiry to investigate charges made by Mr. A to Mr. B. about Mr. C, and Mr. C's relationships with others. I have been unable to uncover any evidence that these allegations have any foundation in fact, or that there has been any action on the part of the liquor control board of Ontario or its employees which could be interpreted as being other than in the best interests of the government.

Of course, there exists in this country, for some reason, a peculiar attitude towards anything concerning liquor. As a result, the standards of those who are dealing with liquor must perhaps be higher than the standards required of those dealing in other products. This may not be logical, but is nonetheless a fact in our country. I am satisfied that the employees of the liquor control board of Ontario are aware of this high standard and have applied it in all instances.

Mr. Speaker, I must now deal with the civil action presently being carried on in the supreme court of Ontario and the suit in which the letters read into the record are involved. I asked The Department of the Attorney General to correspond with the solicitor for the plaintiff in this action. He has written to the government stating that he intends to proceed with the lawsuit; that the delays in its prosecution are justified; that he feels that he and his client would be prejudiced if any investigation were to be held; and that he would oppose any inquiry to the extent of his ability to do so legally.

I am aware that the lawsuit is no bar to an inquiry which could be ordered under The Public Inquiries Act. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the parties to that civil action could indeed be prejudiced and this, taken in conjunction with the fact that I can find no evidence whatsoever that the allegations, insinuations and inferences drawn from these letters have any basis in fact, leads me to the position that a judicial inquiry is not only unnecessary but could have some prejudicial influence on the civil proceedings between these two parties.

When this action comes to trial, there may be more evidence than contained in these letters presented to the court. If such evidence indicates any wrongdoing or any maladministration in the affairs of this government, I shall be very happy to examine the whole situation. However, with the evidence which is before me and with the investigations that I have carried out into these mat-

ters, I am convinced that no judicial inquiry is needed, or could be justified at the present time.

There is one other matter in connection with this affair that I would like to comment on. Reference has been made in the press to some papers which were seized from Melchers Distilleries by the police of Metropolitan Toronto.

My investigation indicates that in September, 1963, the Metropolitan Toronto police executed a search warrant on the offices occupied by Melchers Distilleries Limited, in Toronto, as a result of certain information given to them which prompted the search warrant. As a result of the seizure made, and the charges which were subsequently laid, Melchers Distilleries Limited was convicted and fined a total of \$6,000 for having liquor in an illegal place. In addition, the Ontario liquor control board delisted all their brands for a period of seven days which meant, of course, that during that period no one was able to purchase their products.

Mr. Speaker, I have gone to great lengths to spell out the detail of these events as I feel that there has been a great deal of loose insinuation and inference concerning these matters, particularly in regard to improper influence being used in the operation of the liquor control board of Ontario. I am satisfied that such is not the case; I am satisfied that the board is being run in a proper manner.

There is a very great burden placed upon people in public life to keep the standards of public life high and to give good administration to the affairs of our people. On the other hand, I consider it as monstrous that on the basis of allegations made by private citizen A to private citizen B for purposes of their own about private citizen C, and C's possible relationship with D, it should be the basis of a full-scale judicial inquiry with all that entails when there is not the slightest scintilla of evidence of wrongdoing on the part of the government or any officials of the government.

I think one must demand much stronger evidence of wrongdoing than this. There is no evidence of wrongdoing here. We should not be required to spend our time in a continual state of witch-hunting and continual efforts to allege misdeeds against men in public life. We must accept the standards that are required, but we must also be protected from unfounded, uncorroborated allegations that may be made against any one of us in public life.

In reaching these decisions we must exer-

cise common sense. We must remember that our primary duty and task is to provide good government for the people of this province. This we are doing, and we propose to get on with the job.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Bryden: I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Prime Minister would permit a question relevant to the statement he has just made?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, my statement stands for itself.

Mr. Bryden: It certainly will not stand up under analysis. The hon. Prime Minister has to admit that, and I can understand—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Robarts: This being completed, I have another statement I would like to make.

In recent months there has developed an extensive debate, not only in this province, but in other parts of Canada, concerning the efficacy of our various election Acts and the procedures that we have followed for many years in conducting provincial and federal elections. I might say I was very interested in the debate that took place here on Tuesday and although I was not present in the House I have examined it.

The government of Canada has a committee at work preparing a report regarding election procedures, to be used in their jurisdiction. There have been changes introduced in other jurisdictions which have governmental systems similar to our own, which, in my view, would merit very close study.

Therefore, it appears to the government of this province that the time is appropriate for us to initiate a detailed examination and study of these matters. In the functioning of this Legislature over many years great use has been made of the select committee composed of members of all parties, to examine, report and recommend to the Legislature on matters which are of wide general interest. This appears to me to be a subject which would be eminently suited as the subject of study by such a committee. I will, therefore, before the completion of this present session, introduce a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee to sit between sessions and to carry out a complete study of our electoral system.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

**Mr. Speaker:** The Attorney General arrived a few moments late for the introduction of some bills. With the unanimous consent of the House, we will now revert to the introduction of bills.

#### THE EVIDENCE ACT

Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Evidence Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General):** Mr. Speaker, I might say, just very briefly, that this single amendment to The Evidence Act arises from the report of the committee on the introduction of medical evidence presented last year and tabled in this House and which was reviewed after that by the law reform commission.

#### THE JUDICATURE ACT

Hon. Mr. Wishart moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Judicature Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, the same remarks that apply to the amendment of The Evidence Act apply to the amendment of The Judicature Act. It rises out of the recommendation of the committee which studied the introduction of medical evidence in court matters.

#### THE FIRE DEPARTMENTS ACT

Hon. Mr. Wishart moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Fire Departments Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, this single amendment is necessary to permit recognition by municipalities of contributions to the Canada pension plan in order that the municipality may obtain grants from the provincial government.

#### THE CREDIT UNIONS ACT

Hon. Mr. Wishart moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Credit Unions Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, there are five amending sections simply to make better procedures in the conduct of credit union affairs, providing a reserve fund for interest payments on deposits and procedural matters in connection with the election of directors, the passing of resolutions and things of that kind.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

#### THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO ACT

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moves second reading of Bill No. 81, An Act to amend The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act.

**Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs):** Mr. Speaker, the bill now before you is the result of nearly three years of intensive consideration which commenced with the appointment on June 20, 1963, of Dr. H. Carl Goldenberg, QC, the one-man Royal commission on Metropolitan Toronto. Under very broad and comprehensive terms of reference, he was required to inquire into and report upon the unique system of local government which was then completing its tenth full year of operation in this metropolitan area.

The considerations which prompted the government to establish the Royal commission on Metropolitan Toronto were stated by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) to this House on April 18, 1963. At that time, he reviewed the history and evolution of legislation under which the present federated system of local government had been created and developed.

Dr. Goldenberg's report was delivered to the government on June 10, 1965, after two years of research and investigation into all aspects of the local government of the Toronto metropolitan region. This included the consideration of the views and opinions set out in a large number of written and oral submissions from existing councils, school boards, interested associations and individuals, and at numerous public hearings.

The report was, in effect, a completely independent evaluation of the system which has for more than ten years demonstrated by actual accomplishment the value of the original concept of local government federation as a solution to the numerous and complex problems which arose from the rapid postwar development of the area.

The hon. Prime Minister, in his statement to the House on the introduction of this bill, has reviewed the steps taken by the

government following the issue of the report of the Royal commission, and the detailed and serious consideration of submissions made directly or indirectly to the government with respect to the recommendations contained in the report.

He has pointed out also the reasons why the government, after consideration of all such subsequent submissions, saw fit to announce publicly on January 10 of this year the position of the government with respect to the findings and recommendations of the commission. Copies of that statement have been made freely available to hon. members of the House and to all interested bodies and associations.

We have studied and discussed, with the assistance of our senior officials in the departments concerned, all suggestions and submissions which have come to our knowledge from any source and have carefully reconsidered the policy decisions announced in that statement made by the hon. Prime Minister having regard to this additional material. However, we have not been persuaded that any major changes should be made in the policies which were then announced.

The bill now before hon. members, therefore, represents the considered views of the government with respect to the amendments which, in its opinion, are now required in the structure, organization and responsibilities of the metropolitan council and metropolitan school board, the boundaries of the metropolitan area and the metropolitan planning area and the reorganization and consolidation of the existing area municipalities in the light of more than ten years of actual experience in the operation of this unique form of local government specifically designed to meet the needs of this great area.

The principles which have been applied in the consideration of the amendments now placed before the House, have been very carefully designed with a view to the preservation of the fundamental principles which were applied in the original legislation. These principles, as has been previously stated, were most emphatically endorsed and approved in the report and recommendations of the Royal commission.

The recommendations made by the commissioner were in every case designed to strengthen and improve the two-level federated system rather than to destroy it. Although the commissioner recommended the consolidation of the 13 area municipalities into fewer and stronger units, he

did not recommend either now, or in the future, the eventual consolidation or amalgamation of these units into one, single, gigantic municipality.

The government, as will be seen in the bill, is in entire agreement with the finding of the commission on this vital and fundamental issue, although it is not prepared to approve consolidation of the present 13 municipalities into four cities and prefers their consolidation into one city and five boroughs, for reasons which will be explained in greater detail during the debate.

The government also finds itself in agreement with the basic principle that the members of the metropolitan council and the metropolitan school board should be drawn entirely, with the exception of the chairman of the metropolitan council, from the elected members of the local councils and the local boards of education. However, the government does not agree that the provincial Legislature should undertake to dictate to any of the local councils or school boards how these local bodies should be composed. Under general provincial legislation forms of local organization are for the most part left to the choice of the municipalities concerned, subject to the approval of the Ontario municipal board which throughout the years has exercised this particular function and provided an opportunity for the presentation and discussion and eventual settlement of local differences of opinion in such matters.

In another important matter with respect to the metropolitan executive committee, the government believes that the need for such a committee has been well established in the light of the experience of the past 13 years. Although Dr. Goldenberg recommended that an executive committee be established for each of the proposed four city councils, he made no such recommendation with respect to the internal organization of the metropolitan council.

This is one feature of the report which in the opinion of the government it is justified in providing for in the present legislation, although it does not agree with the recommendation for the establishment of executive committees in the local councils composed of members elected by the councils.

Mr. Speaker, to give you some statistical information as to the growth and significance and importance of Metropolitan Toronto in this province of Ontario may I bring to your attention some statistics which may give you some idea of the importance of this great

area by quoting what has taken place in respect to changes in population, taxable assessment, total expenditures, net debenture debt and new debenture issues in Metropolitan Toronto as compared with the whole of the province of Ontario in the period between 1954 and 1965.

During that period the population of Metropolitan Toronto increased by half a million, approximately, from a population of 1,251,000 to 1,778,000. The population of Metropolitan Toronto in 1954 was 26 per cent of the total population of the province, whereas in 1965 it had risen to 27 per cent.

The taxable assessment in Metro in 1954 represented 39 per cent of the total assessment of the province, whereas in 1965 it was 37 per cent.

The total expenditures of the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto in 1954 were \$135 million and by 1964, the last year for which we have audited figures, the amount was \$390 million. In 1954 this expenditure represented 34 per cent of the total municipal expenditures of the province, by 1964 this figure had risen to 36 per cent.

To indicate the large amount of capital investment which has been made in Metro, in 1954 the net debenture debt of Metropolitan Toronto amounted to \$277 million, whereas by 1965 it had increased to \$972 million. In 1954 the net debenture debt of Metro was 40 per cent of the total of the province of Ontario, whereas by 1965 it had risen to 50 per cent. And of new debenture issues, in 1954 Metropolitan Toronto issued debentures to the amount of \$57 million or 48 per cent of the total new debenture issues in the province; by 1965 this had risen to \$126 million or a total of 52 per cent of the value of new debenture issues in Ontario.

It is not my intention at this time, Mr. Speaker, to give any comprehensive list of the recommendations of the commission which have been accepted by the government and embodied in this bill, with a corresponding list of recommendations which have not been so accepted. These details, in my view, could be considered when the bill is in the committee stage. It will be found that most of the major recommendations of the commission have been given effect to in the present bill and in some cases, as for example the transfer to the metropolitan corporation of the entire responsibility for welfare services, we have gone beyond the recommendation of the commissioner.

In other cases, the government has concluded that the recommendations of the com-

missioner, although acceptable in principle, did not require any changes in the legislation. In a considerable number of cases the recommendations of the commissioner have been accepted in part only and these also will be disclosed and discussed in the committee stage.

Mr. Speaker, this Bill No. 81 deals with the present and future local government and therefore with the lives, activities and interests of an extremely large portion of the people of the province of Ontario. The present metropolitan area contains 27 per cent of the total population of this province and all signs point to the continuation of the rapid rate of development and growth which it has experienced during the past 13 years. The government is convinced that the special form of local government which was provided for this area in the Act of 1953 has contributed in no small measure to that development.

It is also fully aware that no human institution and particularly no form of government, however carefully and cleverly devised, can achieve perfection or completely satisfy all the people it has been designed to serve. For this reason there will always be a need for continuous observation and responsible consideration of every constructive proposal for changes and reforms to meet the challenge of changing conditions.

The system of municipal institutions which we now have in this province has been developed over a period of more than 100 years. Actual experience has been and will be our greatest teacher. This government will, in accordance with its constitutional responsibility, continue to give the most serious and careful consideration to proposals and suggestions from any source which may be presented to the hon. members of the Legislature in the forthcoming debate upon the basic principles of the bill and in the discussion and explanation in detail of these sections in the committee of the whole House.

It will be noted, Mr. Speaker, that I have refrained from any discussion or explanation of the very important part of this bill dealing with education in the metropolitan area. This part of the bill, including the section dealing with the metropolitan library board, has been the product for the most part of The Department of Education and my colleague, the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) will accordingly deal with these portions of the bill in a preliminary statement.

**Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education):**  
Mr. Speaker, my colleague, the hon. Minister

of Municipal Affairs has really covered much of the ground. I intend to cover just some of the principles with respect to the educational aspect of The Metropolitan Toronto Act.

As the hon. members are well aware, there were formerly 11 local school boards of education in the 13 municipalities and since the number of municipalities is being reduced to six, the number of local area boards is being reduced to an equal number. The number of members on these area boards is the same as the numbers on local boards of education throughout the balance of the province, but to correspond with the area councils the term of office will be three instead of the two years. Also the local area boards—and this is important—will retain the functions of other boards in Ontario except for those powers which have been assigned to a metropolitan board.

The major change in policy and one of the basic principles is related to the crucial problem of finance. In order to equalize educational opportunity throughout the province, as the hon. members know, legislative grants are paid to school boards at rates which vary with the assessment per classroom. In Metropolitan Toronto the grants were calculated for each area board in the usual manner but were paid to the metropolitan school board. The metropolitan board made uniform maintenance assistance payments per pupil to each local board and these payments were in many cases not sufficient to equalize educational opportunity throughout Metro.

We will continue to calculate the grants for the six area boards and pay them to the metropolitan board as formerly, but the payments to the local boards will be in proportion to their varying needs. Local boards will be required to prepare their budgets in the usual manner but they will submit them to the metropolitan board instead of to the local council. The metropolitan board will approve these budgets in whole or in part, and having regard to the varying needs of the boards of education making the proposals, will levy the amounts so approved by means of a rate uniform over the metropolitan area.

The public school portion will be levied on the public school ratepayers and the secondary portion on public school ratepayers and separate school supporters.

If the metropolitan board does not approve the total budget of an area board the latter may, within 20 days as is set out in the Act, require the local municipal council to levy part or all of the balance of the budget in the

local municipality. The local levy, if it is required, will be limited to 1.5 mills for public school purposes and one mill for secondary school purposes. It is estimated that, say in this current year, this local levy could realize the sum of approximately \$12 million. This will allow some opportunity for local boards to sponsor programmes which are of special local interest and which may not be acceptable to the metropolitan board as a whole. But in no case will the tax rates for school purposes vary by more than 2.5 mills. Under the present system, as the hon. members know, the rates could vary by six mills or more.

Formerly, the higher rates were levied in those municipalities that had the greatest need and the lowest level of assessment per classroom. It is possible that a local board may feel that it has not been treated fairly by the metropolitan board. Provision is made that such a board may, within 15 days, appeal to the Ontario municipal board against the omission by the metropolitan board of funds for certain expenditures by the local board. In such a case, it may not request the local council to levy for the funds for which the appeal is being lodged. It is interesting to note here that a similar provision has been in the Act with respect to a debenture levy since 1953 and there has been no appeal lodged under this particular section.

I am sure that the policies that will be adopted by the Metro board will be equally effective in the case of current levies and may reduce the local 2.5 mill levy or even eliminate it altogether.

A change is also made in the capital charges. Formerly a local board was required to levy the portion of the capital expenditure that was not approved for legislative grant purposes. This bill provides that all outstanding debentures will be levied by uniform rates against the appropriate ratepayers in the six municipalities.

The annual instalments of all new capital charges will also be levied in the same manner. The metropolitan board will then be responsible for the cost of adequate accommodation for school purposes in each municipality.

There has been no change, as the hon. members will notice, in the definition of resident students. Each board will be required to appoint a director of education who will be the chief executive officer of the board and the honorarium has been increased from \$500 to \$2,400 for full-time trustees and

\$1,200 for part-time trustees; and there has been an increase in mileage allowance from seven cents a mile to ten cents a mile which is the rate for other school boards throughout the province.

We look forward, Mr. Speaker, with high hopes that this change in 1967 will lead to an extension of equal educational opportunity and as nearly as possible a more equitable tax levy for public and secondary school purposes within the Metropolitan Toronto area.

There is one other aspect of interest in the bill, of course, which relates to the establishment of the regional library board for Metropolitan Toronto. Under the provisions of the Act each municipality will continue to operate a public library board as usual. As the hon. members know, we are developing throughout the province regional library boards to co-ordinate the services required by the local boards. The responsibilities of a regional library board might generally be placed in four main areas: A complete reference service, bulk purchasing service, expert cataloguing service and an interlibrary loan of books.

The central reference library on College street in Toronto is really unique in this province and it is used by borrowers throughout Metro and its costs should be borne by all who use it. Before a new library book is placed on the shelf for distribution, it must be classified, equipped with card pocket, labelled, index cards prepared to locate the book by author or title and subject-matter. The book cataloguing follows the duodecimal or Library of Congress system.

The routine of purchasing and cataloguing can be completed with greater efficiency when there is a central agency available. As the hon. members can see in the legislation, the newly created Metro Toronto library board will consist of nine members, one to be appointed by the council of each area municipality, one by the metropolitan school board, one by the metropolitan separate school board, and one who will be chairman of the metropolitan council or his alternate.

In addition to the usual powers of a regional library board, this board will be able to assume ownership of the property of an area board, which is used as a reference library. Area boards will not be permitted to dispose of property without approval of the metropolitan library board.

I think this progressive legislation heralds the introduction of a new service for Metropolitan Toronto, which foreshadows a similar expansion of reference services on a provincially wide basis.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, the debate on this bill holds immense significance not only for Metropolitan Toronto but for all the other urban centres in this province and for the process of urbanization. This is one of the greatest challenges which Ontario is facing today. Regrettably, it is a challenge this government refuses to face. Bill No. 81 is a compromise on a compromise. It is designed to soothe, rather than to solve. It is symptomatic of a sickness in the leadership of the government of this province, the sickness of hesitancy and fear. There are sharp differences of opinion over the manner in which the Metropolitan Toronto area should be governed, not only among municipal leaders but among provincial politicians within this House.

There are sharp differences within parties. The hon. member for Beaches (Mr. Harris), for instance, has stated publicly that he is in favour of amalgamation. The hon. member for St. George (Mr. A. F. Lawrence) has proposed a Metro-wide election of chairman, and has publicly criticized the government for its failure to adopt amalgamation for Metro.

It takes courage to stand above the vacillating and the bickering that has been going on for the past several years, and to listen to both sides, to all the experts, and then to come to a decision, not on the basis of who is closest to the ear of so and so, or who shouts the loudest, but on the basis of sound reasoning.

The hon. Prime Minister of this province has not demonstrated that he is capable of such courage. In fact, he is afraid to give Metro the necessary administrative tools to enable it to have a more effective voice in its demands on the province. Municipalities are the children of the province, but the hon. Prime Minister wants to keep them in rags; to prevent them from growing up.

This bill can serve no purpose other than to frustrate, strangle and retard the development of one of the fastest growing cities in North America. I have already made clear my position in this issue.

I propose that the 13 municipalities in Metro be amalgamated into one.

Mr. W. B. Lewis (Humber): Hogwash!

Mr. Thompson: And I have done so because Metro is one social and economic unit and its common problems should be solved through a single administration. There are seven basic principles upon which an amalgamated city should be built. It should have a growing equalization of opportunities and

services. It is inconceivable that we should permit a child in New Toronto to suffer from the lack of proper educational facilities, or inadequate housing.

**Mr. W. B. Lewis:** That is not so.

**Mr. Thompson:** There should be fair taxation throughout Metro. Today, downtown Toronto is faced with a gigantic sewer problem. The mayor of the city says that the new city hall is built on a sewer system which resembles a cesspool. But similar problems of urbanization are beginning to confront suburban areas and will be just as costly. The burden has got to be equitably distributed.

There should be direct election of municipal officers and municipal leaders. I point to the excitement and the thrust, for example, in the New York mayoralty race and the focusing of—

**Mr. W. B. Lewis:** Stick to Toronto!

**Mr. Thompson:** —municipal issues during the election campaign waged by the present mayor there.

Many people in Metro do not know the name of the Prime Minister of this province—I noticed that on television the other night—

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George):** They do not know the Opposition leader, either!

**Mr. Thompson:** —let alone their municipal representatives. Direct election would permit familiarization with these representatives.

There must be clear lines of authority and responsibility. In one section of north Rose-dale about two months ago, there was a street light located between the park and the reservoir that had suddenly burned out, and it stayed that way for about two months, simply because local residents were not certain to whom they could turn. They might have phoned the Toronto parks commission, the Metro parks commission, Toronto Hydro, Toronto street light department, or Metro works department.

**Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park):** Why not try the mayor?

**Mr. Thompson:** An amalgamated system of government would make local services comprehensible for local residents. There should be an efficient organization making full use of computers and other modern equipment. And since we are in an age of rapidly developing technology, we have the machinery available to manage our city far more efficiently than in six separate cities. The Metro

Toronto area should fit into its proper context in a good workable regional plan. I am going to have more to say on that later.

The argument that a single city administration would be too large simply does not stand up in the light of practical experience elsewhere. Just one of many examples of the effectiveness of a single entity is the city of Los Angeles.

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. Thompson:** The latest figures show that Los Angeles contains 90 per cent greater area and 57 per cent more population than the Toronto area, which is being proposed for amalgamation. Some argue that a federated city can make boundary extensions more readily than an amalgamated city. I will take two examples: The outer boundary of the city of London was not extended for over 75 years and New York remained unchanged for more than 65 years.

The patterns of life in metropolitan areas throughout the province are changing rapidly. Over two-thirds of the population of Ontario now lives in urban areas. By 1980, it is forecast that about 80 per cent of the population will be urban or suburban. In the golden horseshoe area alone, the population ten years ago stood at about 2.5 million—I was interested in hearing the remarks by the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs on the growth of this area—and it will nearly double that figure ten years from now.

This mass of people jostling to occupy a limited amount of land is going to create vast problems that will challenge legislators; problems that will require imaginative and courageous decision-making through the most effective government machinery that can be devised. And these challenges, Mr. Speaker, require a collective co-ordinated approach, not a patchwork of duplication and parochial partisanship based on ill-defined boundaries.

In Toronto, as in all urban centres of Ontario, people desperately want from this government the strategy for growth. They are becoming alarmed at the blight in our cities; cities in which there are few places to walk and to sit; cities desecrated by the automobile and where the sky is slowly being blotted out by pollution and by tall buildings. People want to be saved from life in a maze of congested highways and crowded streets; they want freedom from the decaying effects of air and water and land pollution that is the product of today's urbanization; they want to eliminate the downtown and the suburban slums.

The citizens of Metropolitan Toronto want to overcome these and the many other social and economic problems that stand in the way of creating a beautiful city, a great city—a city that would rank with the best organized and the most beautiful in the world. They are ready to accept the bold concepts of urban planning and design that will eradicate congestion and blight and accommodate orderly growth. They are prepared—the people of this area—to accept the kind of government machinery which can best supervise this change.

The people of the city are away ahead of the vacillation and the nervousness of the political leaders. The demands over the past few years for an improvement in the machinery for managing urban change have been met with compromise—political compromise—nervousness about offending some office holder rather than with courage; and it has been this government that has given this kind of vacillation and inept leadership.

We have seen evidence of this: For example, in this recently announced "Design for Development" which is an impotent attempt to solve the problems of regional development, and the government knows that.

We see contradictions, sir, almost the day after the hon. Prime Minister tells us that there will be a co-ordinated approach, with himself as the chairman. The hon. Minister of Education then explains that he has his own regions. Then a little later the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) starts saying the same thing and the hon. Prime Minister says that he is outside the chosen circle to do this co-ordination.

We are a province, Mr. Speaker, that wants leadership. Strong leadership that is not frightened of some small office holders around the place; that will say, "We are going to work with a new imagination to build a great Ontario."

We are a province, as well, of city dwellers numerically; but the tragedy is that this government's greatest failing is its inability to handle provincial-municipal affairs. The federal-provincial machinery, to some extent, is clicking along effectively, but provincial-municipal machinery in Ontario—and we all know it—is tired and worn and rusty.

Bill No. 81 is the worst kind of political expedience. In its attempt to be all things to all people the government has devised a plan which means very little to anyone. It reflects the ignorance of expert opinion, the opinions of the planners and the architects

of the world's greatest cities. Even the government's own experts are pointing the way toward a greater centralization toward amalgamation. It is beyond my comprehension how the government could escape the realization that centralized power in the metropolitan structure is the main theme of the Goldenberg report. Nowhere in the report, despite what the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs is suggesting, nowhere in the report does one find a refutation of the inevitability of central government. The main question which threads its way through the report is: Amalgamation or consolidation? He found that because of social and economic change the argument against centralization was ruled out.

In his own words, Mr. Goldenberg says, and I quote:

There is much that appeals in the case for amalgamation. With local government shared by Metro and 13 municipalities, the area is highly over-governed and the variations in size and resources of the units are reflected in wide disparities in tax burdens and services.

Mr. Goldenberg found that amalgamation offered a solution which would eliminate excessive government, it would equalize tax rates, consolidate administration and prepare the way for more uniform municipal services. He relied heavily on the 1953 Cumming report which also found—and I want to quote from that: Many obvious advantages to total amalgamation.

The Cumming report said that amalgamation would—and I quote:

—provide a drastic solution of all problems attributable to the existing inequitable and illogical distribution of taxable resources.

Now I admit that amalgamation was not recommended by that report, but I suggest that the principal reason is revealed by these closing words:

However great the need for local government reform, the complete dissolution of the existing municipal institutions and the creation of a form of government which appears to be bitterly opposed by eleven of the 13 municipalities concerned could not be justified.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, both Mr. Cumming and Mr. Goldenberg, and now this government, were not prepared to do battle with local politicians over the implementation of a more effective administration.

The Cumming report foresaw, and I quote again:

—the gradual and orderly transfer of power to a central authority.

We have before us today legislation which would arrest the evolution of amalgamation. It would cement, perhaps for all time, the inequalities and inadequacies of the present system.

Many residents of Metro are misled into believing that a consolidation from 13 to six municipal units of government will mean ultimately a further reduction to a single unit, although I understand that this will not take place in the lifetime of the hon. Prime Minister—I say the political lifetime of the hon. Prime Minister, which perhaps will not be too long anyway.

But this is a fallacy, for there are already reports in the press that the government is giving serious consideration to the creation of two additional Metro boroughs, in the north and in the east. The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that the dream of a unified and strong Toronto will die if this bill is enshrined in our provincial statutes. The present form of government in Metro has worked and has done much to show how the basic needs of the area can be met by a central administrative council, but it is breaking down under the stresses and the strains of inequitable representation and under the heavy burden of urban complexities.

I think all of us in this House would agree that the present municipal structure in Metro must be changed. In fact I go further, and I think most of us would agree that change is long overdue. But let us examine closely just the change which the government proposes. Now there are three broad principles involved in reshaping the Metro government structure, and this government has shown by omission or commission it fails to understand them fully.

First, growth control. There is no vision, no awareness, of the real crisis facing Ontario community planning and growth control. One of the most pressing needs of the areas stretching from Lake Ontario to the northern extremity of the watershed at Richmond Hill and to Oshawa and Oakville in the east and west, is an intelligent and a workable regional plan. The creation of such a plan is essential to prevent the haphazard growth of residential and industrial properties, the overtaxing of expressways, parks and sewers. It should preserve, for the generations that will follow us, wide

belts of green and expansive parks. It would provide for the birth of new towns, with well-organized downtown circles and cores, and properly located industry and connect it by an efficient network of roads and expressways. Planners, architects and city administrators have realized for many years the importance of proper planning of urban centres. It has now become desperately necessary in this region to apply creative and imaginative planning on the broadest possible basis of our physical, economic and sociological assets. Nowhere in Bill No. 81 is there any provision for local governments to band together to meet this challenge. The enormity of the government's neglect in the Metro environment would be unbelievable if it were not so obvious and humorous, and if it were not so tragic. And if the government's sins of omission are enormous, its sins of commission are gigantic. It has reduced the principle of representation by population to a badly played numbers game. It has proposed the replacement of the present system with a patchwork borough scheme which pits the puny might of the proposed borough of East York against an unsympathetic Metro area. There is absolutely no logic in creating a borough with less than seven per cent of the Metro population.

Compare the 100,000 people living on 8.5 square miles of the proposed new borough of East York with the 340,000 residents on the 68 square miles of North York.

How can such an absurdity be tolerated, let alone justified? I am looking around to see the man who apparently does justify it. I notice he is not in the House at the moment.

How can less than 3.4 per cent of the total Metro Toronto land area be considered one of six municipalities?

Population forecasts show that the population of the proposed East York borough will be 7.9 per cent of Metro's 2,040,000 in 1971. But this is going to drop—and this is the point—to 4.8 per cent by 1980 as the other parts of Metro continue their rapid growth.

By no stretch of the imagination can an intelligent human being accept the government's implication that East York and Leaside are one community.

I am not quite sure who the men are who are making the decisions in government. I had said that the hon. member for York East (Mr. Beckett) was probably able to get the hon. Prime Minister's ear; I understand that he will answer whether he was

or not when he speaks on this legislation. But by no stretch of the imagination can he suggest that East York and Leaside are one community.

East York and Leaside are separated, Mr. Speaker, and I am sure you know this, by a mile-wide green belt called the Don valley. If, then, there is no logic to have this East York borough because of geographical, social or economic terms, I can only conclude that this was another case of political compromise.

Bill No. 81 perpetuates the city-suburban split on Metro council. Because the government adamantly refuses to make realistic changes in boundaries, representation from the local level on the Metro council has been unnecessarily complicated. Since the suburbs would have a 20 to 12 advantage on the council, but equal representation with the city on the Metro executive committee, there is going to be a great deal of friction between the council and the executive committee.

This conflict is going to cause unnecessary delay and suffering in the transaction of important business.

Let me come back again to the fact that could we have been more courageous, we could have put this great city of ours at the stature of other world communities. Let me just bring this point forward, Mr. Speaker. There are 41 single-government cities in the world that are larger than Toronto. They include names like West Berlin, Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Rome, Sydney and Melbourne in Australia, and Paris. We want our metropolitan area to stand as high and grow as dynamically not only in Canada and in Ontario, but in the eyes of the world, not be stultified with this meagre and insipid bill which is before us.

In regard to services, I have stated that Metro Toronto is one economic and social unit and should be governed as such.

Bill No. 81 provides for the amalgamation of four basic services—library, waste disposal, welfare and ambulance. But on some of the most important functions of government, it waffles badly. There is no resolution with respect to the problems that arise from unamalgamated fire services. Why should life-saving and property protection be restricted by the artificial boundaries that exist now and that are proposed in this bill?

I can think of nothing more absurd. I know it would take some courage on the part of the government. For a number of years the various municipalities have been trying to arrive at a decision for a unified fire service

across Metropolitan Toronto. The hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer), who sits next to me to my right, has fought for this amalgamated fire service when he was reeve of North York. In more ways than one, without making a pun over it, to amalgamate fire services is a hot potato. On the other hand, surely if the government is concerned with the lives and the health and the protection of its people, this is where it should have stood up if they were giving leadership on this saying: "You are going to get together and we are having that amalgamated." But no; we find the government passing the buck and saying: "Work it out among yourselves." Is that leadership, Mr. Speaker?

Metro, after 12 years of squabbling, still has no official plan, and it desperately needs one. The Goldenberg Royal commission has noted that the federated system has failed to produce an official plan for the whole area and it pointed out that the competition between area municipalities leads to what is often called fiscal zoning, or planning by assessment. And yet there is no solution in Bill No. 81, although it is clear that provincial leadership is required to break up the bickering that is frustrating efforts to produce an overall plan.

There is no mention, Mr. Speaker, of the cost of the administration of justice in the bill. It seems that that is just going to be left out, and still continue as an inequitable distributed burden among the municipalities.

I have read a number of books by authors. I have talked to a great number of people concerning this city of ours, and what they see that we should be doing to help it expand and develop even further as a great city in the world. I quote, for example, the American writer, Futterman, who has written a book called *The Future of our Cities*. He suggests in this book that it is all very well, as we sometimes do, to look back through the ages to the Greek forum, saying this would be a great way to conduct our democratic system. But today we are larger communities and we have more modern communication. We are not in very small neighbourhoods, isolated one from the other. We are each our brother's keeper and our brother extends throughout a wide area. As Futterman says, and I quote: "All neighbours have other neighbours they ignore."

For that reason he is arguing that policy in a city must be made for the area as a whole, reflecting the political sentiments of the area as a whole.

Let me take another authority, William Slayton, the urban renewal commissioner of the United States. He put it this way: He

said our cities must become entrepreneurs, not merely housekeepers.

Well, sir, Bill No. 81 simply makes Metro government a little bit less complicated, but the vision of the entrepreneur will have to wait. What Metro Toronto needed most was a bold and a courageous thrust from this provincial government, and it is certainly not going to get this in Bill No. 81. It is now going to have to be content with third best. It is tragic, when urban populations are crying out for imaginative and creative action by government, that this government sits in back rooms to work out a sickly compromise.

Our cities are important, for they are our collective home. As nature reflects its creator, the city reflects us and is the embodiment of all our dreams, heartaches and toil. It must be shaped by government so that diverse human beings are able to live in harmony together, respecting each other's contrasting tastes and sharing the strength of that diversity. Cities take an age to build, but they can be destroyed in an hour.

I suggest that when we come to this bill, and when we look back first of all at the stages of the development of this great metropolitan area, there was a real opportunity for the hon. Prime Minister of this province to show he was a man of imagination; a man who saw the growth of our great urban communities and wanted them to break out and into the 20th century; a man who was up to all the vision and the dreams of great planners and architects, and a man who had a sense of what the people want in this area.

If he has felt that and had the courage to say, "I am not too concerned if someone is going to lose some little political office; what I am more interested in is the challenge of developing a great metropolitan area." That would have taken courage. It would have taken political courage, and it is with regret I say that this bill before us, this insipid compromise, indicates that kind of courage was lacking on the part of this government.

And it is for that reason I move, seconded by the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver), that all the words after "that" in the motion be struck out and the following words substituted. I may say in moving this that there are many reasons why I would have liked to have made it longer and more detailed. But because of the fact that we will be moving into third reading, committee stage, and at that time we will have other amendments, we wanted to hit particularly as hard and as forcefully as we could at the fact; to get at the core of this problem.

It is for that reason that I, as leader of this party, move that the bill not now be read a second time, but be referred to the standing committee on municipal affairs, with instructions to amend Bill No. 81, to provide for complete amalgamation of all municipal governments within Metro Toronto and that the said committee report back to this Legislature within two weeks.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Thompson moves, seconded by Mr. Oliver, that all the words after "that" in the main motion be struck out and the following words substituted:

The bill not now be read a second time but be referred to the standing committee on municipal affairs with instructions to amend Bill No. 81, to provide for complete amalgamation of all municipal governments within Metro Toronto and that the said committee report back to this Legislature within two weeks.

The debate will proceed upon the main motion as well as the amendment before the House.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Speaker, I think this is one of the most important pieces of legislation that can come before this House at this session. It is so because it affects directly more than one quarter of the people of this province and the industrial heartland of the province; indeed, in many ways the industrial heartland of this country.

It also, indirectly, is going to affect people throughout the whole province because it raises—and I think, Mr. Speaker, that you will agree that it is legitimate to consider it on the principle of the bill—the whole issue of regional government. This perhaps is the prize example of regional government in the province of Ontario, in that it was the first experiment in regional government in this province.

That being the case, I think it is rather regrettable that the government should have started off on a debate of this importance with a bland, routine introduction on the part of the two Ministers who were initially most responsible: namely, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and the hon. Minister of Education. But if we had a bland introduction from the government's side of the House, we certainly got something different from the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

I had the impression that somebody had put a few too many tigers in his tank and he was really fighting in many directions. But it was rather significant that he said, "my

proposal," and "I propose," and when he got to the amendment, "I, as the leader of this party." So, having criticized the government for its multiplicity of voices we will now, as usual, await to hear the multiplicity of voices from the Liberal Party.

In an attempt to deal as rationally and orderly as possible with this important bill in its second reading, I will explore the general principles involved and some of my hon. colleagues will then proceed to deal in more detail with these principles in their various aspects.

For some years, I think it has been increasingly obvious that the Metro form of government, established in 1953, was inadequate to cope with the dynamic growth in this key area of the province. Whatever may have been its achievements, and undoubtedly they were significant in the period following 1953 as a solution to the impossible situation that was faced then, it became obvious from 1958 or 1960 that there had to be a change to cope with the range of problems that our municipal structure was making it difficult, if not impossible, to deal effectively with. In all the growing dissatisfaction that led to the appointment of the Goldenberg commission, in all the controversy that revolved around the Goldenberg report itself, and in all the continuing debate leading up to the introduction of Bill No. 81, the impression has been created that it was a simple and a clear-cut choice between amalgamation and no amalgamation. The amalgamationists and the anti-amalgamationists have tended to dig themselves in, to run their slogan up, and to fight behind this slogan without the kind of detailed consideration of the infinite complexities that one has to deal with in trying to reshape the municipal government of a great metropolitan area like this.

I want to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the choice is not one of amalgamation or no amalgamation. It is a choice of partial amalgamation—with the real prospect that the whole task will have to be accomplished at some year in the future—or total amalgamation now. This government has plumped for partial amalgamation. I sometimes wonder whether people realize to what extent this is the case.

For example, at the school board level, their proposals represent not partial but complete amalgamation. This bill is based on the Goldenberg recommendation that there will be one central treasury for education, and because of that the burden of education will be equalized through a single tax

across the whole metropolitan area. For the purposes of administration, there will be local boards within the city and each of the five boroughs.

Let us take a look at the council level, Mr. Speaker. The government proposals move in this direction, some distance in the direction of amalgamation. In addition to the services that have already been brought under the control of the central council, under Metro, during the past 10 or 12 years, others are added such as welfare, waste disposal, and libraries, as recommended by the Goldenberg commission. In this bill they have gone one step further; they have added ambulance services. But there they have stopped. There will not be one treasury with an equalization of the tax burden across the city, and as a result the mad scramble for industrial assessment continues, with one municipality competing with another, even though it is completely irrational. There will be the same wrangles over which municipality should accept low-rental housing. There will be the same difficulties in implementing genuine planning that has frustrated efforts so completely in the past.

In short, for political reasons, this government came to the conclusion that it would do no more than move in the direction of amalgamation at this stage of Metro's history. Its proposals are a compromise that leave the rest of the job for some future date, with every indication that we are going to move towards our objective on a piecemeal basis, and therefore in itself relatively unplanned.

I want to turn briefly to our position in the New Democratic Party; I can say "our" position, not just "my" position. Basically, ours is that of recognizing the compelling logic of amalgamation for this metropolitan area which is, in fact, one big city. We can see no logic in the proposition that all the services should be centralized with the Metro council while one service, fire protection, should be left out. If we are going to equalize the burden for carrying all of these centralized services at the council as well as the school board level, there must be a single treasury at the council, just as the government has proposed that there should be a single treasury at the educational level. Why the inconsistency of the government's approach? Only in this way can we have effective planning throughout the whole metropolitan area; only in this way can you escape the rat race of competition for industrial assessment between the various municipalities; only in this way can you plan for

transportation, public housing, sewage disposal—all of the basic services needed for the economy and the people of this thriving metropolis.

Our proposal is that the central council should be made up of some 60 members. Let me just stop here and interject that I am not wedded to the 60 members as a final figure. I will indicate the basic reasoning of our thinking. Electoral wards should be approximately the same size. This would mean, if you had 60, that you would have wards that would be about one-half the size of a provincial constituency. At some earlier stage, a Liberal pronouncement suggested that there should be some 30 wards. Our thinking is that 60 is not too big in terms of other large cities throughout the world. There is a lot of experience to suggest that a council of 60 is not an unwieldy council.

Second, it is my observation that at the municipal level, more than at any other level of government, the elected representative is pestered and bothered with a multiplicity of requests and services and complaints to the point—

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Like the light in Rose-dale that got neglected.

**Mr. MacDonald:** —to the point that in my view there is validity to having 60 rather than 30. In other words, having a municipal constituency that would be half the size of our provincial constituencies. But having centralized the services, the budget and the policy-making in the Metro council, we feel that the administration should be decentralized into those communities that exist or which might be fostered in this massive, urbanized area.

One of the lessons that emerges most clearly from studies of great metropolitan areas today is some of the sociological and the psychological problems of people who become lost individuals in a great mass of urbanization and who become, in the sociologist's term, alienated from the society. They have no sense of identity. It seems to me that the real challenge in reconstructing our cities today is that you should reconstruct them so that you have efficient government—and I have suggested why, in our belief, you cannot have that efficient kind of government if you have not got amalgamation of the services with an equalization of the tax burden—but with a decentralization of administration into the communities where people feel that they have a sense of identity.

In some instances, these communities exist. They are historical identities, and I do not see why they have to be destroyed. In other instances they are emerging because of certain factors—sometimes shopping centres—or others that may exist as part of a new suburban development.

As a basis of discussion, Mr. Speaker, we have suggested that the 16 areas set forth in the official plan of the metropolitan planning board might be considered. Each of these areas represents a part of Metro that now has a community identity, or one in which a community identity can be fostered, such as the Lakeshore municipality. If perchance, you do not realize, Mr. Speaker, the extent to which the Lakeshore municipalities have an identity—and, tragically they are going to lose it in this whole process—I suggest that you have a chat with the hon. member for Lakeshore (Mr. Eagleson) and he will bring you up to date.

The same thing can be true, for example, of an area like Forest Hill or of Leaside or, if I can come into my own area, Weston or Weston-Mount Dennis.

Incidentally, in considering these, Mr. Speaker, there is another very anomalous and irrational feature of the government's conclusion. That is that in many instances they have stuck to historic boundaries that have no relationship at all to the reality at the present time. I pick one that happens to be close to my own constituency because it happens to have been drawn to my attention many times. We have in the new borough of York, which is going to take in Weston, a strip of territory north of the town of Weston, and the Macdonald-Cartier freeway, which stretches over east of Jane street into an area which is now going to become unified by the southern extension of Highway 400. In other words, this whole area is logically one unit, yet with an opportunity such as there is at the present time to rationalize the boundaries, no rationalization has taken place, Mr. Speaker, because the government has been so preoccupied with some of these political considerations.

That little strip of the borough of North York, below the Macdonald-Cartier highway, will remain cut off from the rest of North York. Logically, it is an area that should be a part of the town of Weston or whatever area it finally fits into.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, we could have rationalized the boundaries; we could have decentralized the administration; we could have provided an opportunity for a

feeling of identity on the part of the individuals instead of becoming lost in this massive urbanization. All of this could have been done without ignoring the basic fact that this is one big city and its needs can be met only through a central council providing equal standards of service to all and paid for by an equalized tax burden. This could be done and this sense of identity given to the individual in the community within which he lives in the Metro area, something that exists or that could be fostered.

In my view this is the kind of metropolitan that we should have. I am convinced that it is possible now, and I am persuaded that the people of this area, with the right kind of leadership, would have been willing to move forward in that direction. Indeed, in some portions of the city they are indicating very clearly that they want to move forward in that direction and they are not going to take this kind of a solution that the government is putting forward without a last ditch battle.

Now, Mr. Speaker, just let me say this: While the New Democratic proposals are an ideal—a goal toward which we will work—we are realistic enough to acknowledge that we must now operate within the framework which this government, for better or for worse, has established in Bill No. 81. We could do this, however, much more readily if we had a clearer picture of what the government envisages beyond the compromise solution which this bill represents. What has the government got in mind, for example, to cope with the unplanned growth that is already well advanced to the east and to the west and to the north of the metropolitan area?

I was interested two or three weeks ago to read in the morning *Globe and Mail* a somewhat speculative article by Alden Baker to the effect that by 1968 there would be two new boroughs added to the metropolitan structure—one to the east around Pickering and one to the north of the existing metropolitan area. That afternoon, the *Toronto Telegram* had outdone the *Globe and Mail*. By 1970, they said that there were going to be four more new boroughs added.

Well, without getting into the arithmetic of competition among the newspapers, I think the significant thing that emerged from this was that the information, from authoritative persons in the government who were helping to shape this new structure, the apparent conclusion that what the government was proposing to do was to move

forward through a process of annexation adding additional boroughs as pressures forced them reluctantly to move and to meet the situation.

Delay is simply going to mean that the problems created by this unplanned growth will be all the more difficult to cope with in the years to come.

Now, if this is what the government has in mind, Mr. Speaker—and it would have been interesting to have learned from the hon. Ministers as they introduced this bill what the government does have in mind, they might have given us some of the basic rationale of their whole approach—if this is what the government has in mind it might make some sense, but only within the framework of a plan for regional government through the whole of southwestern Ontario; indeed throughout the whole of southern Ontario. Otherwise, unplanned development simply keeps racing beyond the existing boundaries of these municipalities out into the areas of presently uncontrolled development.

Where does the government stand on this question of regional government? I think this question becomes pertinent, Mr. Speaker, in consideration of the basic principle of this legislation that is before us. A year or so ago one would have concluded from the public announcements of spokesmen from the government, from the hon. Prime Minister down, that the government was moving toward an acceptance of the principle of regional government.

Indeed, there were one or two occasions when the hon. Prime Minister was speaking—I think one of them was in his own home town of London—in which he was talking pretty tough. He suggested that—

**Hon. J. P. Robarts** (Prime Minister): That is regional planning!

**Mr. MacDonald**: Well, we will come to that in a moment—

**Hon. Mr. Robarts**: I mean that on that particular occasion I was not talking about regional government, I was talking about regional planning.

**Mr. MacDonald**: I wonder if we are talking about the same occasion. All I can say is that I read in the papers suggestions that the government was moving toward the concept of regional government and there was implied in it the threat that if local municipalities were not willing to move in this direction themselves, because it was the only rational way to cope with modern prob-

lems, then they would have to face the consequences of a government moving in and giving some push. In other words, the government might be giving some leadership on it.

However, it is rather interesting to see what has been happening in recent weeks on this very issue. I was interested, for example, to read the comments of the hon. Prime Minister when he was speaking to the tenth annual meeting of the urban development institute at the Inn on the Park here on Friday, March 25. One paragraph of the official text which was distributed, reads as follows:

While there has been much discussion in connection with what people call regional government, without defining what is meant by the term "region," and while there have been advocates for this undefined type of body, no compelling reason has as yet been put forward which will cause the government to embark on a scheme which would define a general economic or political region comprised of several municipalities and county councils and then impose on these bodies a so-called "regional" government.

Now this all very fine, but this is part of the government's bland approach. If hon. members read the students of this field, they will find that they say that one cannot do effective regional planning, you cannot have effective regional development, unless there is some rationalization and modernization of regional government. So here we have the hon. Prime Minister saying that he is in favour of regional planning, but he said he is not in favour of regional government.

Indeed, the best and conclusive proof that the hon. Prime Minister has lost his desire for that kind of modernization of government so that we could meet our present problems was one brief sentence in the "design for development" which he presented to the House on Tuesday, April 5. On page seven of the text it reads as follows:

Any regional development structures created by this government will be such that they will not disturb the existing power and authority of the municipal and county councils within the region.

Now, if hon. members have read the report of Professor Krueger—a report the government read so carefully that they tried to keep it out of circulation—they will find that he stresses, as does anybody who has investigated this and has become something of an expert or an authority on the proposition

of regional development, there cannot be effective regional development without a basic rational regional government in terms of broader needs. This is what the government is not willing to give any consideration to. At least the hon. Prime Minister confirms it in his interjection across the House and his statement seems to suggest this.

Now, what is going to happen? I have raised a few questions which I think the government should have answered in their introductory statement. What is going to happen to the west of this city? We have the city of Oakville, we have the enlarged city of Burlington, we have this area between the metropolitan area out to Oakville. Is the metropolitan area just going to move, as indeed it has already moved, out into this area gobbling up the territory and sooner or later it will be rationalized at least to some degree by creating a new borough and adding it to Metropolitan Toronto? Or alternatively, are we going to have a new municipal complex out in that whole area lying between Metropolitan Toronto and Hamilton?

There is no indication of what the government has in mind. It seems to me we should have an indication so that we can see the pattern in which regional government for the metropolitan area is going to fit. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, for the moment I am accepting the government's terms—their approach of a metropolitan area, with the existing city and five or six boroughs. But, again, what is going to happen to the north? Are we going to just move out once again, chasing—

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** It is five o'clock now, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, I will chase my own words at a later date, and catch up with them, I hope.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Would the hon. member adjourn the debate, please?

Mr. MacDonald moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Speaker, for the hon. members' information, we will resume this debate at eight o'clock.

#### NOTICE OF MOTION

**Clerk of the House:** Notice of motion No. 18, by Mr. G. A. Kerr,

Resolution:

That, in view of the high cost of repairing motor vehicles and the corresponding

increase in insurance rates in Ontario, a study be conducted as to the procedure followed by insurance companies licensed in the province in assessing and adjusting accident claims, including the system of tendering on cost of repairs of insured vehicles.

**Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale):** Mr. Speaker, before we proceed with that, I think this is the proper time to ask the consent of the House that my resolution No. 14 be discharged. We have discussed medical insurance a great deal and there is not much point of that being on the order paper. May it be discharged?

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the member have the unanimous consent of the House to discharge this bill? Agreed.

**Clerk of the House:** Notice of motion No. 14 discharged.

**Mr. G. A. Kerr (Halton):** I move, seconded by the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mrs. Pritchard), resolution No. 18 standing in my name which has just been read.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution refers mainly to one aspect of automobile insurance and its cost. The topic is very current and I think it is safe to say that hon. members of this House are receiving more mail on this subject than any other matter.

I have attempted to study this phase of the insurance industry, its rate structure, and also make comparisons between various jurisdictions in the United States and Canada. The purpose of my resolution is not to carry on a tirade against the insurance companies or to debate whether or not automobile insurance rates are unjustifiably or unreasonably high. However, some comments about the industry are warranted, although this may be beyond the scope of the resolution.

I will start, therefore, with the premise that automobile insurance rates are high and possibly will continue to rise. What is the main reason for this?

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Ask the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett).

**Mr. Kerr:** Are insurance companies making an unreasonable profit? Is the method and formula used for rating premiums realistic and right? Is the accident rate in this country increasing to such an extent so as to warrant recent increases in premium? Are safety standards and requirements as applied to driving, highways and the automobile itself such that would add to the cost and degree of damage and injury? Are the rules of the

road being strictly enforced and the penalties for breach of these rules severe enough, particularly when charges under the Criminal Code are upheld? Are the courts awarding claims for unspecified personal injuries which are not justified? Are too many basically careful drivers with a record of one or two minor infractions, not involving damage or injury, forced to join the assigned risk plan? Is the styling and design of vehicles, including change of models each year, responsible for the increasing cost of parts? Finally, is the method and procedure of appraising and adjusting damage claims and the cost of repairing damaged vehicles a substantial cause of high premiums?

Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of discussion and publicity in recent weeks regarding safety features in automobiles and the manufacturing of the safety car. This has been developed into a great issue and the industry is rushing to build safety devices into cars, partly because the public is aroused and partly because the manufacturers are afraid that government will devise strict safety standards and force them on the industry.

I submit that safer cars will cut the cost of automobile parts and repairs. It has been claimed that cars are deliberately designed (in order to ensure a built-in high profit for parts. Vehicles now involve much chrome and the design of the body of the car makes it difficult to repair. For example, the inside of a panel must be cut off and then welded back on in many makes of cars. The electrical system is generally badly damaged when a door is damaged and becomes an expensive item to repair. The tail lamp, because of its position, is now invariably damaged on many cars when there is a rear end collision. In cars of former days, the replacement of a tail lamp cost \$2 or \$3 but now its costs are as high as \$70 or \$80. By changing the position of the tail lamp many would not be damaged at all.

Similarly, if headlamps were placed further back in the design of a vehicle, many would not be damaged through collision.

It is noted that the cost of radiators has just recently increased by 12 per cent. It now costs \$150 to carry out repairs to parts of the vehicle in front of the radiator. There are now, even among models of the same manufacturer, different types of radiators, depending on these models. Again, at one time a rear fender cost \$11. Now the whole panel must be replaced, costing \$150 or more. The automobile window in a car now adds \$100 or more to replacement costs.

One insurance agent in my riding told me that if one purchased a \$3,500 automobile, part by part, it would cost about \$20,000. The increase in costs of automobile parts in recent years has greatly outpaced the increase in the cost of the vehicle itself.

Mr. J. B. Humphrey, former president of the all-Canada insurance federation, claims that reasonably simple changes in automobile design could probably reduce total insurance costs by perhaps ten per cent. Efficient bumpers, bolt-on fenders and easier to repair body panels would be a major help.

Mr. Humphrey submits that today's cars are extremely expensive to repair and supplying replacement parts is a lucrative business for automobile manufacturers. It would seem logical that if an automobile was manufactured and designed to minimize injury to passengers, the cost of repairing such a vehicle would be less in most present models and therefore lower insurance premiums.

We are told, Mr. Speaker, that the average accident last year cost \$810, a jump of \$113 in just five years. The automobile insurance industry claims this is the result of more expensive and luxurious cars, higher medical expenses, compensation for time off work or lost income, and increasing repair costs.

The increased cost of repairing motor vehicles in Ontario between 1958 and 1964, was 51.9 per cent. The accident frequency increased 4.2 per cent and the claims costs per 100 cars increased 58 per cent.

This, of course, includes all aspects of repair, including the adjustment of claims, tendering, parts and materials and labour. Everything involved in putting the vehicle in about the same condition as before the accident.

Breaking these statistics down into areas, the claims cost increase per 100 cars in north-eastern Ontario, including the Sudbury, Timmins, Kirkland Lake area, was 54.9 per cent. The same claim increase in the metropolitan area, including Peel and Ontario counties, was 57.3 per cent. The increase in the Hamilton-Oakville area for the same six-year period was 82.8 per cent.

You will note that the difference in the increase between the Hamilton-Oakville area and the Metropolitan Toronto area was over 25 per cent. Why such a difference in these areas of the province? Certainly the price of parts, for example, in the city of Hamilton and the town of Burlington should not be higher than Toronto. Labour costs would be about the same. Is it because there are

more auto repair shops in the Metro area, and therefore more competitive bids? This, from the information I have received, could be a factor. It would seem that where you live and where you have your accident may affect the cost of repairs.

I should mention also, Mr. Speaker, it is doubtful if the expansion of automobile body shops and increase in skilled repair men is keeping up with the increase in motor vehicle registration in Ontario and the increasing number of vehicles requiring repair.

However, I suggest that the study proposed in my resolution would answer these questions.

When a person is involved in an accident, he or she calls their insurance agent. The agent subsequently calls in an insurance adjuster. If the insured has no preference as to the auto body shop or repair shop, the proper procedure seems to be that the adjuster would obtain an estimated statement as to the cost of repairing the vehicle, assuming of course it is worth repairing. My information is that some insurance companies require at least two estimates. Some require an appraisal only if the damage amounts to more than \$250 and some only if the damages are \$500 or more.

Apparently some companies do not want to bother at all with the expense of an appraisal. In this case, only if the claim and the accident end up in court is there a request for bids, usually after the fact. When appraisals are obtained, the reputation of the body shop is also taken into consideration, as well as the tendered cost of repair. After all, if the insurance company is paying the shot it is important to have a satisfied customer. Because of this, an insured driver of a damaged vehicle in Ontario may be contributing to the ultimate cost of his coverage.

There seems to be little doubt there is a great discrepancy in the cost of repairing an uninsured vehicle as compared to an insured vehicle. Because of the backlog of work and because the insured needs a car in a hurry, there is a tendency by repair shops to suggest new parts when the work could be done in the shop. In areas where there are few repair shops and where there is a shortage of licensed and skilled repair men, these shops are particularly busy and in many cases adjusters ask for a single estimate. There is no real competition and incentive to keep the cost to the minimum. They have all the work they need so it is a take it or leave it proposition.

There have been suggestions, Mr. Speaker,

that private insurance companies lose millions on the dishonest padding of repair estimates. One of the problems is that car repairing is the most technically backward area of the automotive industry. New equipment and techniques are urgently needed to produce real reduction in accident costs. Automation has helped build a more complicated modern car with much less labour, but the job of rebuilding it falls to old-fashioned and expensive craftsmanship.

After a serious accident there is always the question as to whether or not the car is worth repairing, or should the insured be provided with a replacement. Here again the insured may make a decision that affects his insurance costs. There is also the situation where a man or woman insists on a particular body shop, and that shop's estimate is not acceptable to the insurance adjuster or company. In this case, the driver pays the deducted portion himself, any amount over the lowest bid, in the event that proper estimates were obtained by the adjuster. The customer in his natural desire not to be constantly reminded of the accident insists on the same gadgets and chrome finish that existed in the car before the damage. Certainly this practice tends to affect bids and estimates and repair costs.

The study proposed in this resolution could be carried out by a committee of the Legislature. An alternative would be to have The Department of Transport, or the office of the superintendent of insurance, or both, conduct the inquiry. The Department of Labour would be involved as to information regarding licensed repair men and the operation of auto body shops in Ontario. The insurance industry itself could assist in the conduct of such a study or have one of its own.

The final report of the former select committee on automobile insurance was submitted in March, 1963. This was an excellent report and resulted in many changes in legislation dealing with automobile insurance in Ontario, particularly as to the motor vehicle accident claims fund. There are some recommendations in my opinion that still should be implemented. However, there was only a passing reference to the problem of repair costs and no recommendation about this problem.

The resolution before us today concerns only one aspect of the cost of insurance, but apparently this aspect has been neglected. It is of particular interest to people in my constituency. In the event that the Legislature should want to broaden such a study

to include other questions I have raised, this would be appropriate.

I am far from convinced that a government-operated scheme of automobile insurance, such as exists in Saskatchewan, is the answer for Ontario. I agree with the hon. member for Downsview that socialism in this field is, if possible, to be avoided. Therefore, it is in the interests of the insurance industry to put its house in order and co-operate with those who sympathize with some of their problems. It is also our duty to make suggestions and recommendations that the industry can consider and adopt. We should also lay down guidelines and rules regulating safety and a safe car, and the whole procedure of replacing and repairing damaged motor vehicles.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, I suspect this is a day when I am going to find myself in a series of anomalous positions. The hon. member for Halton, I thought, made an outstanding contribution to the proceedings in this Legislature and I find myself in complete agreement with him. I think he made a good speech and I think he put his points forward very well. I would think it is so obvious that the government would do something about it almost immediately.

As usual though, Mr. Speaker, when matters of this type are being discussed, amongst the absentees one almost automatically can count the hon. Minister of Transport. I do not know how long we are going to have to continue, both in Opposition and in his own party, to bring forward suggestions that really merit the consideration and the attention and action of the hon. Minister of Transport and just draw a complete and absolute blank. Can there be, as I said yesterday, anything more urgent in this field of private transportation, automobiles, use of the roads, or anything more pressing than government supervision and control of automobile insurance, of costs of repairs, of types of vehicles and so on that are used?

These suggestions have come forward year after year and from all sides of the House. No particular party has a corner on it. I dealt at some length yesterday afternoon with the unanimous recommendations of the select committee on automobile insurance. I mentioned the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young) and what I thought has been his outstanding contribution to the idea of having the safe car and encouraging government action. The hon. member for Halton this afternoon makes a very good case, a very clear case, and very sound and reasoned case. And where is the official government voice?

We just have to continue to ask this question.

To deal a little more specifically, and just for a few moment because I think this resolution is so obvious it speaks for itself, but to deal just a little more specifically with the wording of it, sir.

The hon. member for Halton suggested, in view of the high cost of repairing motor vehicles with the corresponding increase in insurance rates in Ontario, a study be conducted as to procedure followed by insurance companies licenced in the province in assessing and adjusting accident claims, including the system of tendering on costs of repairs of insured vehicles.

You do not have to be a lawyer to be a bit of an authority on this. Anyone who owns a car has recognized that in the minds of many car repairers a question is usually asked when a vehicle is brought in to be repaired—is this an insurance claim or are you going to pay for it yourself? It seems to me that there is a thought in the minds of many people who run these shops that if it is an insurance claim it is far easier to put on a new bumper than to repair a little dent in the old one. Who is going to worry about it? Because the insurance company is going to pay for it. A fender or a door is the same sort of thing. Almost automatically it has grown up to be a part of our thinking that if the insurance company, a strange and nameless entity that is beyond us, is going to pay for it, why worry about the cost? Let us take as much advantage as can be taken.

I suppose this is a sad commentary on human nature as we find it but, unfortunately, I think it must be made when we begin to consider this. If there is concern, and I know there is concern about ever-rising and ever-increasing insurance rates, then, sir, I think it is obvious that government must take action to keep repair costs, which are one very important reason for the rising of these rates, under some reasonable type of control. I would think that we must, and I touched on this very briefly yesterday, carefully examine the qualifications and the training of adjusters. I think the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree), who was asking me a question during my remarks yesterday, interjected; I think there is a role for him. Within his department and the control of industry, there should be some real concern about high standards and reasonable pricing in the automobile repair trade. I think the only point about which I quarrel slightly with the hon. member for Halton is his suggestion of a committee. I would think that the facts are so obvious that no committee is needed. They are so

obvious that the hon. Minister of Transport, as I said yesterday, should have come running into the House with a new bill to do some of the things we have been talking about yesterday afternoon and today. So I say, sir, I commend the member for Halton for putting this resolution on the order paper; it is a good resolution; it is one that demands government action. I hope it comes before this session ends.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether the hon. member for Downsview was properly quoted this afternoon, but the word we got on the radio last night was somewhat different than the one put forward here by the hon. member for Halton. He was reported to have said that this matter of socialism in car insurance was pretty well inevitable. He did not use that term, perhaps—

**Mr. Singer:** No, I said the government is making it inevitable.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** He said socialism is inevitable; the government is making it inevitable.

**Mr. Young:** Fine. That is pretty much my view, too, and I do not think in the long run—

**Mr. Singer:** It can be avoided if the government is smart, that is the point.

**Mr. Young:** I suppose the hon. member draws the conclusion that since the government is not smart, it is inevitable.

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** It is inevitable.

**Mr. Singer:** That is what the hon. member for Halton said this afternoon about the government.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** It is as inevitable as the hon. member's present qualification.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, I could not help remember this afternoon, when the hon. member for Halton made that offhand remark, the historical events of the past when people insisted that the world was flat. People had certain problems that they were trying to work out, certain voyages they wanted to make, certain calculations they had to make regarding the sun, the moon and the stars, but those calculations did not work out and all the results they got were not the results they felt should come.

**Mr. Kerr:** They discovered America!

**Mr. Young:** After they accepted the fact that the world was round, they discovered America. It was impossible up to that point. In other words, they started with a preconceived idea. They insisted the idea was right, true and timeless, and from that idea they ran straight into trouble. It was not until they accepted the truth of the situation that they were able to solve the problems and discover America.

Exactly the same thing happened during the Middle Ages. One reads of controversy after controversy about how many teeth a horse had.

**An hon. member:** How many teeth does it have?

**Mr. Young:** How many teeth does a horse have? Go to Aristotle to find out. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) knows the story. Nobody thought of looking into a horse's mouth; that would have been sheer heresy. What you did was go back to Aristotle. You took a preconceived idea, you started from there and you argued from there. Then, one day, somebody decided to look into a horse's mouth and resolve this problem as to whether a horse had this many teeth or that many teeth. Some brave soul did look into the horse's mouth, he found out and he saw there what was true.

In this whole controversy of car insurance rates and all the rest of it, the hon. members of this government and the members of the old parties in large measure across this nation refused to look into the horse's mouth. They start with the conclusion that the earth is flat, and that is that. They say that the only way we can handle this problem is through private enterprise. We have to maintain a system of private companies and since we insist on that, we run into these problems and we refuse to go to the one jurisdiction on this continent where automobile insurance rates have successfully been kept down. There is a Liberal government there now, I understand, in Saskatchewan and consequently the rates are now going up faster than ever before, unfortunately—

**An hon. member:** They have quadrupled.

**Mr. Young:** Yes, but the fact is that in all of our investigations we have studiously avoided looking at the one place where truth can be found. We cling to our preconceived ideas; we refuse to look into the horse's mouth.

In examining this resolution today, perhaps we should look at truth a bit and understand

what we are driving at. In the first place, the repairs that are mentioned in this resolution are going up. There is no question; the cost is skyrocketing, and that is bringing with it the matter of insurance rates. But the procedure which is mentioned is vital in the determining of high rates and under the procedure, which is desperately bad, there are certain faults which I think we ought to look at.

The first one is the accounting methods of the insurance companies. In the *Windsor Star* of November 29, 1965, a good publication, I understand—not always on the side of the angels, but sometimes—they say this:

Auto insurance rates, upped with alarming regularity in recent years and twice this year, will go up again. Following weeks of speculation, it was revealed on the weekend that Ontario drivers will pay an average of 5.8 per cent more for car insurance, and there is little hope that the newest raise will be the last one.

Then they go on to say this:

Why not really treat a crisis as a crisis, and get to the bottom of the insurance rates?

For years the companies made a good profit in investing the money. That investment is huge; why not pass some of the money on to the guy who always pays, and why not bring in compulsory auto insurance—

**An hon. member:** What heresy!

**Mr. Young:** To continue:

—and, if needed—and it looks as though it is—a state insurance agency?

Further now, that we might really tackle the problem why not wipe out the reported practices of kickback and inflated damage claims? The automobile industry can also zero in on the high cost of repairing body damage.

This is along the line, in a large measure, of the speeches we have already heard this afternoon, but this matter of investment of the insurance companies—the large investments that they make of the premium dollar and their failure to count that as an asset against the payments of claims—is well known and notorious. This is one of the reforms that could be brought about and when investment is shown on this phase of the business, it should be counted as income in the car insurance part, income that can be used to pay claims.

In the *Financial Post* last week—speaking again of the accounting methods of the com-

panies—Merlin W. MacDonald is quoted, he is the Montreal president of the all-Canada insurance federation, addressing an Alberta assigned risk plan luncheon, and he said this:

We are forced to project costs three or four years away to avoid going under. If a man buys a policy today and becomes involved in an accident in March of 1967 and then the case drags out through the courts until 1969 before a settlement is reached, the insurance company pays out according to the cost of living in 1969, not of the 1966 purchase date.

Certainly the insurance companies hedge against the future in this way in setting up their rates. As a matter of fact, if the cost, instead of going up, happened to go down, picture the profit of the insurance company. And I wonder if they would adjust their rates downward. We have not heard of that happening for a long, long time.

Now the second problem of procedure in regard to rates is this matter of establishing fault. People involved in accidents first of all have to determine who is going to pay the costs and so the first question that is asked is: "Who is at fault?" Very often this means a court case to determine who is the guilty party in the case. Now this means court costs are incorporated into the insurance structure. There is no way of avoiding it and this often becomes a very large part of the costs.

Again turning to the Saskatchewan experience where one company insures all drivers, we find that all claims are paid out of the one, common fund. This means, Mr. Speaker, that there does not have to be expensive litigation to determine who is at fault. The costs are met. Then if the police are interested as to whether a person has been drinking and driving or has been excessively careless they may enter the picture. But as far as the insurance is concerned that does not add to the cost of the premium. This, again, is another investigation we might make in this regard to find out just how far we could cut costs by cutting out establishing fault in the case of accidents.

Not only does the court case add to costs, but it too often results in delay of settlement. We are all familiar with the Osgoode Hall study by Professor Linden, not long ago. He points out that the delay in settlement is rather tragic in many cases. He says that where the need for swift reparation was most pressing, was where it had a tendency to lag. In fatal cases, 22.7 per cent of the payments were not made until one year had elapsed. Delay was most prevalent in the serious injury cases where 46.6 per cent of the court settle-

ments were paid after a full year had gone by, and 12 per cent were still awaiting trial on September 1, 1964, between two and a half years and three and a half years after the date of the accidents. So that, again, a delay means costs, but worse than this, it means also that this system of assessment of costs means that there is a cutback on the protection that is afforded.

In the same report we are told that 57 per cent of the people injured in automobile accidents get nothing from the insurance companies, while in respect of guest passengers nothing was paid in 60 per cent of the seriously injured and in 91 per cent of the fatal cases.

The extent to which the cost of procedures add to insurance and fail to give protection is understood by the fact that only 28.8 per cent of those suffering economic loss received complete compensation for losses, 16.8 per cent got part and the rest received nothing at all.

Now, this is serious, and when we look at the kind of insurance setup that has obtained in the province of Saskatchewan we find that not only do they cover all the damage, but it is also covered quickly, without long delays.

Now, Mr. Speaker, turning to the high cost of repairs the fact is—and I think that it is fairly well established—that the Canadian and American car is produced exclusively to the standards set by the manufacturers. In houses, in furnaces and in aircraft, trains and all kinds of commodities used by human beings, governments do set standards. But the motorcar comes into the showroom unchecked, except by the industry, and then it goes out, in too many cases still without inspection.

In recent years, even the 1,000-mile inspection which used to be given to the motorcar after it had been driven that length of time means little or nothing any more. Unless you can pinpoint a specific thing which is wrong with that car at that time the inspection is just not done and no remedial action is taken, with the result that little weaknesses in that car develop into big weaknesses very quickly and accidents occur which need not occur if better standards were set and more care was taken.

Too many cars are made accident prone in the factory itself. We have the story that Ralph Nader has told before the committees in the United States and which he has related again in detail in his book *Unsafe at Any Speed*. He tells of how the engineers knew, in the design stage of the Corvair car in the early 1960s, of weaknesses, but they

did not do too much about it. Mr. Nader said:

It is clear that they were not permitted to go as far as their engineering integrity should have dictated. The type of swing-axle suspension used in the 1960 to 1964 Corvairs is simple and cheap to manufacture and assemble—

and this is the key; not safety, not the concern for what will happen afterwards, but that it was cheap to manufacture and assemble:

—but it contained a hazard that was quite independent of the engine location, which was in the rear. The rear wheel was mounted on a control arm which hinges and pivots on an axis at the inboard end of the arm near the centre of the vehicle. This design is inordinately encouraging to “tuck under” of the outside wheel on cornering which, of course, reduces the wheel’s cornering capability and aggravates the over-steer effect.

What most sets the 1960-1963 Corvairs apart from similar foreign vehicles with comparable percentages of weight distribution and swing axles is the sudden onset of the critical point at which the vehicle goes out of control and frequently flips over.

At a critical point of lateral acceleration, without any warning and in an instant, a variety of disturbing forces may cause this sudden tuckunder—tires skidding, gusts of crosswinds, the second leg of an S-shaped curve or a comparable cornering manoeuvre.

So that weakness, known by the motorcar company even before the car was built, and discounted in their propaganda, and tragically discovered by people later on, this weakness built into the motorcars added to the deaths and the injury quota and the great damage suffered by these automobiles. This, too, raised the rates of insurance—raised them drastically. If we had some record of this kind of damage caused by various kinds of motorcars we would be further ahead in the insurance field.

I checked with police in my own riding a week or so ago and then checked just today with the police department downtown where the records are kept. And I find that nowhere in the police files is there a record of the accident damage suffered by various types and models of motorcars. But if we could, as I pointed out recently in this House, as Sweden does and as other juris-

dictions do, keep accurate records in our Department of Transport of the kind of accidents that occur to particular types of cars, and then, if the insurance companies would look at these—and I believe the insurance companies must have these records today—and assess insurance rates in proportion to the susceptibility of these cars to certain kinds of accidents, I believe accident rates would not only come down on the safer cars, but also it would bring very, very strong pressure to bear upon the motorcar companies to phase out these weaknesses within their cars which cause accidents and which ultimately raise insurance rates inordinately.

I see my time is about finished, but I think we have to face up to the fact that, as the hon. member for Halton has said, the change of body style is one of the high costs in the motor industry and those styles have very little regard to the cost of repair. Time after time the engineers and the stylists are told to go ahead and make something that will appeal to the eye, something that will sell. The other part, the interchangeability of parts, the matter of safety, and whether or not certain parts can be repaired easily, quickly, and cheaply, does not even enter into the picture.

As far as body styles are concerned, Fisher Body in 1957 produced for General Motors more than 75 different body styles with 450 exterior soft-trim combinations and a huge number of external paint combinations as well. By 1963, this 75 had risen to 140 body styles and 843 trim combinations. This simply means that this multiplicity of design of body parts multiplies inordinately the number of parts motorcar companies have to carry. And the overheads, the inventory costs, go up, and again you have higher costs for the part, higher cost for repairing and higher insurance rates at the end.

I think it is a true fact that the adjusters who assess the damage in cars are, by and large, a fairly honest group of men. I think they are doing a fairly good job within their own terms of reference. But as has already been pointed out the question first asked by the person who is to do the repairing or by the adjuster is, “Is the car insured?” That does, perhaps, have some bearing upon the price that finally comes out. But this is the only check we have in the whole matter of costs, and thereby the extent to which those costs enter into insurance rates.

It seems to me that we must learn from other jurisdictions and learn that if this

government would set up in conjunction with a public insurance plan, a test or control repair depot where it could be accurately determined what actual costs are, then we would have a yardstick against which to measure the adjustment that is made and the prices quoted for repairs. This can be done and it can be done with effectiveness and efficiency.

I have transgressed a few minutes, I think, on the time of the House but this matter is extremely important and I think that we must face up to these facts, entering into the cost of insurance. If we would just be willing to face truths and realize that ultimately we are running into difficulty because we refused to take the one path which will bring us results—the path of public ownership and public administration in the whole field of automobile insurance. Let us look into the horse's mouth and let us see how many teeth the horse has. Let us see where this thing has worked and let us learn from the experience of people who have made this work in the past.

**Mr. H. J. Price (St. David):** Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity of saying a few words this afternoon on this important resolution.

Some years ago, as I think all hon. members are aware, a select committee of this House investigated all aspects of automobile insurance in Ontario. At about the time the committee was meeting, compulsory automobile insurance was introduced in the state of New York. Ordinarily we might have expected Ontario to shortly after follow the lead of New York state in this regard, as we follow each other in much of our legislation. At the time of the inquiry it was the view of the committee that we did not need compulsory automobile insurance in Ontario.

In the intervening years many changes have taken place in automobile insurance. The number of people forced to buy auto insurance today through the assigned risk plan is scandalous. Many thousands of drivers under 25 years of age are being refused insurance every year. Other licensed drivers with only minor convictions are being forced to obtain their insurance through the auto assigned risk plan.

I am sure many of the hon. members here have had numerous complaints from their constituents about automobile insurance. Because of the growing number of automobile insurants who are forced to obtain their coverage through the auto-

mobile assigned risk bureau, I feel the time has come for government action.

I would recommend, Mr. Speaker, that another select committee be appointed to investigate the automobile insurance business in this province. It may very well be that we should follow the lead of New York state and bring in compulsory automobile insurance in the province of Ontario at this time.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in the debate on the resolution of the hon. member for Halton, I would confine myself to a limited number of remarks.

The first comment I would like to make is that while the hon. member for Halton has put his finger on a very difficult question in automobile insurance, the cost of repairs of automobiles that are involved in accidents, he has, in attempting to find a solution, in my opinion found the wrong area of study. It is one of the few fields in the automobile insurance industry which I believe deserves commendation, and that is the field of the insurance adjusters insofar as their activities are limited to the costs of repairing automobiles.

Each of us knows, as the owner of an automobile, that it is entirely out of our control as an individual, if our car requires repairs, as to the cost which we will have to pay for those repairs. And I am now not speaking of an accident. I am just speaking simply of a breakdown in an automobile. You take it into a dealer or a service station or a garage for repairs and you know that unless you happen to be one of those rare persons who is mechanically inclined you are entirely in the hands of the repairer.

In the field of automobile insurance, if I am driving my car and am involved in an accident where the responsibility is on the other party and his insurance is called into operation to pay the cost of the repair of my automobile, then the insurance adjusters are interested in keeping the costs of automobile repairs to a minimum. The way in which they do this is to use a tendering system, and among the adjusters a great number of garages are listed from whom quotations, over a period of time, can be obtained on the cost of repairs to automobiles. As a result of this the adjusters in the insurance industry have in fact built up a tremendous amount of know-how about the cost of the repair of mechanical defects and damage to automobiles. And this, in

fact, is the only body other than the automobile industry who have that kind of information at their disposal. Their interest is contrary to the interest of the persons engaged in the business of repairing automobiles, and is opposite to the interest of those persons engaged in supplying the parts which go into the repair of the automobiles.

It is for this, to me, obvious reason, that I think the study should not be directed to the insurance industry, or the adjusters in the insurance industry, to the extent that they are the ones who act as a buffer between the general public and those persons who carry out repairs on automobiles. In this particular field, I think that they are the only group of people to have the information for value judgments as to whether or not a proper price in the going market is being paid for the repairs which are being done to an automobile.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. member for Halton missed the particular area where the study should be conducted, because the area where the study should be conducted, with the assistance of the people who are in the adjustment end of the auto insurance business is in the supply of automobile parts by the manufacturers of automobiles to the dealers, service stations, garages and others engaged in the field of repairing automobiles for the public. It is well known to all of us that a large area of most of the automobile repair business is tied, one way or another, through dealerships and franchises, or within the service station industry, again through dealerships or franchises, to the suppliers of the parts which go into the repair of automobiles and form such a substantial component of the cost of automobile repair.

If we may look at another industry, you can see very quickly why the cost of additional parts is high in relation to the basic commodity. I think all of us know that you can now buy a very good camera on the market at a relatively low cost. The high cost, of course, is in the parts—in the film and all the accessories which go to give you the use and enjoyment of your camera. The basic instrument is now produced at a very low cost, but the constant and continuous expense of using that camera is very high. I think the analogy need not be driven too far. It is the same, in my opinion, in the automobile repair industry. The parts which are being supplied by the automobile industry to the automobile dealers and others engaged in the repair of automobiles is an area which requires investigation, because

this is a substantial part of the high cost which we are going to pay for automobile insurance, whether it remains as part of the private sector of the economy, or whether it is part of the government sector of the economy.

If the government is to operate an automobile insurance scheme, it will require the assistance and the help of, and will need to employ, the same people who are engaged in the adjustment business throughout the province of Ontario at the present time. It is for this reason that I think that meritorious as the resolution is, it has, in fact, missed the area in which the study is to and should take place.

I have no knowledge in this area, other than the general impression that all of us have, that in fact the cost of repairing automobiles is going up, and all of us can give many reasons for it. One of the most popular ones today is that the unitized body, now the basic frame of the automobile, if damaged requires a very elaborate craft skill to repair. In fact, the body has been produced by an automated process, so you have the extreme example of an automated process producing thousands and thousands of unitized bodies—but the least bit of damage to that body requires a highly skilled craftsman to carry out the repair. I am certain that others in the House can point out the difficulties of the requirements of damage which may occur to automobiles, and why the costs of it are so high. I think that particular example is very pertinent to the reason why the cost of automobile repair is so high. But in this particular aspect of the insurance industry, whether it is the government which eventually operates it, as we here believe it should, or whether it remains as a part of the private sector of the economy, the adjustment branch of the automobile insurance industry, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, is performing a very adequate and difficult task indirectly, at least, on behalf of the public, and providing the only check which exists at the present time over the inflation of the cost of automobile repairs. It would be for this reason, Mr. Speaker, that I would suggest that the study which the hon. member for Halton recommends be undertaken be one of the cost of repairs of automobiles, based upon the information which the adjustment branch of the insurance industry has at its disposal, but directed toward the whole of the parts supply and cost aspect of the automobile, tire and other ancillary parts of the automobile industry.

It is for that reason that I would hope that

if the government were prompted to undertake such a study, it would be directed into that field, and not at the field of the adjusters in the insurance industry.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** I think it is fair to say at this point that almost everything that can be said about this particular resolution has been said. I do not intend to take very long to recap some of the thoughts that have been expressed in the debate this afternoon.

All of us in the House have had the experience from time to time of constituents coming to us with insurance problems, mainly because of cancellations. We have had the rather difficult experience of pointing out to them that there is very little that can be done about this. The objection that I have personally in many of these cases is the fact that the insurance companies, and I do not intend to get into any argument or involve myself in any tirade against the insurance companies at this point, take a rather personal view of a man's life, in the respect that when they do cancel a policy in some cases, they take into account some rather personal attributes of the character involved.

What I am saying is that there are some things taken into consideration that have absolutely nothing to do with his driving record. On this basis, in some cases the person involved has a clean driving record. Notwithstanding that, the insurance is cancelled because of some personal thing that has happened in the life of that individual. Nonetheless, these things have all been talked about in the House; the high accident rate, safe cars, driver instruction have been talked about.

Canadian adults, it should be noted, have no proud driving record; 9.2 Canadians were killed for every 100 million vehicle miles driven in 1964. The comparable figure in the United States is 5.7.

The facts of the matter are, Mr. Speaker, that the automobile is an integral part of our daily life. It is a real asset to us; we just could not do without it. This, of course, is very evident. Nonetheless, Canadians—and this proves my point—last year drove about 55 billion miles. At the generally accepted figure of ten cents per mile, they spent \$5.5 billion for gas, oil, tires, depreciation, insurance and so on. So that we see

the tremendous economic value and tremendous cost of the car in the society in which we live.

The facts of the matter are that we do have a lot of people who are involved in perhaps minor accidents, and this is where the resolution comes in. They involve themselves in repairs of, in some cases, a minor nature; they feel from time to time that these repairs are very costly, and with some justification. This reflects, as the hon member for Downsview pointed out today, in the rise of the insurance rates. One gets the feeling, having had a minor accident, going into the repair shop and getting a review of the damage, that so long as the insurance company is paying for it, it does not really matter. We might as well have a new, decent job, one that would leave no visible evidence that the car had been involved in an accident.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that I have had several friends of mine—one in particular I can think of—involved in a minor accident. He went into the repair shop and got an estimate of the damage from one of the people who normally engages himself in this type of work. The estimate at that point was something in the neighbourhood of \$200. Knowing a little bit about the automobile industry and the particular makeup of the car itself, he decided that he would argue this price with the gentleman, which he did, pointing out to him a number of things in construction that did not necessarily mean that that part had to be replaced. When he finally got through chiselling the repair man, the bill was figured up to something in the neighbourhood of \$55. I think this is just an indication of what does go on in the industry as it relates to the repair companies and the people who actually do the repairing.

In summing up, Mr. Speaker, I think it is fair to say that at this point, in view of the continuing rising car insurance rates, that greater co-operation is needed between the industry and the insurance companies. The sooner we get it, the better off we will be.

**Mr. Speaker:** It being 6 of the clock, I do now leave the chair. We will resume at eight.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.





ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Thursday, April 21, 1966  
Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

## THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO ACT

(continued)

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I was just entering the home stretch of my remarks at the 5 o'clock adjournment. I would just like to recapitulate briefly the line of argument that I was advancing and bring them to a conclusion.

On the basis of speculation, and unfortunately, in the absence of any clear statement from the government, we have no alternative but to speculate, it appears that the government anticipates a series of piecemeal amalgamations of territories beyond the metropolitan complex by the addition of new boroughs whenever the forces build to the point where they must act.

Now, as I suggested, Mr. Speaker, if this is what the government has in mind, it might make some sense, but only within the framework of a plan for regional government throughout the rest of Ontario. I gave some quotations from statements of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts), both in and out of the House, to suggest that from that stage a year or two ago when the government seemed to be headed in the direction of real leadership in the establishment of regional government, it is now clear that they have beat a pretty definite retreat.

Without ranging far throughout the province, I want to explore briefly the consequences of this, in terms of the area immediately adjacent to the metropolitan complex.

For example, to the west we have the city of Oakville, we have the city of Burlington. We have neighbouring townships between Oakville and Metropolitan Toronto. What does the government anticipate is going to happen? Is this a territory that will ultimately become a borough and be added to Metropolitan Toronto or does the government envisage that in this area there will be a new urban complex between Hamilton and Toronto involving the townships and the city of Oakville and the city of Burlington?

If you look to the north, it seems to me that the need for some clarification is even more urgent. The urban sprawl has already run well up Yonge street. We have some of the best agricultural land in the province being gobbled up in unplanned development. It would seem to me that the need for indicating what are going to be the limits of the metropolitan complex with some clarity right now, would serve a very useful purpose for the future.

Indeed, just to let my own thinking range for a moment, it would seem to me that you have the possibility of a minor industrial complex growing up in the Barrie and Orillia area, and the hinterland of it into a whole recreation or tourist community. Between that and the metropolitan area, it may very well be that we have a strip of territory that should be designated as a green belt and kept for agriculture, conceivably with the leaven of a minor industrial development in such smaller places as Newmarket and Aurora.

However, we have no guidance, and I suggest that now is the time, if we are going to avoid many of the unfortunate consequences of unplanned development in the past, that this government should be giving some leadership in terms of laying down guidelines for development in the future.

Again, if one looks to the east, one of the speculative stories envisages Pickering as becoming the centre of a new borough that would be added to Metropolitan Toronto.

Well, I do not know whether that negative nod of the hon. Minister's head had any significance or not at that point. However, if there is some fear both in the minds of the government and other people that in the creation of an excessively large power complex in one part of the province—a complex that conceivably could grow someday to almost challenging the provincial government itself in its power and size—it seems to me one way in which you can check that is to give some guidance now for creation of smaller power complexes in the surrounding area, the one to which I referred to the west, the one to the north.

In looking to the east, it seems to me that there is at least some reason for considering

the proposition that areas like Pickering might become part of a minor urban complex, centred in the city of Oshawa, rather than adding willy-nilly and in an unplanned fashion to the Metro complex which is envisaged in this Bill No. 81.

My chief complaint, and I state it almost by way of a conclusion, Mr. Speaker, is that we have had a total lack of leadership from the government on this issue, and indeed some of the consequences of the lack of leadership become even more important when we have an opportunity, in later bills now before this House, to consider the whole question of regional development. Because without regional government, you cannot have effective regional development. We have had a lack of leadership from the government and therefore we are destined to get a piecemeal development followed only by action that is forced upon us by the problems that are created, and these problems are so painfully a pattern that has become familiar in the years since the end of the war.

The hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Thompson) made a comment toward the concluding part of his remarks that the unified Metro was "dead." I do not think that the unified Metro is dead, I think the forces for the kind of unification of Metro that we at least envisage in an amalgamated area are so strong that sooner or later they are going to have to be recognized.

I do not think it is dead; tragically, I think, it is postponed for five or ten years because of the lack of courage on the part of this government and because it is willing to accept expediency rather than a grasping of the nettle and the problems. We are going to have half a solution now and we will have to do the rest of the job five or ten years from now.

One final comment, Mr. Speaker, with regard to the amendment. Obviously, since the amendment deals with the principle of amalgamation, and basic to our reaction to this whole government bill is an acceptance of the proposition of amalgamation, we could not oppose an amendment. But I just want to suggest two things:

One, I do not think that going to a standing committee of the Legislature to consider an alternative—a basic alternative—to this bill, because this bill is not for amalgamation, is the right way to tackle policy. If we want a policy change, let the government or somebody else bring in an alternative that envisages the concept of amalgamation. Going out to committee is only going to have a bit of a rehash, and under the present circum-

stances it would really be an Irish donnybrook, I can assure hon. members, which I do not think is going to achieve the purpose we want.

The second comment that I want to make is that the amendment in my view is inadequate in that it does not go far enough, at least insofar as we are concerned in the New Democratic Party. We not only reiterate as basic to our approach to this the proposition that total amalgamation is necessary, but we do it in the context of two other things which have been involved in my remarks and if we had had an opportunity to move an amendment, it would have been in three points.

(a) It would establish a single, amalgamated council, elected on the basis of representation by population, which will exercise throughout the area all the basic powers of taxation and planning, and so on.

(b) It will simultaneously foster the growth of the community spirit by decentralizing the application and the administration of the broad policy decisions of the central council in approximately 16 local communities whose boundaries relate to the planning districts in the new proposed Metro plan, and to be determined with due regard to the natural communities and interests—

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** That is amalgamation without amalgamating.

**Mr. MacDonald:** —(c) fix Metropolitan Toronto into a logically conceived framework of regional government throughout southern Ontario.

I would expect that the hon. member for Downsview with his rather dogmatic concepts, which are such that he cannot even fit them into his own party, will have a little difficulty in conceiving what we are talking about. We will let him stew in his own juice!

**Mr. Singer:** I must admit I do, because the hon. member started off against amalgamation and now he is in favour of it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Singer:** At least I am consistent.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the confused thinking of the hon. member for Downsview, I want to state my views once again. He can read them in *Hansard* and I trust that others may have grasped the significance of them.

**Hon. J. P. Roberts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. member this one question before he finishes:

I fail to grasp what would be the function of each of the 16 regions the hon. member mentions. In other words, he has a total amalgamated council composed of 60 wards—I presume they would be called—but then what is the function of each of the 16 planning districts the hon. member is speaking about?

**Mr. MacDonald:** It would, in the terms of some planners, be called creative decentralization. May I ask the hon. Prime Minister, what is the function of the decentralized units in the school instances?

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** I think, Mr. Speaker, that their functions are carefully set out, but the hon. member has simply said—and I might say that I have listened very carefully to every word he said—that there would be 16 areas following the areas that are laid down—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Roughly speaking—in the metropolitan—

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Yes, but I just wonder what type of function would they have? I just do not understand how they would fit into the entire governmental process of the whole area.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, I am glad to state it briefly. As I indicated to the hon. Prime Minister before, for better or for worse, we have no alternative but to work within the framework of his bill, which does not accept this. But we do not accept the proposition of power blocs that are based on the historical lines that have no relationship to reality today.

What you have got in terms of your five boroughs in your city happen to be five political areas which suited your convenience, politically, at the present time. There is no rhyme nor reason about the boundaries in many instances.

The hon. leader of the Opposition, for example, made some comments with regard to the East York borough, much of which is valid in terms of the population relationship between it and some of the other boroughs.

I in my earlier comments drew attention to this fact: what is the rationale of leaving a strip of territory between the Macdonald-Cartier highway on the northern boundary of the town of Weston? This little strip of ter-

ritory clearly today, with the Macdonald-Cartier highway, should become part of the town of Weston.

Indeed, this is the essence of our point, and we would concede that it would have to be worked through and we have not got the resources to work it through and I do not think we should attempt to work it through. Because if this kind of a concept is going to be implemented, it would be implemented by involving the people who have to live with it.

In other words, you would not impose it from the top. You would create areas that are communities because they have an historic sense of community identity or because they have a potential sense of community identity that is emerging in some of the new suburban areas that have developed. It is within the framework of this that you would have a decentralized administration.

You may say that this is another instance of boroughs, but I suggest to you that there is all the difference in the world between an area that has a sense of community identity—like the Lakeshore that our friend is trying to cope with—so much of a sense of identity that they are revolting against the proposition of being gobbled up. Or like Forest Hill village, or like the town of Weston, or Beaches right in the east end of Toronto.

**Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests):** The hon. member wants to “de-amalgamate.”

**Mr. MacDonald:** No. Amalgamation—Mr. Speaker, I am afraid we are getting into a debate that is not in order at the present time—but amalgamation is basically the central fund, central taxation and equalization of the tax burden across Metro and that is what you have not done! And because you have not done it, you have not faced up to the problem of the rat race of industrial assessment.

Why should we have every municipality in a metropolitan area, which is one city, desperately trying to get a balance between residential, commercial and industrial assessment? Common, rational examination of the situation would say that in this area—which may be the whole municipality—it should be residential; and in this area—which may be a major part of the municipality—it should be industrial.

This is intelligent planning, but the government approach means that every municipality is in this dogfight when they have to face their taxes. The government has not resolved

the inequity of the tax by its central consolidated fund and levy.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sure that our point has been made in general terms but I submit to you—oh, the snort of laughter from the hon. member for Downsview, he has a closed mind on this issue—

**Mr. Singer:** I could not help it; the hon. member's ideas are so confused.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I know the hon. member cannot help it. It is very clear that if the hon. gentleman will read some of the books that presumably his leader has been reading, he will find that one of the major preoccupations of people in massive urbanized areas is how you can recreate a sense of community spirit so that those people will have a sense of identity and will not get lost and become just mere units in this massive area.

**Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions):** That is what we are doing.

**Mr. MacDonald:** If you go out, you—

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** The hon. member wants 16 boroughs?

**Mr. MacDonald:** The government's are not units, they are power blocs!

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** The hon. member is saying 16 units—

**Mr. MacDonald:** Sixteen units for administrative purposes, and we suggested some 60 electoral units that would give representation to them. Mr. Speaker, I have abused the rules sufficiently under this provocation, I shall not abuse them further.

**Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary):** What does Givens think about it?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Goodness knows! Well, Givens is on a par with the hon. member for Downsview in some of his approaches.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order. The member for High Park.

**Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park):** Mr. Speaker, just listening to the last five minutes there sort of put me off my own track because I could not follow what the leader of the New Democratic Party was getting at.

**Mr. MacDonald:** That is a compliment to my remarks.

**Mr. Cowling:** Now, what kind of a comment is that?

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** A curious one that is right.

**Mr. Cowling:** It makes you think sometimes just how closely the NDP have really reviewed this Bill No. 81. Have they paid any attention to it at all, or are they just dreaming? Are they just dreaming in what they have to say?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid I am going to have to ask the hon. members now that they debate the principles involved in this bill and not become involved in a cross-question and answer period during the debate of the bill. There will be plenty of time to do that when we get under examination clause by clause when the bill reaches committee of the whole.

**Mr. Cowling:** Very good, sir, but just to finish off on that, Mr. Speaker, they were having a lot of fun on the other side and I wanted to get into it.

For the benefit of some of the hon. members, Mr. Speaker, I think we should review the metropolitan concept a little bit. We seem to be getting far afield in the last ten minutes.

I think it should be pointed out very definitely that one of the basic recommendations of the Goldenberg report—and I think one of the reasons why the appointing of a special commissioner to look into the metropolitan situation was worthwhile—was that he did say very definitely that he agreed with the metropolitan concept.

And the hon. members of the Opposition must not forget that it was this government in 1953 that proceeded to form the 13 municipalities into a metropolitan area. That was not a dream, that was not something we talk about, that was a fact, that this government produced the only metropolitan form of government on the North American continent.

And I think we all have to agree that it has been successful, it has been successful and is successful and that this Bill No. 81, important as it might be today, Mr. Speaker, is not nearly as important as Bill No. 80 which was passed in 1953, because we were breaking new ground at that time and really all we are doing now is amending the original Bill No. 80.

Now, I think when people discount the purposes and the job that the metropolitan government has done in Ontario, we should remember some of the responsibilities that they have today. This is before we pass on

Bill No. 81. There are many services now being handled quite adequately at the metropolitan level, many more than the average citizen thinks. And I would just like to review some, Mr. Speaker, with your permission.

For example, finance and taxation: the assessment of property is now metropolitan-wise. The courts of revision are metropolitan and local. Taxation of property is local. Debenture borrowing is all done on a metropolitan level. Planning—official plans are metropolitan and local. Subdivision approval is metropolitan and local. Zoning is still local. Recreation and community services, regional parks for example; some of our fine parks in this area are all metropolitan parks. Our municipal golf courses are metropolitan. The zoo, the grants to cultural organizations are on a metropolitan basis.

Road construction and maintenance—we have our metropolitan expressways, our arterial roads are metropolitan. The street cleaning and snow removal is done on a metropolitan basis. Traffic control, crosswalks and things of that type are all done at the metropolitan level.

Public transportation is metropolitan. Water supply—one of the reasons why the original metropolitan setup was arranged was to do something about our water supply. Sewage disposal is strictly metropolitan, another reason why it was set up in the first place. Our garbage disposal is metropolitan. Air pollution control is on a metropolitan basis. Public education, as you know, is mainly metropolitan. Housing, welfare, our health services, police and fire protection, administration of justice, the magistrates' courts, the courthouses and jails, the juvenile and family court, the coroner's office, the registry and land titles, all metropolitan. Licensing and inspection, mainly metropolitan. Civil defence is metropolitan.

I just point that out, Mr. Speaker, to show that the metropolitan form of government is successful and that they are handling many of the important services in this area.

Now, one of the reasons why it was felt necessary to review the situation, was that during the past 12 years there were two main problems. One was the widening disparity among the 13 area municipalities in financial resources, and their attendant ability to provide local education and municipal services as well as contribute their proper share of costs for those services provided by metropolitan government; and two, a vocal expression of discontent with the inequity of representation of the local units on the two metropolitan bodies. As a result of that, Mr.

Goldenberg was appointed to look into the whole situation and his report is now history.

Bill No. 81 moves in the right direction. Bill No. 81 is taking over more services from the local government. Instead of having 13 municipalities, we are going to have six, which is quite a consolidation, Mr. Speaker, from 13 to six. Many people do not realize that. One of the main purposes for forming the metropolitan government was to have economy of services in the area. Surely when you cut 13 municipalities down to six, you are economizing.

We are going to have a unified ambulance service, which we have never had before. I think this is a very outstanding feature of Bill No. 81. We are going to have a central registry, where all ambulances, private and public, will report, where one dispatcher will dispatch ambulances throughout the whole of the metropolitan area, and give the kind of service that the public demands. It is in Bill No. 81.

We are going to have a metropolitan library board. Many people have felt over the years that we should have some consolidation of our libraries. As hon. members all know, we have the Toronto central library just along the street here and that will now be made use of, and used by all the people of Toronto, the two million people of our area. This is now metropolitan.

We are going to include all welfare services. Up to now there have been certain welfare services at the metropolitan level, and certain welfare services left locally. Now they are going to be all done across the area, which I think is most important.

We are going to have a central waste disposal organization. Very important, Mr. Speaker. For years, I am told, the city of Toronto and other municipalities have had problems with their waste disposal. There has been a certain amount of competition for areas in which to send the waste from the great industrial organization and I think that setting up one central waste disposal area is going to go a long way towards relieving this problem. It is in Bill No. 81, for the first time.

The Metropolitan Toronto council is now going to take over the operation of the Canadian national exhibition, another very important step. Up to now and for the last 89 years, the city of Toronto has been responsible for the operation of the exhibition. It is now going to be done by the metropolitan council, which is the way it should be.

These are just some of the new features,

some of the amendments which are being proposed in Bill No. 81 and I think all hon. members would have to agree that these are good, that these are progressive, that they would have to support them.

There are some things in the bill with which I do not agree and I think all hon. members of the House will agree that there is a certain amount of independent thinking on this side, as well as on that side.

**Mr. K. Bryden** (Woodbine): It is not very often.

**Mr. Cowling:** Well, quite often, and I would not want anybody to get the idea that all the new, original thoughts come from the Opposition. We have some over here.

**Mr. Bryden:** Most people get that idea.

**Mr. Cowling:** I hope the hon. member is going to speak on this bill, because I would certainly like to sit back quietly and listen to what he has to say.

I think that one of the things that should be considered and which we have not proposed in the bill, is a Metropolitan Toronto parking authority. At the present time, Mr. Speaker, we have a city of Toronto parking authority, York township has a parking authority, a couple of the others have area parking lots which are under the supervision, I think, of traffic departments, so that actually within Metropolitan Toronto we have two parking authorities. I think that it would be economical to establish one Metropolitan Toronto parking authority. There is a section which has to do with the Toronto transportation commission establishing their own parking lots. It is section 11, and I disagreed with this idea. I feel that there should be one body responsible for parking and it should not be TTC, it should be a parking authority.

I can understand why it is in the bill, because at the present time, there is not provision for a Metropolitan Toronto parking authority, but if there is one, and if the metropolitan council feel disposed to establish a parking authority of their own, I think they can go ahead and do a much better planning job and parking job in this larger area.

**An hon. member:** They have the right to do that now.

**Mr. Cowling:** I know that. It is not necessary for us to pass legislation. They can do that if they feel so disposed.

There was a very good article appearing

in connection with the new city hall, which I thought the hon. members might be interested in, Mr. Speaker. It said:

In ancient folklore the Huron Indians who dwelt in this place called it "plenty" or "Toronto." Many people do not know that "plenty" and Toronto are the same thing, and today the name is as appropriate to the economy of 1966 as it was to the wilderness economy of 200 years ago, for Toronto has taken the first step in the utopia of tomorrow. This is the biggest boom town of them all, claiming more construction starts—\$1.75 billion worth—than any other city on the North American continent. What is more, this Conservative city—

that is what the writer says:

—makes the flamboyant claim that its new construction exceeds the dollar value of construction in all but 42 of its 50 state-side neighbours.

Now, when people start to criticize what this government has been doing insofar as Metropolitan Toronto is concerned, I think they might think of that. This is the greatest boom town—

**Mr. Bryden:** The people of Toronto had nothing to do with it?

**Mr. Cowling:** —in North America. What was that the hon. member said?

**Mr. Bryden:** I said, did the people of Toronto have nothing to do with it?

**Mr. Cowling:** Well, that is part of the hon. member's speech, is it?

**Mr. Bryden:** No, it is just an improvement on the hon. member's.

**An hon. member:** That is his whole speech.

**Mr. Cowling:** I am going to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the city of Toronto—and I am particularly interested in the city—should arrange to divide the new area, including Forest Hill and Swansea into seven wards. I have a breakdown here of the population, Mr. Speaker, by wards. There are nine wards now. The population is about 675,000 and dividing that up into seven wards, we would have around 80,000 or 85,000 population in each ward, which certainly is not out of line. As a matter of fact, we talked in Toronto—and it was my honour and pleasure to be an alderman and a member of the board of control of the city council—in years past, there has been always talk about a re-alignment of the ward boundaries in the city,

and I think this is a very appropriate time to have it.

According to Bill No. 81, the city of Toronto would have the mayor and the board of control and seven aldermen on the new metropolitan council. By dividing the city into seven wards, I think we should have a nice, neat arrangement, so that the leading vote-getter in each of the seven wards would automatically be on the metropolitan council, to include the four members of the board of control and the mayor. And I think that is something they are going to be discussing very shortly.

I support the idea of continuing the board of control in the city of Toronto. I think the board of control there has been very successful over many, many years and I think that together with the new setup insofar as the wards are concerned, we could have a very efficient city government. I think the board of control has a very useful function to perform and although it may not be successful in other areas—I can think of other centres in Ontario where it has not been successful—I know that it has in Toronto.

Although certain people are advocating an executive committee—and I think there is much to be said for that because, after all, the metropolitan executive committee is doing a very excellent job—I think that the city should retain the board of control system at least for the time being and very seriously consider dividing the area into seven wards.

While I am on that subject, Mr. Speaker, it is very interesting to note the percentage of vote in the last municipal elections in the 13 municipalities. East York was 33.4 per cent, Forest Hill was 21.85—imagine, 21 people out of 100 voting—Leaside was 49.18, Long Branch 20.27, Mimico 24 per cent, New Toronto 28 per cent, North York 30 per cent, Scarborough 26.14; Swansea was the best and it is the smallest municipality, it had 50 per cent. Toronto was 35.04, Etobicoke, 22.56, Weston 39.51, York Township 27.60.

One of the things that I have advocated right along, Mr. Speaker, is some reasonable way to increase the municipal vote and I have come to the conclusion that in Metropolitan Toronto we should try having a Sunday vote. Now this might sound revolutionary but I know it has been very successful in Europe. I think there is a move that way in Quebec on a Sunday. After all this voting, you know, is pretty important to our way of life, and for the average individual after going to church to go on down the street to vote might tie in very nicely. Those who do not go to church, they can vote a little earlier.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Cowling:** We would have a nice quiet day and I think the vote would certainly be improved. After all, when you take a place like Forest Hill with 21 per cent, Long Branch with 20—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Cowling:**—Toronto with 35 per cent, anything would be better than that. So I think we could seriously think about the idea of a Sunday vote.

I noticed in the paper this morning—speaking about the board of control—Mayor Givens seems to be misinformed here. He is talking about the fact that Bill No. 81 has a clause that will allow city council to decide whether the board of control should be abolished. After all, the council has the authority now to abolish the board of control by a two-thirds vote and appeal to the Ontario municipal board. There is nothing new in Bill No. 81 that changes that. In other words, the council can now abolish the board of control if they so desire and it was not any doing on the part of the government in this Bill No. 81 that would alter that situation.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, if the city council or any of the borough councils or any of the people affected are not in a position to make the necessary changes in their ward boundaries, the Ontario municipal board will take the job over and arrange for it. So it is not necessary for them to come to a decision, it can be done either by the local council or the Ontario municipal board.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that is a point that we should consider.

Now the city of Toronto, of course, has asked that the provincial government should consider increasing their road subsidies to 50 per cent from 33½ per cent. Although it does not appear in this bill, I support the idea. I think the city of Toronto should—

**Mr. Bryden:** Does the government support it?

**Mr. Cowling:** Well, I am telling them now that maybe the city of Toronto should be considered for road subsidy on the same basis as all the other boroughs.

That pretty well winds up what I have to say, Mr. Speaker. I think Bill No. 81 brings out many new features to our Metropolitan Toronto—

**Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce):** Many old ones!

**Mr. Cowling:** No, not any old ones; they are new, they are brand new. It is the new forward look and as far as the amendment proposed by the hon. leader of the Opposition is concerned—I am sorry he is not here tonight, Mr. Speaker, because I would have liked to mention it to him—the idea of amalgamation now just does not fit, we are not ready for amalgamation now. We go from 13 down to six boroughs which will be very satisfactory to the people concerned. Eventually, I am not saying that eventually we may not have outright amalgamation, but I do not think now is the time to do it. I support Bill No. 81 with some of the reservations that I have had and I congratulate this forward-looking government in bringing in this forward-looking legislation.

**Mr. G. Ben (Bracondale):** Mr. Speaker, I do not know where to start because of some of the clichés that came out from the hon. member for High Park especially the one about the forward look. Being an observer of human nature, when I walked down the street today I can testify that the forward look does not cover very much and just about pertains to this particular legislation.

I am also a little inquisitive about the hon. member's concern about voting on Sunday. In High Park, to the best of my knowledge Mr. Speaker, there are no beer parlours or cocktail bars to be closed because of election day. I am also amazed that the hon. member should mention that all the large and beautiful parks here are under Metro and forget the very park which lies on his doorstep and after which his riding is named, High Park, which is still a city park.

**Mr. Cowling:** I did not say that, where was the hon. member?

**Mr. Ben:** I was right here listening and I made a note.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is with a great measure of misgivings that I rise today in this House to speak on what is easily the most important subject to come before us since I have become a member of this House.

My misgivings are not based on any wavering about what should be done to ensure the proper development of government in Metropolitan Toronto. They are based on another fear, something that some hon. members who are acquainted with my so-called brashness may think strange. It is the fear

that I may not state clearly enough and convincingly enough the irrefutable case for complete—for complete—unification of this burgeoning area into one efficient and economical area of municipal government.

For make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, this is the A-Day for this Legislature and the 1.75 million of Metropolitan Toronto.

I say A-Day because I sincerely hope and trust this will emerge as A for Amalgamation and not E for Empire-building day.

Mr. Speaker, I do not concur with the remarks of the hon. member for York South who feels that if the present proposal is implemented it will only last for about five years. Mr. Speaker, the result that we put into law at this time will go on for decades. Creation of six so-called boroughs that are really going to be cities and the beefing up of Metro's powers will result in the formation of powerful local empires that will last well past the year 2,000.

You can break up little municipalities such as Swansea and Leaside now without too many screams, but the powerful areas you now are asked to create will be just too rich and influential to be amalgamated in our time.

You just have to look briefly at the property tax increases now threatening Metro citizens to realize what a mess has been allowed to descend on this area due to political inaction, regardless of what was stated by the hon. member for High Park.

I intend to say some fairly strong words tonight, Mr. Speaker, but I hope you will bear with me because I only want to impress on you with all the powers at my command the gravity of this problem, and I will stick to irrefutable facts to back my case.

First of all, I feel it is opportune that at this time I am sitting here as a member of the provincial Parliament elected from one of the older ridings of the city of Toronto. My experience politically before was that of an alderman representing approximately the same area on the city of Toronto council. I am here today as a member of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition, and in a way I often found myself sitting on city council as a member of the loyal opposition of that free-for-all level of politics.

As an Opposition member here today, I can speak freely and without restraint about what I really believe. We Liberals believe in the individuality of man and his

right to express an opinion. We are not socialist sheep who do nothing but bleat and bleat. Some of the hon. members across the way may think even as I do, but are straitjacketed by their party's discipline.

When I was a member of both Toronto city and Metro councils I asked questions consistently about the municipal operations. I had no preconceived ideas about the setup when I was first elected to that group and I was educated on a day-to-day basis. What I learned is this: The citizens of Metro Toronto today are fighting blindly from under an ever-increasing tax burden. If it continues, I predict that in a few years—fewer than we now think possible—people in Metropolitan Toronto will be forced to move out of the area to smaller, surrounding municipalities where the taxes are at least tolerable. This trend has already started. This is the end result of 12 years of Metro—a form of municipal government that was really a stopgap measure in the first place. It was a solution to a worsening problem that mushroomed after the last world war. Industry was expanding; housing needs were critical; municipal services were becoming deplorable and something had to be done. The then Prime Minister, Leslie Frost, turned it over to his favourite trouble shooter, Lorne Cumming.

Now Dr. Cumming, even today, should be complimented for his Alice-in-Wonderland solution that despite ever-deepening weaknesses resulted in the creation of Metro.

Metro did permit the construction of the expressways, subways, waterworks and sewage systems that had been log jammed by local municipal boundaries, but those successes were really the direct result of the amalgamation of responsibilities which eliminated artificial boundaries.

Once those purely physical jobs were completed, the inherent weakness of the Metro system stood in the full glare of public attention. The costly duplication of the Metro system stood exposed.

In reviewing the situation, just look at the cult of personalities that has been so damaging to the people of Metro Toronto in the past 12 years.

Take Frederick Goldwin Gardiner, for example. Mr. Gardiner was the Winston Churchill of Metro Toronto. Bigger than life, he was the man of the hour who took the dry and drab pages of Bill No. 80 and built the Metro empire of works.

But they were—after all, is done, and the hundreds of millions of dollars in debt

for them sit as unpaid debt on the heads of Metro taxpayers—they were all only works. Today Metro's unpaid debt stands at more than \$1 billion, and 30 per cent of Metro's tax levy goes to pay debt charges.

Fred Gardiner is a man who, as he fondly says in one of his own favourite expressions, can persuade all of the angels to come down from heaven and support his proposals. In his heart of hearts, I am sure that Mr. Gardiner felt that Metro should evolve into an efficient system of complete amalgamation—one city with the fat of duplication cut out. But Fred Gardiner is human; he was invited to seminars all over North America to explain the Metro system. It flattered his ego and his dreams of fulfillment. Could he come out and recommend that the government he had built could be eliminated for another system, no matter how efficient and cost-saving it might be for the taxpayer? No; Frederick Gardiner succumbed to human frailty; he sided with those who had their own smaller empires to preserve.

I will take a quick look at some of them, and who can condemn them for merely being human? There are many: Mayor Givens of Toronto who mouths words about the need for amalgamation, but whose heart is not really with it—

**Mr. J. H. White** (London South): The mayoralty campaign has started:

**Mr. Ben:** Oh, yes! Oh, yes! Mr. Givens says the right things about the need for amalgamation, but he is not fooling those who know. The day the Goldenberg report was released in this very building, Phil Givens allowed himself to be swept up by the excitement of the television lights, the glory that was being heaped on the Royal commissioner, Mr. Goldenberg, and the apparent finality of his recommendations—

**An hon. member:** Is the hon. member running against him?

**Mr. Ben:** No, up in Yorkview.

Standing before the whirling cameras with the other notables, including the commissioner, the hon. Prime Minister and his hon. Ministers, and Metro chairman, William Allen—all of whom favour retention of the two-level local government system for their own particular reasons—the mayor of Toronto elected to switch, rather than fight!

In effect, Mr. Givens, the man who by logic and by tradition and by honest good sense should have been the unrelenting

leader of the forces for good local government, threw in the sponge. He was prepared to accept a compromise plan—I, for one, am not!

Further belated efforts by Toronto city council to enlist the support of members of this House who represent the same citizens and taxpayers of Toronto at a meeting in the city hall, also turned into a futile shambles.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am just going to pause here for one second. The last time I was interrupted and I used a squelch, the hon. member was exceedingly offended. I assure the hon. members here, especially the one from Scarborough West, that I have a long catalogue of very biting squelches. I do not recall interrupting you when you spoke—not during the time that I have been in this House and I expect the same courtesy from you—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order!

The member must always speak through the chair, and not directly to any other member.

**Mr. Ben:** Now, to continue to trace for hon. members the history of this all-important issue and the failure of the city to convince the government of its justifiable case for amalgamation, let me turn to a former mayor, Mr. Nathan Phillips, QC.

Mr. Phillips set a record for length of service as mayor; he knew what was right politically; he always said that he favoured amalgamation, but he was a genius for finding new ways of avoiding having practical studies made on the matter.

He presented resolutions favouring amalgamation, but he was almost flippant in the way his off-handed arguments invited opposition from the suburban kingpins.

There was a brief interim in this cynical approach of Mr. Phillips and Mr. Givens. Donald Summerville sincerely believed that amalgamation would be the proper solution of the Metro area's worsening problems. He had scientific studies made by experts and constantly pushed for one city. His untimely death was a tragedy on this one issue alone.

Then we come to Queen's Park. The provincial government is fond of saying that the municipalities are creatures of the province, but what a monster they are going to create by allowing a Metro of one city and five boroughs to exist, a six-headed monster constantly fighting with itself.

Now, Carl Goldenberg should go down in history as the great compromiser. Since he

had scored some notable successes on behalf of the government in settling labour disputes such as the Royal York hotel strike, he was automatically considered the man for this job.

What nonsense! The hon. Prime Minister wanted the hot potato removed from his hands, so he brought in a labour mediator from Montreal to make a study. I do not know what he was paid for the task, but it must have been a handsome daily rate because he consumed almost two years to eventually bring forth a hopelessly inadequate plan. Of course, he availed himself of the advice of such persons as Metro chairman, William Allen, and the Metro suburban reeves and mayors.

Now here is a laugh! Mr. Allen, as a city of Toronto alderman and controller was a pro-amalgamationist. No sooner had he won the prize of Metro chairman, however, than he stated that Metro should continue—forever.

Well, Carl Goldenberg's report appears as if it had been written by Mr. Allen. It recommends that the Metro chairman have his term of office increased to three years and that he continue to be selected by a majority of Metro council members.

The poor, tax-riddled taxpayer and voter cannot even get the vestige of a shot at the most powerful single government figure in all of Metro Toronto!

Democracy is a sham under such a system!

Mr. Goldenberg at least had more courage than the government. At least, he recommended the 13 municipalities in Metro be reduced to four with Metro council continuing, but the hon. Prime Minister, after listening to the back room pressures of the hon. member for York East (Mr. Beckett), and a rash of suburban reeves and mayors, increased the number of boroughs to six.

One of the curious moves of that was the preservation of York township as an entity. It is doubly curious because former Metro Chairman Fred Gardiner had close to a passion for the preservation of that municipality—whose council was involved in a judicial inquiry regarding land deals only a few years ago.

In consolidation of the 13 existing area municipalities, two of the tiny ones, Forest Hill and Weston, fought tooth and nail to escape being swallowed by York township. Forest Hill managed to escape and joined the city of Toronto; Weston struggled to become a part of North York but alas the little town's plea to the government failed and Weston will be part of York township instead.

Then we come to East York—or "least York"

as it has become dubbed. The new borough of East York, combining the old township of East York with the town of Leaside, will have a population of 90,700 souls. Fewer than there would be in one of the seven wards that the government intends to see in the city of Toronto. Yet East York will remain in operation with a council of its own, a mayor and two representatives on the metropolitan council, one of whom will be on the Metro executive committee.

York and East York will continue as open sores on the northern flanks of Toronto, hemming in the city from the logical direction of expansion and employing zoning and planning methods to compete with the city for development.

The government's proposed Bill No. 81 proposes a new metropolitan government embracing the city of Toronto and five boroughs. The result would be, I contend, a city that is a mere administrative shell and five boroughs that would be, in my opinion, rotten boroughs reminiscent of the corrupt and meaningless local government institutions all too familiar in Great Britain.

I ask the government: What is left for the city? What reason is there for it to remain a municipal entity? Garbage disposal is being handed over to Metro; both mandatory and optional welfare services are to become the responsibility of Metropolitan Toronto.

The hon. member for High Park mentioned ambulance services and parking. It can be forecast with some degree of certainty that municipal responsibility for urban renewal and slum clearance now resting with the city, will be handed over to the control of the metropolitan administration.

May I ask, again, what reason can there be for the city of Toronto to exist? A council of 23 men and women presiding over what? A fire department that runs by itself, garbage collectors, the street sweepers and little else. In the suburban boroughs the responsibility of the councils will be even less.

These will be six very exclusive and very expensive thumb-twiddling private clubs for the taxpayers to maintain in office.

While the government's plan of a six-municipality system of Metropolitan Toronto attempts to eliminate one serious inequity, that of lack of representation by population, it perpetuates another even more serious shortcoming of the two-level system—that of duplication of services.

There are some 107 municipal councillors in the existing 13 area municipalities, and a so-called reform plan of this government will reduce that number by only a handful, leav-

ing us the most over-governed area of all Canada.

By the time the ward boundaries are established in the six municipalities and some areas add boards of control and more wards, Metro will still have almost 100 municipal councillors in charge of the area who will receive certainly something more than \$500,000 a year in salaries. Except for those 32 who achieve a position on the metropolitan council their work will amount to little more than the answering of minor complaints and, of course, the representation of their municipalities at conventions and conferences across the nation and all around the world.

In every municipality there will continue to be two parks departments, one belonging to Metro and the other belonging to the local council; the same duplication will be found in roads departments, traffic engineering departments, works departments and so on.

As far as the government bill proposes to amalgamate certain services under Metro control, it can be considered, in my view, correct. Yet, I ask, why does the government not propose to follow to a logical conclusion a course of consolidation and bring about political consolidation as well?

If Carl Goldenberg had much to be desired in drafting his report, the Robarts government had even less courage when it went on to increase the number of boroughs to six.

A lot of ridiculous statements have been made about Metro by pseudo town planners. Some claim that boroughs with their mayors and councils and various departments will only be doing the job that branch offices of an amalgamated city would do.

This, of course, is far from the truth. Each borough will have its city hall with council chamber, committee rooms and payrolls for politicians. Departments will grow in these new cities with much more powerful department heads than now exist in the suburbs. Once they gain control in the true tradition of empire-building builders, they will make their departments larger and costlier. Parkinson's law will apply in spades in this issue, Mr. Speaker.

We have come to the point where this Bill No. 81 is before us. We will be discussing it clause by clause but really we will be accomplishing nothing by passing this spineless plan. Surely, for once, in this political arena the government should think of the taxpayers, the people who have to foot the bills so that these grandiose plans of duplication can be put into effect and the empire builders can lick their chops.

At the very least this plan should have one

more study by the municipal affairs committee in a less hurried fashion than is possible by discussing it in a committee of the whole House.

The most practical and efficient system for this area is an amalgamated city—and do not listen to the politicians who say it will be too costly to run for office across such a city. Radio, television and newspapers have no municipal boundaries in this area. All areas can be reached at the same cost approximately as running a political campaign in a single municipality.

No, I suggest, listen to the taxpayer who would like, for once in his life of pay, pay, pay, to get an efficient form of government that will cover all this area. We need a single Metro government so there will not be this buck-passing among local governments such as we have today.

I make an appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, and to everyone in this House to search your conscience today on this matter. Do not let it be later said of you as was said by Edmund Burke: "They gave up for party what was meant for mankind."

Mr. R. J. Harris (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, my remarks will be quite brief tonight but as a metropolitan member from the proud old riding of Beaches, I cannot let this opportunity pass without relating some of my deeply held convictions in regard to this bill that we have before us tonight.

As we all know on June 20, 1963, Dr. Carl Goldenberg was directed to make an independent assessment and evaluation of all aspects of the federation of the local municipalities created by The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act, 1953.

I must agree with the remarks made by the hon. Prime Minister on first reading of this bill when he said that Dr. Goldenberg's report had provided the government, provided the Legislature and provided the people with a most comprehensive review and analysis of the Metropolitan Toronto plan of government. I am sure in the years to come this document will be seriously studied by every student of municipal affairs.

Since the release of Dr. Goldenberg's report, the government has studied and reviewed every representation made to them both prior to the hon. Prime Minister's statement of June 10 last, and certainly since then. I might say that to those of us who have followed this matter the outstanding fairness and patience shown by the government in hearing every possible suggestion in

regard to Metro's future has been an outstanding example of the absolute fairness, if I may say, shown in action of our democratic system of government.

Indeed, if there is any criticism at all that can be made against the government in handling this subject, it might be said that they were too fair in taking as much time as they did in listening to all these various representations and recommendations. Indeed, I might say that both the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) sought on many occasions the advice of all the Metropolitan Toronto government members. For that, sir, I thank you, even though I may not agree with some of the things that we have before us.

Now it has been said several times in this House that some months ago I made a public statement that was picked up by the Toronto press in regard to the new form of metropolitan government. At that time, I did say in part that while I personally preferred total amalgamation, the plan outlined by the hon. Prime Minister on January 10, was a step toward eventual amalgamation.

Now, I realize full well, Mr. Speaker, that very few, if any, of the hon. members of the executive council agree with that statement. But I am equally sure as time goes on, events will prove that total amalgamation is the only wise course, and in my opinion the main reason for this comes from a simple, straightforward, commonsense point of view, in comparing a federated system with total amalgamation.

The one point that I just cannot get away from, is that with the present recommendations contained in this bill, there will be obvious duplication of effort with the consequent appalling waste of time, waste of effort and waste of money on all sides.

On page 24 of the city of Toronto's submission to the Royal commission, we have some perfect examples of this, and with your indulgence, sir, I am going to repeat a few statements that were outlined in that report.

One objective which was generally accepted in the early days of Metro, was that duplication in the performance of universal functions should, in as far as possible, be avoided.

Taking this approach, Metro, in the early days, had the city look after central purchasing, the acquisition of real estate for it, and for the handling of various other services, and the development of the necessary arrangements became another concern of

the committee of city officials. But as the years passed, the city and metropolitan administrations have continued to move further apart. Metro arranged to separate out and take over its own real estate services. It appointed its own traffic engineer and moved in on work which the city had already done. Another illustration of the duplication which results from a two-level system, is the existence of 14 clerks departments. Granted, this will be reduced to six when we get into the new setup, but they are all processing quite similar business in their separate establishments and serving as clearing houses for the exchange of information on activities of concern to more than one municipality.

Undoubtedly also, the tax collection routines in different municipal treasuries represent a further duplication of administrative procedures.

Amalgamation would eliminate scores of special-purpose bodies, such as boards of health, hydro and utility commissions, and planning boards, and many, many others. The number of municipal departments and the number of city committees would undergo a similar reduction. Civic business would be compressed into one decision-making process, with respect to each policy requirement and administrative routines would be cut down accordingly.

A further point is that many matters affecting the city of Toronto and other area municipalities, as well as the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, today have to be processed through standing committees and councils of both municipalities. Under amalgamation, of course, this requirement would disappear. With only one municipality, there would be a great reduction in the number of enactments by councils, in the volume of formal reporting of these bodies and by boards of control and various council committees.

Amalgamation would greatly reduce the need for official advertisements and proclamations and would vastly simplify stationery and business forms and that whole area of duplication. A single membership would suffice in each of the municipal associations, in which today most of the area municipalities hold membership. Again amalgamation would mean that one municipal corporation would review proposals for change in municipal legislation originating in this area, or circulated by other municipalities or municipal associations, with a request for endorsement by Toronto.

From the Toronto area, there would be only the one annual pilgrimage to Queen's Park for amendments of private Acts or general legislation, and such appearances, as we all know, require the attendance of many important municipal officials before the private bills committee presents the municipality's case. These are very time-consuming and extremely costly.

Now, as well as these objections to a federated form of government, it seems to me that amalgamation could bring about a simple and sensible form of government that would ensure a common standard of service for the whole area. In my assessment of the situation, it is unfortunate that the division of authority between central and local governments, which has been such a problem in the past, will continue to haunt us, and also the unfortunate aspects of rivalry between the city and suburbs which have been, in so many instances, so petty for so many years, have every likelihood of continuing.

Mr. Speaker, as the evening wears on, and as we move in tomorrow, there will undoubtedly be arguments presented pointing out that we are just not ready for amalgamation. But I must say in all sincerity that this type of approach carries no weight whatsoever, because I think it is obvious from every point of view that amalgamation would have been simpler to introduce and I believe it would have been more readily understood by the vast majority of people. I think, in this regard, it is interesting to note that the late President Kennedy said on one occasion, that "the truth about big government is the truth about any great activity. It is complex. Certainly it is true that size brings dangers, but it is also true that size can bring benefits."

I submit in this instance, Mr. Speaker, when we are talking about the size of Metro, that the benefits that would accrue would far outweigh any danger that size alone might bring.

Again, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that this bill is only a half measure. Just a very small step towards the eventual goal of amalgamation that this area of Metropolitan Toronto requires to achieve, and the type of municipal government that the people of this large area deserve.

Turning for just a moment to section six, subsection one (c) of the bill, where it stipulates that four controllers in the city of Toronto, if the city decides to continue

board of control, will sit on the metropolitan council: I have no quarrel whatsoever with the theory that four controllers should sit on Metro, rather than the way it is at present, namely, just having the two senior controllers on, but I am concerned with the dilemma that this section has created in Toronto city council. Should we at provincial level have forced these people into this dilemma, or should we have not laid down the ground rules a little more clearly so that individually everyone would have known what had to be done? I am not going to pursue this point, because under the terms of the bill, the city council will have to decide these matters for themselves.

While on this general topic, it seems to me that the advantages of an 11-ward system in Toronto offer the opportunity for a more equitable alignment of ward boundaries than the present system that we have at the moment. Again, of course, this would mean the elimination of the board of control, but I will only say again, sir, that if we had taken a different approach in this area at the provincial level, we could have set out the ground rules for these people, in a little clearer and more concise fashion, and again avoid all bickering and infighting that we see going on every day.

Again, while discussing this area of the bill, Mr. Speaker, I would trust that the city council, in the city of Toronto, in its wisdom, will be able to find a way to ensure direct election of the aldermen to the metropolitan council, because again I am convinced that not only is this the right democratic move to make, but I am sure that the majority of people when they went to the polls, would have a fuller understanding of what they were voting for, if they were able to mark their ballots directly for a metropolitan councilman.

To me, one of the most disappointing features about Bill No. 81, is finding that we are going to perpetuate the old-established rule of having the most powerful official in the metropolitan council, namely, the chairman, remain completely unanswerable to the people and I say, sir, that in this day and age this is a completely wrong principle. I do not think for one moment that it would have been necessary to have had the chairman run an election campaign across this vast area of Metropolitan Toronto, but I do say that ways and means could have been found for bringing in recommendations that he or she might have been chosen from one of the elected officials who are entitled to sit on metropolitan council.

Now I know, sir, that the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs are very well aware of all these things and I know that they do not agree with me, but nevertheless I will say again that in my opinion as a private member, I feel it is my duty to point out the needs of the people as I interpret them and to keep pointing them out until proper solutions to the many problems that we face in this area are solved.

Despite all this criticism, Mr. Speaker, Bill No. 81 does contain many excellent recommendations which are going to bring benefits to all the people in this large metropolitan area and I commend the government for these moves. In particular, the recommendation contained in part 7, section 135, dealing with the powers and duties of school boards, which will ensure equal standards and opportunities for all the children in our school system, is a tremendous step forward. The government is to be commended for making this move.

Also, as has been mentioned in early debates this afternoon, welfare services, which are covered in sections 15 to 25, will be transferred to the metropolitan council. Similarly, the responsibility for an area-wide public emergency ambulance services, which are in sections 26 and 27, are being placed under the jurisdiction of Metro. And this is a progressive step. Also, as has been mentioned earlier, the handling of waste disposal, which is covered under section 10, as well as the improved library situation is a move for which the government deserves commendation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I submit that the steps taken in regard to these services that I have just mentioned do indicate that we are moving towards amalgamation and I submit it will be a matter of only a few years before the remaining essential services are all brought under one roof.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Speaker, it is extremely refreshing to hear the hon. member for Beaches express his own opinion in this House and to present a point of view which is at variance with that of the government itself. I can only say to him and to others that those who fought through this battle in the caucus and took a stand along similar lines should stick to their guns. When it comes to the vote they should be in the House and stand up and vote at that time. And who knows, with the support there may be on this side of the House, added to their support, we may find ourselves stopping this

bill, and forcing certain fundamental changes in it.

**Hon. Mr. Crossman:** How about the differences in the hon. member's party?

**Mr. Young:** What differences?

**Hon. Mr. Crossman:** They would like to stop it.

**Mr. Young:** Right. This bill, Mr. Speaker, is a sheer political document, it is geared to the survival of the Tory politicians rather than to the needs of the people, and it is a halting, timid step toward the future. This is a time of opportunity to be grasped, at a time when real leadership is demanded. But this government is refusing to take that leadership, to assume it, and to take the step that is needed to solve the problems that we face at the present time.

The hon. member for High Park said that this is the biggest boom town in North America and certainly this area is booming at the present time. Whether it is because of the present structure or not could be debated. But all I say to him is that we could make it a bigger boom town than this bill provides for and we could with proper legislation set the stage here for a new type of regional government which can give to this area and to this part of Ontario, vital leadership.

Back in the 1950s, the early part of that decade, those of us who lived in Metropolitan Toronto were up against a real problem. In North York, where I live, we turned on taps and we did not find water in them at certain stated times. We were flooded when the rain came down, there were not the storm sewers and the drainage systems to take the rain out. And I remember the first time I ran for municipal office. I ran on the slogan, "Let's get water into North York and then let's get it out." In other words, we needed a water system to bring water in adequate quantities to the municipality and then we needed the kind of drainage system and storm sewer system to provide the carrying capacity to take the storm water away from our homes. So in those years, we built up to a crisis and that crisis was met finally by Bill 80 and the new Metro. And let me say this, that for some time Metro served a very, very useful purpose.

There were good results in providing basic services. We did get those services which were essential for further development and further growth. We brought sense into the debt structure and sense into the developmental pattern of the whole area.

But as time went on other problems emerged. In the Smallwood report of 1963, we have these very significant words:

Whether one looks at the expenditure or the revenue side of the picture, it is obvious that the initial economic imbalance between Metro's member municipalities has not been alleviated during the past decade. The real danger of such a development is to be found in the increasing strains which it has tended to place upon the basic concept of Toronto's federation programme. Any governmental federation must depend upon a meaningful degree of co-operative action between its component members if it is to realize its full potential. Yet the prospect for such co-operation can be diminished significantly if these members are separated by fundamental disparities and basic resources, especially in the economic sphere. And if this imbalance is overly drastic, it tends to act as a cancer which can spread throughout the entire body, weakening the unity of the federal government and inhibiting its ability to act decisively.

That was the situation that Mr. Smallwood saw and he documented it with the table which I want to read, a table which is not significantly different except for a few dollars in the Goldenberg report, but it is in the order of ascending priority here and I want to read this one. He gives the assessment per capita in 1962. As I say, the assessment per capita in 1965 was not more than a few dollars different. East York, an assessment per capita of \$1,787. York, \$1,792. Long Branch, \$1,794. Mimico, \$1,947. Scarborough, \$1,949. North York, \$2,502. Swansea, \$2,526. Weston, \$2,624. Toronto, \$2,957. Etobicoke, \$3,021. Forest Hill, \$3,364. New Toronto, \$3,389 and Leaside, \$4,052.

Now what has happened in those intervening years, of course, was that the rich got richer and the poor got poorer relatively as far as the municipalities of Metro were concerned. And while we solved certain basic problems, other problems developed, particularly this very great divergence in the economic base, resulting in a taxation inequality and in a service variation right through the whole Metro area—with the result that finally this became so obvious that we had to appoint the Goldenberg commission to try to find the way out.

Now, during that period as we saw these assessment bases spread, there began the real struggle for assessment. First of all, for industrial assessment, Mr. Speaker. And in the open areas, particularly, the struggle

was on to get industrially zoned land, because industrial assessment brings no burden of education and demands very little fire and police protection and all the other services. So we tried to bring in industry, to attract industry to our municipalities. Great spaces were zoned industrial and the hope was that we could build up the industrial assessment to the place where our economic base would be what it ought to be. But in the areas, such as York, East York and Swansea, where the land was pretty well developed, industrial assessment became a very difficult proposition, and so there came a second pressure, the pressure to do away with single family homes and to substitute for them, high-rise apartments.

This drive came in the other municipalities as well, but that drive was most intense in the already built-up areas. And so in York township, the attempt was made to increase density from perhaps 60, where the general average seems to be of healthy development, up to 117 and more, until finally the Ontario municipal board called a halt to that development, and said that something had to be done here to stop concentrated population density without adequate services, which York township was embarking upon.

East York has had applications for a density of about 120, Swansea has been doing the same thing, the Lakeshore municipalities have been trying to go into the air. This helps assessment. It tries to build the economic base. At the same time another event was transpiring.

Metropolitan Toronto was trying its best to outline an official plan, a plan in bold outline designating the residential area, the commercial area, the open space, all these other features of an official plan. And when they tried to sell it to the municipalities, they ran into a brick wall. Some municipalities were quite willing to discuss it and perhaps come to some agreement, but others took the attitude that unless there was a very large section of that plan in their municipalities zoned for high assessment, for industry and high-rise apartments, they would have nothing to do with it. And so the plan, while men worked hard on it, was frustrated, and year after year went by without this plan being official.

Then low-cost housing ran into problems, as we have heard before in this House today.

No municipality wanted low-cost housing, because tax-wise it was a liability. It created large families and the demand for schools. It meant a little more police and fire protection. All these things meant that the local councils

at least did not welcome housing developments of this kind. And so there was a resistance to this as the Ontario housing corporation knows only too well. The municipalities look upon low-cost housing just a bit askance.

We also ran into the problem of sanitary land fill sites. Where were we going to put our refuse from industry, and the garbage from houses? Incineration is one solution, and that brought its fly ash and smoke and pollution. The other was to find places where this debris could be buried and covered up, and the land fill sites of this kind became scarcer as the years went on. So the whole problem of waste disposal became a vexed one and the individual municipalities were having a hard time to find the answers to it.

So because of these problems and many others which have been mentioned in the House and which I will not take time to enumerate tonight, we have finally before us a new proposal. The Goldenberg report came in and the government took a look at it and I understand from the smoke that floated out from the transoms during the Conservative caucus meetings that there was a real battle going on in there, but peace was finally made and that peace has resulted in, however it was imposed, Bill No. 81.

**Mr. Bryden:** All of the hon. members were whipped into line.

**Mr. Young:** And we have that before us, there still seems to be some rebellion and that will be seen later perhaps when the votes come in. But as Bill No. 81 is outlined, it has attempted to meet some of these problems, and it has met them to some extent. In the area of school costs, welfare costs and others, ambulance service and so on it has, I think, done an adequate job in meeting the need that is there. The costs will be spread out over the whole area and we hope that services will be equalized right throughout the whole Metro area.

So I say that this bill does some extremely good work. It makes some good emphasis. But it fails in the fundamental problem which Mr. Smallwood pointed out to us in 1963. It still leaves the very great division in the economic base, between the rich and the poor municipalities.

As I look at this list which I placed in the record tonight, the list of assessment per capita, there are 13 municipalities. What this bill does is knock out the lowest three amounts, the \$1,700's; it knocks out the top amounts, the \$4,000 down to \$3,364. But it

does leave the others intact as far as difference is concerned. And so the new proposal does this—

**Hon. J. Yaremko** (Provincial Secretary): Will the hon. member permit a question? Would he suggest that the residents of Bellwoods riding belong to a "rich municipality"? Is that what the hon. member is implying?

**Mr. Young:** Well, perhaps the hon. Provincial Secretary will get his answer in my next statement.

The new proposal does this. It outlines the city and boroughs with again a very great disparity in assessment. Not as great as the other. This has been improved, but the difference is still there and the struggle which the Smallwood report outlined will still be in existence.

York township, as far as my mathematics will figure it out, combined with Weston, will give a per capita assessment of \$1,900. Scarborough will have \$2,000. East York will have \$2,300. North York will have \$2,500. Etobicoke will have about \$3,000—these are round figures—and Toronto about \$3,000. So that the area about which the hon. Provincial Secretary asks is one of the rich areas then, in this scale of values.

Now what this means, that between York township at \$1,900 and Toronto and Etobicoke at \$3,000 level, there will be a great disparity in the actual tax rate which must be assessed, if the equalizing process, education-wise and service-wise, is to be realized. Either that, or else York township and Scarborough and East York are going to have to be satisfied with a much inferior level of service in many respects.

Now, I think this is serious and it carries forward the same kind of problem which we had in the former setup of Metro. As the years go by, over these next five to ten years, we are going to find—even though the situation is better, education-wise and welfare-wise—we are going to find that that disparity will grow and increase, that East York and Scarborough will not increase assessment as fast as the others will, and so the gap will widen. This means again, we are going to have the same kind of struggle for assessment.

We are going to find that each of these municipalities, particularly those on the lower end of the totem pole, are going to be casting about for ways and means of raising their per capita economic base.

But while that is true, I think if the new

setup, if the new city, or the new Metro, is going to have meaning, then the core of that new Metro must redevelop and we must have a brand new city centre, developing around the new city hall.

I would not want to see it developing around the statue of Timothy Eaton, or around one of those buildings in the centre, and I agree with my hon. friend from Woodbine in this. But around that city hall and the new building complex that is developing down there, there should be the kind of central city emerging, designed for people, for people to live in, for people to play in, for people to work in. The kind of city centre which will be vibrant through the day and through the evening and perhaps through the night.

And to do this, the city of Toronto must have its rebuilt sewer system, that has to come, as a base for the new high-rise complexes and for the residences that must come in there.

It must go into the air. But if Toronto goes into the air, if the heart and core of this new complex is going to develop as it should, then there is going to be pressure from East York and York township to do the same thing. Instead of a unified area, and unified development throughout the whole piece, we are going to find a struggle on the part of poorer municipalities to get rezoning for high-rise apartments particularly with their high assessment, to build their base.

And so incentives are going to be offered, and the municipalities around Toronto are going to start to offer the same incentive that Toronto is offering for redevelopment. In the heart and core of a great city, naturally density of population is going to be greater, and density of office space is going to be greater. But it should not necessarily be in the surrounding municipalities.

But if this is going to happen in the central city, and if the health of East York and York is going to depend upon its economic base, then those boroughs are going inevitably to offer incentives for developers to come in and to redevelop and to build high-rise apartments and good assessments.

Now, if that happens, Mr. Speaker, there is another very unfortunate result. That is that building, that development, will be pulled away from other areas that may want to do a good job and keep their density at the 60 level or something of that nature.

The developers will say: "No, we will go where the profit is, we will go to the areas that will offer us greater incentive as regard to rezoning and density."

So we are going to have a problem that we have to meet. This kind of competition is going to be anything but healthy for the new Metro. This will lead to many other problems which I will not take time to elaborate here tonight.

Mr. Speaker, the contention of this group in the House is that this kind of competition, this kind of maldevelopment, can be prevented with an amalgamated treasury such as has been outlined by the hon. member for York South—by the principle of an amalgamated Metro finance-wise so that all the taxation flows into the one treasury and ultimately out of that one treasury the bills will be paid.

This is a fundamental doctrine which I have been talking about in regional government for some time and the doctrine upon which I disagreed with the select committee on The Municipal Act and related Acts.

You see, with the one treasury, the metropolitan core can then be developed in a rational, logical sort of way. It can go into the air, it can build high-assessment buildings. Because the assessment from those buildings will flow not into the city of Toronto treasury but rather into the metropolitan treasury. And it will be to the benefit of the whole area that whether an apartment block is put up on one of the streets downtown, on Queen street, or whether it is put up on Finch avenue, that assessment will benefit the whole of the Metro area.

This prevents the kind of struggle for assessment which we have seen in the past and which will inevitably continue under Bill 81. More than that, it will mean that planning can now go forward, that the metropolitan official plan can be outlined in its broad concepts, and the kind of opposition which we have had to that plan will now be ended. The rezoning to high-rise, industrial, whatever it may be and wherever it may be, will now benefit the whole area. And this makes it possible for the official plan to become reality.

This means, too, that we can plan as a unit, that transportation can be related to the development of the whole area, that this railway line across the north of Metro—and I will have a word to say about that later on—can become an integral part of the whole planning concept with its appendant industrial development because industrial development there will help downtown as well as north.

Our railway lines which are projected for the interurban service can be tied in to the whole concept and I would hope they would

be extended northward and in whatever direction necessary to make the whole plan work.

Now this also, I think, carries with it a further necessity. If we are to plan effectively as a unit here, the need for the Ontario municipal board as the arbitrator of disputes will end once Metro has come into existence.

Mr. Singer: Dreamer!

Mr. Young: And even though the present Bill No. 81 is carried through in its present form, I maintain that this would still be a consummation devoutly to be wished. The OMB could arbitrate disputes between the new boroughs if we are going to have these boroughs, but once those boroughs are set or once a new plan or new concept of Metro is set, then we should have our own court of appeal and forget the Ontario municipal board. Let us make our own mistakes within the Metro complex, if there are mistakes.

But in my experience, I would say that that setup would likely give us far better planning and more efficient planning than the planning we have known up to the present time.

Well now, Mr. Speaker, having outlined the idea of the one treasury, which makes possible one economic unit, I want to enlarge a bit on the idea put forward by the hon. member for York South on the communities which he proposed. These communities are, I suppose, smaller boroughs, 15, 16 of them, and the basis for these would be the district planning areas set forth in the metropolitan official plan, which we hope will be a reality before too many months have passed.

These are planning areas, they are administrative units, and within those units they would administer their own business. Each year they would draw up budgets for sidewalks, sewers—apart from the main sewer trunks—streets, local parks; those budgets would be submitted to the metropolitan council. There those budgets would be dealt with. Metropolitan council would say whether the amount asked is allowed for this item or that item. Then those budgets, considered in relation to all the other areas in Metro, would be sent back to the borough for administration or to the community, whatever we might call it.

In this way, we have a function for the community, we have a close-knit neighbourhood, and in this way we guarantee that the people who live in a natural community, in a planning area as outlined in the Metro plan, will have not only a sense of identity

but a sense of unity, a sense of cohesion, a sense of common purpose.

As far as planning is concerned, once the metropolitan official plan is laid out in general terms, then these communities would infill their own district plan and do it in detail as to where certain types of housing ought to be, where the streets shall go, where the shopping centres shall be, where the high-rise apartments shall be. All this can be set out in detail and administered by the local community.

Now it is rather interesting that this would give us the kind of community which has often been talked about. It would eliminate the drive to plan badly for the sake of assessment, Mr. Speaker, and it would give a cohesiveness to work here in the metropolitan area.

Shortly after we had outlined our policy in this group, in respect to the Metro area, I was very interested to receive the Jones report for Ottawa, Eastview and Carleton county and this is very much the kind of plan which we are now proposing for Metropolitan Toronto. The Jones report gives in detail the outline which he thinks would work for the capital city and which we think would work here in the metropolitan area.

Now, to use as an illustration of these communities, one of them, I would like to call attention to the problems which have been emerging in the Lakeshore area.

The Lakeshore is made up of Mimico, New Toronto, Long Branch. Along with that, that section of Etobicoke south of the Queen Elizabeth Way. This is a cohesive neighbourhood and those people have gotten together, they have decided they do not want to go into Metropolitan Toronto in the way that Bill No. 81 provides. They do not want to be swallowed up in Etobicoke and they want what they call a seventh borough.

In this regard they have organized and built their own organization and they have been in communication with the hon. Minister and with the hon. Prime Minister.

I have here a copy of a letter which was written to the hon. Prime Minister some time ago, on April 15, and in it is outlined the kind of thing that they hope to have. The reason I am bringing it before the House tonight is that the committee of this group met with me and asked that I present it. I told them I would be glad to do that, because after we had talked their concept through, they felt that the neighbourhood which we are talking about could very well fit into the kind of concept which they had developed.

The letter says this, in part—I am not going to read all of it:

The Hon. John P. Roberts:

Honourable Sir:

Thank you for your letter of March 28 assuring us that Dr. Goldenberg and the government have already exhaustive proposals similar to those put forward by the committee for the Lakeshore city. It was our impression that prior to January 10 of this year, aside from a few general suggestions, there had been few specific or concrete proposals for a seventh borough. May we point out that at the time these proposals were discussed by the Royal commission neither your committee nor Dr. Goldenberg were aware that such an overwhelming majority of citizens, 92 per cent, as indicated by the poll recently conducted by the three municipalities, were so evidently in favour of the Lakeshore borough.

Since this sector of Metro citizens given a chance to make known their wishes has so clearly indicated their desire for a seventh borough, we feel that heed should be taken of their strongly expressed preference. We also note your assurance that in the debate following introduction of the amending legislation our point of view will undoubtedly be thoroughly discussed in the House.

Frankly we are at a loss to understand who is going to give voice to our point of view during this discussion. It has always been our understanding that it is the duty of a provincial representative to present to the government body the request of any substantial sector of his riding, regardless of his personal opinions. Strict adherence to this type of representative government is the only way in which the desires of the citizens can be put before the House and fairly debated by all members. Sometimes members from other districts see merit in a proposal when it is apparently not evident to the member most closely involved.

This fundamental democratic procedure is being ignored in the present case. Mr. Bev Lewis, PC Humber, has bluntly told us that since he has a larger number of constituents in Etobicoke than in the Lakeshore he will not put our proposal before the House. Mr. Eagleson, PC, Lakeshore, insisted on speaking at the public meeting of Lakeshore citizens on March 17 and at that time publicly stated, though sedulously, that he would do what

he could to obtain a Lakeshore borough. Since that date, however, he has strenuously avoided all contact with anyone connected with our committee. We all remember that prior to the last provincial election the votes of Lakeshore citizens were avidly solicited by each of these gentlemen. This being the situation, Mr. Robarts, we ask for your suggestion as to how we can be assured that our proposals will be presented to the provincial Legislature for debate.

In its haste to enact legislation to amend The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act the government has failed to make any provision for the protection of the Lakeshore municipalities which in the past through practising thrift have avoided a high debt structure.

They are now being forced to assume the debts of their more extravagant neighbours without hope of alleviation of the burden. The average per capita debenture debt for 1964 for the three Lakeshore communities was \$90 compared to Etobicoke's \$265. The effort involved in merely keeping pace with one's own expenditures is sufficient without assuming those of a spendthrift neighbour.

And the final paragraph:

For the reasons set forth in this letter the committee for the Lakeshore city on behalf of thousands of Lakeshore citizens, 92 per cent, is still of the opinion that a meeting with you would be enlightening and of benefit to all concerned. Discussion where the rights of a citizen would be paramount rather than those of a few self-centred local politicians.

*Signed, LAURA GOODWIN.*

In this respect, Mr. Speaker, I would point out that the Lakeshore municipalities have given me certain figures that they feel should back up consideration of their present situation. They feel that they should have tax easement the same as is provided in Swansea and other municipalities in Bill No. 81. They point out these facts, that the net debenture debt from 1954-63 has increased in Mimico, 50.6 per cent; in New Toronto, 91.9 per cent; and I might say that Long Branch has not asked for this particular consideration. The Etobicoke net debenture debt has increased at the same time, 878.4 per cent. The net debt charges per \$1,000 of taxable assessment, Mimico is \$1.18; New Toronto is \$2.28; Etobicoke, \$4.45.

They feel that they should come under the schedule of section 33 of Bill No. 81 and have consideration because of the fact that years ago they built up their services and that they should not now have to pay the shot for building up the northern part of Etobicoke.

So I put that before the House tonight as one of the considerations which perhaps the hon. Minister might take into account in the future.

They also feel that they should have some guarantee of representation, that they have about one quarter of the total population of the combined Etobicoke borough, if that is to happen, and so they feel that three out of ten should be their right quota as far as the councillors or aldermen are concerned. So I bring that to the House, and also bring to the House the petition which was presented. I pass it over to the desk of the hon. member for Lakeshore. Perhaps we could put it on his desk for his information and perusal, 4,000 names of people who requested that this idea should be delivered to the House and presented in some way here. So these 4,000 names I will present to the hon. member for Lakeshore for his information and for his enlightenment.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Some should go to the hon. member for Humber.

**Mr. Young:** Well, I think the two of them might be able to get together and sort these out.

**Mr. MacDonald:** He can read them in the morning.

**Mr. Young:** And I would suggest—

**Mr. Bryden:** They will have lots of time to read them after the next election.

**Mr. Young:** I would suggest that these are good names and it might be wise for both hon. members to get together and sort these out.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** I will read them in the morning.

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. Minister will have lots of time to read them after the next election.

**Mr. Young:** I would suggest that these are good names and it might be wise for both hon. members to get together and sort them out, because these are good contacts for the next election campaign. I am not sure that they are good contacts for them particularly,

because at the present time there is some irritation because of the—

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Minor irritation.

**Mr. Young:** —minor irritation, because of the lack of attention which they have received. Because of that lack they asked me to do a chore for them which I was only too glad to do at this time. And having performed that chore, I will leave it and I leave with the House the importance of this kind of an area, of a community, which can be developed with community spirit and can be an administrative unit of a total metropolitan complex.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I turn for a short period of time to a few problems which I see in the metropolitan bill that I would like to bring to the attention of the House and to the hon. Minister. First of all, at our northern boundary there is a real problem. Steeles avenue is the present northern boundary and we are facing development now across Metro almost up to Steeles avenue. In the central part of Metro, it is there and beyond. In the western part of Metro, it is now bumping the Steeles avenue boundary and in the east it is going very, very close to it. So we have a problem here of where do we go in the future. The rivers that come down from the north are going to have to be used—if there is development there—as depositories for sewage waste. And now is the time not only with those rivers but with the railway line now crossing that area, for the extension of the boundary of metropolitan northward, at least to Highway 7, possibly in some areas to the headwaters of some of these streams, so that those headwaters can be protected, so that proper planning can be done and so that a reasonable greenbelt area can be maintained across the northern part of Metro.

Now, buttressing this plan must also be a provincial land use plan as the hon. member for York South has pointed out. We must have some assurance that development will not proceed without any kind of order northward from Metro. And so a provincial land use plan is becoming a necessity, not only for that area, but for the whole of southern Ontario, so that we do not wake up ten years from now to find ourselves with a dozen complexes such as we found in Metro back in the early '50s.

I would like to raise the matter of representation on the Metro council: I would like to see here the direct representatives elected by the people rather than indirect representation from the various boroughs. I think this would be a step in the right direction with the mayor elected by the aldermen concerned, rather than across the whole area.

And it should be, as nearly as possible, representation by population.

The election date: I think all of us who have gone through municipal campaigns in the Metro area and in others, have found that the first Monday in December is a tough time to fight elections. And if that date were put forward at least two weeks into November, then we would, I think, avoid a great deal of the hard weather in the campaigning, particularly on election day itself, because very often we run into snow storms and foul weather at that time and this in some measure accounts for the low vote in municipal elections. I can recall election day after election day when it was a very difficult thing to get people out into the snow and into the cold to go to vote.

I realize that this means a lame-duck council for six weeks or so after the election, but with a three-year term this problem should be largely overcome. This will only happen once in three years now and with the Christmas season it means an inoperative council without too much power just for about four weeks with the two weeks of the Christmas season not counting too much. So I would ask the hon. Minister if he would not consider this a reasonable amendment to the bill and place that election date a little bit farther into the warmer weather.

There is also the matter of the official plan amendment on page 44 of the bill. This to me is something which has been overlooked. Section 30 of the bill, Mr. Speaker, says that before an official plan for the metropolitan planning area is adopted, amended or repealed by the metropolitan council or by the council of any municipality within a Metropolitan Toronto planning area, such council shall give notice thereof to each other municipality within the Metropolitan Toronto planning area, including the metropolitan corporation, and shall give to each such municipality an opportunity to make representation thereon to the council or a committee thereof appointed for such purpose.

This means that if there is to be an amendment to the official plan, in any one of the municipalities, notice must go to all the other municipalities and those given the opportunity to appear at the council or committee level to argue their case. It seems to me that this is unduly cumbersome in an area like Metropolitan Toronto. The hon. Minister may have good reason for wanting to include this within the bill. But certainly this is a clause which is going to cause a very great deal of difficulty and I think before too long pressure is going to be on the hon. Minister to amend it so that this

whole process does not have to be gone through. Perhaps another at the metropolitan level, this could take place as it could well do, but not in every case in every municipality.

The tax levy too, if I am clear on my interpretation of the bill, raises some problems. It almost appears that Metropolitan Toronto, once it sets its levy, its tax rate, can immediately call upon the boroughs and the city of Toronto to come good for at least half of the amount which they are assessed for the year. If this is not the case, then I would like to ask the hon. Minister—

**Hon. J. W. Spooner** (Minister of Municipal Affairs): May I just interrupt, if the hon. member does not mind? This is a point where I admit there has been some confusion. This section that the hon. member refers to is the pre-levy section in the Metro bill?

**Mr. Young:** That is right.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** When I bring in the amendments to the general Municipal Act, similar amendments will be suggested in The Municipal Act which will take care of the situation that the hon. member is trying to develop.

**Mr. Young:** That will not pose a problem to the municipalities once the amendment to The Municipal Act is brought in? Perhaps that is good to know at the present time and I think if that is known, many of our municipal councillors will breathe a sigh of relief.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Those who have inquired have been given that information.

**Mr. Young:** Fine. I have inquired and I have the information. I thank the hon. Minister very much.

There is the other problem, of course, as far as The Public Library Act, 1966, is concerned. We are passing an Act here which says that The Public Library Act, 1966, shall hold, and yet we do not know at this time what that Public Library Act is. Perhaps we will have it before the bill receives final reading.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** I would be quite certain of that.

**Mr. Young:** Good. Now, Mr. Speaker, I think I have pretty well covered the matter which I had in respect to this bill. It seems to me that we are actually missing a very great opportunity to set the stage for a new

and exciting concept of a city here in Ontario. And if we could take the concept of the one treasury, the concept of the neighbourhood for administrative purposes, and then if we could plan this whole area as a unit rather than a group of struggling power blocs trying to work for greater assessments in each case, I think we would be on the way to building here an urban setup which could be the envy of this continent and perhaps the envy of the world. But we are losing the opportunity and because of that lost opportunity and because of the timidity and the just plain unfortunate failure to see all the implications on the part of this government, we are losing the opportunity and we are not going to get the kind of new centre which would be possible for us to build.

So tonight, Mr. Speaker, while liking much of this bill and seeing in it a step forward in some directions, I cannot concur with the substance of the bill because it does not take advantage of the opportunity that is presented to us at this time.

**Mr. H. J. Price** (St. David): Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of interest shown in the future of Metro. Now we have before us Bill 81 for consideration. Like most of the metropolitan members, there are some aspects of this new concept with which I do not agree. But we must remember that for the past few years we have had the most experienced people in metropolitan government looking at the problems facing the metropolitan area with a view to making changes which are both desirable and necessary at this stage of our development.

One matter that I should like to mention is the position of the metropolitan chairman. It is my opinion that the chairman should be elected directly by the people. The present chairman, who was formerly in municipal politics, was not voted into this office directly by the electors. Surely at some stage the chairman of the metropolitan council should be elected by the eligible voters throughout the whole of the metropolitan area.

Since this is not to be for the present, I think there might be advantages in having someone who had had experience in the provincial Legislature as chairman of the metropolitan council. The gentleman I have in mind is the present hon. member of the Legislature for High Park. Prior to his election to this House, he was for some years on the Toronto city council. He is experienced in city government; he is

experienced in provincial government; he is the man who has steered the city legislation through the House and through the committees since 1951. I think, Mr. Speaker, that he would be a very good choice for this position, particularly because he has had the provincial and municipal experience which the position requires.

In my view, Mr. Speaker, he is eminently qualified for the position, and I suggest to the House that we might consider—if we can do without him here—that job for him at a later date.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke):** Mr. Speaker, my compliments to the hon. member for High Park.

I welcome the opportunity to join in this debate, Mr. Speaker. My comments on Bill No. 81 will be brief, but I did want to bring to the attention of this House the views of the constituents of the riding of Etobicoke.

First of all, I want to say that I support the amendment put forth by my hon. leader (Mr. Thompson), solely because it proposes that Bill No. 81 be not now read a second time. Bill No. 81 has many good features, and many with which I do not agree. However, I should at this point state that I am definitely not in favour of total amalgamation of the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, as proposed by my hon. leader.

My opposition to the bill is based on other grounds. For one, I believe that four boroughs would be more than sufficient. In my opinion, six is too many.

Ever since the September 1963 election, the question of amalgamation has been discussed and written about in Etobicoke. At all times, the great majority of those people who live west of the Humber river have been in opposition to total amalgamation. Their reasons are several: it will suffice for me to state that the Humber river itself is a natural demarcation line. Therefore, the continuation of Etobicoke—the first planned community in all of Ontario—as a separate entity is justifiable.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on and give this House many other reasons in support of the proposition that Etobicoke should be set up as a separate borough within Metro. However, I would tell this House that my own convictions on the matter have been reinforced and strengthened by many letters, briefs and personal calls which I have received from constituents in the riding of Etobicoke over the last few years.

Overwhelmingly, the consensus has been that Etobicoke—because it is presently a natural entity, whole unto itself—should be allowed to remain as it is, outside a totally amalgamated municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

In time, total amalgamation might, in my opinion, be the answer to our present problems. However, I do not feel that that time has arrived as yet.

Turning now to some of the areas where I feel that the bill before us is lacking, I would state, Mr. Speaker, that to my way of thinking, the chairman of the metropolitan council should be at all times an elected official.

The epitome would be for an individual to run for election across the whole of Metro, so that any and all holders throughout the area of Metropolitan Toronto would have an opportunity to elect the person of their choice.

However, there are many difficulties involved in such a wide and large election. Therefore, it might be successfully argued that the chairman could be chosen by and from the elected members of the metropolitan council. In any event, I cannot follow the government's reasoning which suggests that this man must be an extra-special person who could not be or should not be subject to election.

Democracy, to my way of thinking, would best be served if this person were someone elected like the Prime Minister or the Premier. He would have to be elected in his home district, or Metro-wide, as the case may be. Therefore he would be forced to report to someone or some group, periodically, like any other elected official.

In closing my remarks, Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment on why I am in opposition to the provision in the Act which forbids school teachers employed anywhere in Metro, from sitting on a Metro school board. Presently, a teacher on a school board cannot be an employee of that school board. No one would quarrel with that. Yet the Act proposes to go one step further: Now no Metro teacher will be allowed to sit on any school board in Metro. With this, I cannot agree.

First, let us examine some of the factors which militate against barring teachers from local school boards. The most important factor here seems to be that a large segment of society would be discriminated against unfairly. There are nearly 20,000 teachers in Metro and all these people would be denied one of their democratic rights.

Second, under the Act as proposed, it is assumed that ratepayers are not entirely capable of deciding who will best represent them on their local school board. The question boils down to whether or not citizens are to be trusted to make wise, democratic decisions when they enter a polling booth. I do not see how the government can come to the conclusion that they cannot.

Third, under the proposed Act, it appears that the local boards have been reduced to the status of rubber stamps. Something like 2.5 mills of the tax dollar will be left under the control of the local board. If teachers are being barred from sitting on Metro school boards, solely because of the possibility of conflict of interest, particularly in connection with salary matters, then I would say that that is no excuse. The possibility of such conflict seems to be very slim if only because of the greatly diminished powers that school boards will have.

On any council in Metropolitan Toronto, there are lawyers, realtors and others, who could easily have conflict of interest from time to time. How is it that these people are not prevented from sitting on council? Obviously, teachers are being singled out by this bill.

Mr. Speaker, in the township of Etobicoke there are several teachers on the school board. Yet it is a known fact that the township of Etobicoke has one of the best school boards in all of Ontario, and one of the best school systems in all of Canada. During the last municipal elections the issue of whether or not teachers should sit on school boards was fully aired at many local meetings of ratepayers. In any event, the voters, after hearing all of the arguments, re-elected all the teachers who had previously been on the Etobicoke school board, plus an additional one. This is significant in itself.

The presence of teachers on the Etobicoke school board has been of great benefit to the board and to the staff. It escapes me why contributions which teachers could make to any school board should be eliminated.

This leaves me, Mr. Speaker, with a few additional comments which I wish to make in favour of teachers, employed by another Metro school board, being allowed to sit on the school board in the township in which they reside.

Mr. Speaker, teachers—because they work with young people—are more likely to be able to see beyond routine administrative detail and to keep their eye on the main goal, namely, the development of an educa-

tional system that will be of maximum benefit to the municipality's boys and girls. Also, Mr. Speaker, teachers are more likely to have had time to think about the long-term goals of education and to have developed an overall philosophy of education. Because of their background and training, these individuals are more likely to be able to see the whole broad question of education than, say, a layman, who might have the interest, but who would not have the practical and theoretical training of a teacher.

When the operations of a particular school are considered, it would seem that teachers are more likely to be sensitive to the factors that make for a better staff and thereby better learning situations in the school. For example, teachers are more likely to be aware of the problems associated with inadequate supplies and equipment, the provision for adequate clerical help, the necessity for clear channels of communication, and so on.

As new ideas and propositions in the learning field develop, it would seem that the professional educators, because of their work and interests, would be best able to appreciate the need for the adoption of such changes.

Here in Ontario we have the new mathematics. We have guidance problems brought about by the so-called Robarts plan. We have turmoil associated with the present grade 13. We have many problems, Mr. Speaker, and it is my conviction that teachers on the school board would be of great assistance to their board in the solving of these problems.

Mr. Speaker, I have already stated my opposition to total amalgamation. Also, I have discussed some areas wherein I feel the bill is lacking. For those latter reasons, it is my intention to vote with my party, that this bill not now be given second reading.

**Mr. W. B. Lewis (Humber):** Mr. Speaker, unlike the hon. leader of the Opposition I am not an amateur in municipal and metropolitan affairs. If I embarrassed him this afternoon with my interruptions, I humbly apologize because it was born of desperation of listening to a presentation of opposition which was so sadly informed and ridiculous, I lost my usual composure.

I feel inclined to blame his ghost writer, and not the hon. leader of the Opposition, who I am proud to consider a friend and a good citizen of Metropolitan Toronto.

Bill No. 81 is a sound successor to Bill No. 80, which received Royal assent in mid-

1953, and came into effect January 1, 1954. As reeve of Etobicoke at that time, I became a member of the first Metropolitan Toronto council. Before that, we had the city of Toronto, surrounded by 12 balkanized states, none of which could co-operate with each other and considered generally by the rest of the continent as a composite tank town.

Some municipalities were bankrupt or close to it, through the tremendous expansion immediately after the last war. Many municipalities found themselves without water, sewage facilities, roads, schools, and many other needed utilities for decent living, and the municipalities with the greatest growth did not have the financial status to sell their debentures to provide these services.

Then this government, this supposedly old, tired government, went to work to solve the problem, the 13 municipalities which could not handle themselves or agree. After many months of research and expert advice, ably headed by Dr. Lorne Cumming, this government proudly and boldly presented to this House what is known as Bill No. 80. It is only fair to say that many sceptics said it would not work, but they have lived to regret it. Today, after 12 years of this government, Metro Toronto is one of the most progressive and modern metropolitan areas in the world, taking second place only to Los Angeles in expansion.

We should be proud of our system of Metro government as it had world publicity and frequent visits of officials of many of the major cities of the world, who have studied and adopted our system, including the world's largest city, Tokyo.

So I say in conclusion, Bill No. 81 is a timely, adequate, progressive piece of legislation, that will continue to propel Metropolitan Toronto into one of the most progressive and modern areas in the world today.

To those who do not reside in Metro Toronto, I hope you will take credit and be proud to say Metro is a child of Canada's premier province, the province of Ontario.

Thank you very much.

**Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale):** Mr. Speaker, in following the hon. member for Humber, I would like to say this, that he happens to be my member, where I live. Although he is a very nice fellow, after listening to his speech I am very glad that I did not vote for him.

Now in the first instance, he mentioned that Toronto was the fastest growing city in the world, next to Los Angeles, which is

quite correct. But Los Angeles, being a modern, growing community—which has already been pointed out, I believe, in this debate—is an area that is 90 per cent larger than Toronto and in population 50 per cent larger, or 57 per cent, something in that area, and yet it has total amalgamation.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** It has 72 municipalities—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Trotter:** So that it uses the system of total amalgamation. So that it still basically is an example of total amalgamation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, on April 2, 1963, about three years ago, I went into some detail as to the metropolitan government problem and at that time I took quite a bit of the time of the House in setting forth my ideas on why there should be total amalgamation. I will not spend that length of time this evening, but I would like to put on record some of the ideas and some of the reasons why I think we should have total amalgamation.

I represent an area in west Toronto, the area of Parkdale, and I feel that over the years, since we have had a metropolitan system, the taxpayers of the city of Toronto proper have not received a fair deal. I think it is well to bear in mind on Bill No. 80 that was passed setting up the present metropolitan form of government, that every member of the city of Toronto council was opposed to it—all but one—so that they have been living under a form of government of which they have not approved. The city council of Toronto will not approve of Bill No. 81. It is a system of government that is going to be forced upon them.

It is true that this Bill No. 81 has made some steps forward. It is a creeping amalgamation, and it is also evidence that the government probably realizes that in the future, amalgamation is inevitable, but it is trying to put off the day that they do not want to come. They are trying, I believe, to please local politicians, that this government has come forth with a half-baked scheme, because it is afraid of local politicians. But if you look at the area as a whole, surely the government should realize, as most of us on this side of the House realize, that we, in what is called the Metropolitan Toronto area, form one social, economic and cultural unit. Hardly any of us who live in the suburbs say that we are citizens of North York or we are Swanseaitees or East Yorkians, we are citizens of the city of Toronto. And

this is obvious. I do not know whether the hon. member for Humber is an Etobicoonian or not, Mr. Speaker, but certainly a unit is what we really are, economically and culturally and socially. Let us keep in mind that if we had amalgamation, we would certainly standardize our method of taxation. At the present time even Scarborough, I think, has a poor deal on its present assessment and I am amazed that there are some people in Scarborough who are opposed to amalgamation, because that is one area that I think in the long run would be far better off. Let us face this fact as well, that if we have standardization under one council, we will have unified control. We will not have all these little empires, because what we are in effect having here, Mr. Speaker, are four little empires being built up which in the long run are going to make it harder and harder to bring about one amalgamation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I received a note suggesting that this debate be adjourned.

Mr. Trotter moves that the debate be adjourned.

Motion agreed to.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts** (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow morning we will resume this debate and in the event we complete it, before one o'clock, we might deal with some of the bills in the committee of the whole House. Should there still be time left, we can deal with the estimates of The Department of Health.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Friday, April 22, 1966

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow  
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1966

The House met at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are pleased to welcome as guests to the Legislature today: In the east gallery members of the Watford bantam hockey team, Watford, and students from Alexander Muir public school, Toronto; and in the west gallery students from Pelham township public school, Welland.

The Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) will welcome a special guest at a later time.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

**Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General):** Mr. Speaker, before I make reference to the legislation which I wish to present to the House this morning, I should like to take the opportunity to introduce to the hon. members of the House a very distinguished guest who is sitting in the Speaker's gallery in the person of the Hon. Lawrence Pennell, the Solicitor General and acting Minister of Justice.

I am sure that Mr. Pennell is known to many hon. members of the House. He has had a distinguished career at the bar of Ontario and, as I have mentioned, is now the Solicitor General of Canada.

I should like him, if he would, to stand in his place so that hon. members can see him and welcome him. We are much honoured by his presence.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

## THE REGISTRY ACT

**Hon. Mr. Wishart** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Registry Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, I should like to make a few brief remarks on the in-

roduction of this bill. It includes the third group of extensive amendments to The Registry Act that have been introduced since 1962. Most of the changes made in 1963 and 1964, and those which are now proposed, are of a procedural nature and include amendments designed to delete some obsolete references and to improve the standard of instruments registered under the Act.

Included in this bill is a re-enactment of The Investigation of Titles Act, which is designed not only to consolidate the two statutes, but also to minimize ambiguous language and deal with situations that have been brought to light since the original enactment of The Investigation of Titles Act in 1929. That Act, and The Registry Act, will now be consolidated.

Other provisions of the bill will clarify the law relating to "deeds to uses," dealings with unpatented Crown land, unregistered easements and with regard to the effect of the consent of a mortgagee to a plan of subdivision.

The instances in which affidavits as to age and marital status are required are somewhat enlarged and rather numerous provisions, including those relating to the remuneration of registrars, are modernized.

## THE LAND TITLES ACT

**Hon. Mr. Wishart** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, the proposed amendments contained in this bill include some minor amendments in procedure, as well as amendments to the provisions relating to the land titles assurance fund.

The method of augmenting the assurance fund is to be altered so as to reduce the cost of transferring property from the registry system to the land titles system.

In addition, the procedure for obtaining payment out of the land titles assurance fund in satisfaction of claims is to be simplified, so that no order of the supreme court will be

required in connection with a payment that does not exceed \$5,000.

A new fund is to be established to defray the costs of private surveys of land under the Act. This fund is to be called the land titles survey fund and is to be formed and maintained by the interest earned on the land titles assurance fund.

Also included in the bill, Mr. Speaker, are amendments to those sections of The Land Titles Act which now require appeal from decisions of officials under the Act to be heard by a judge of the high court. In future, such appeals will be heard by the county or district court judge, acting as a local judge of the supreme court.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Attorney General would permit a question in relation to these two bills that he has just introduced?

Is it even the long-term view of the government that eventually we are going to do away with the registry office system and get into the land title system? Is this the object of these bills? Or the long-term object?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Speaker, this is hardly a question to be asked, perhaps, at this time. But in any event I could only say that there is provision, as the hon. member knows, for land registration to move from the registry system to the land titles or Torrens system. Now there is no policy designed at the moment to make that compulsive at all.

Mr. Singer: I suspected that.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: The hon. member's suspicions are confirmed.

#### THE POLICE ACT

Hon. Mr. Wishart moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Police Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Speaker, these are routine amendments to the provisions of The Police Act.

#### CONSUMER PROTECTION BUREAU

Hon. Mr. Wishart moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to establish and provide for the duties of a consumer protection bureau.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

#### PROTECTION OF BUYERS OF CONSUMER GOODS

Hon. Mr. Wishart moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to provide for the protection of buyers of consumer goods and for the fair disclosure of the cost of credit.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Speaker, in view of the nature of the two bills which I have just introduced, I should like to make a brief statement which might assist the hon. members in their consideration of these proposals.

The Consumer Protection Bureau Act, 1966, and The Consumer Protection Act, 1966, represent in legislative form the recommendations of the select committee on consumer credit as set out in the report which was made by the committee to this House last June. These bills represent a programme for implementation which I feel will suit the needs of the consumer and the businessman.

The first bill provides for the establishment of a new government agency, the consumer protection bureau, which will be primarily responsible for the administration of The Consumer Protection Act. It is proposed that this bill be proceeded with at this session so that the bureau may be established and brought into operation as soon as practicably possible.

The second bill provides for disclosure of the cost of borrowing in terms of dollars and in terms of percentage rate; for the registration of firms carrying on business by door-to-door salesmen if credit is given; for a two-day cooling-off period for executory contracts made by door-to-door salesmen. It provides new procedures to give relief to buyers who give promissory notes as security which are subsequently assigned and several other matters that carry out the recommendations of the committee.

However, I would point out to the hon. members, Mr. Speaker, that the second bill introduces new principles which may be most significant to the business community.

While we recognize the desirability of protection for the consumer, we must also recognize that such protection should be realistic and not an unwarranted impediment to the ordinary course of business. This legislation has been closely scrutinized in an effort to achieve a reasonable balance between the interests of the consumer and the businessman.

But in order that these new principles may be considered by all business people, I am recommending that the second bill, The Consumer Protection Act, be given first reading only; submissions may then be received over the next few months by the consumer protection bureau when it is established by this House, and the proposals may then be considered at the next session in the light of the constructive comment then available to us.

In this way, a complete understanding will be achieved for all persons that will facilitate the integration of these new principles with existing business practices.

It will also be noted, Mr. Speaker, that wage assignments have not been affected by this legislation. I am sure that we are all aware of the use that is made of the wage assignment by credit unions throughout Ontario and I am loath to interfere with the lending facility which is so well accepted in our community. The wage assignment and its use is still receiving our consideration, but it will not be affected by these bills.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Attorney General will permit a question?

He indicates that he would like to get the first bill through this session, but the second bill, first reading only. What is the bureau going to administer if they do not have the enabling Act to go along with it?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, as I have indicated, we will expect submissions, criticisms—constructive, perhaps, and otherwise—with respect to The Consumer Protection Act.

It take time to establish an agency such as the consumer protection bureau. It would have to be, first of all, organized and established; it would receive submissions; it would receive, perhaps even before the Act comes into effect, complaints which are now prevalent in the business world, in the consumers' credit area; it would be organized so as to be able to march with The Consumer Protection Act when it comes into play.

I think that it is essential that the bill establishing the consumer protection bureau get forward at this session so that we may establish that bureau. There are many duties which it can perform while we await the final enactment of The Consumer Protection Act.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Attorney General would permit a further question?

Would he not consider permitting, at least, debate on second reading?

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, I might say that as I listened to this discussion I would think we would call it for second reading with the idea that it would not proceed beyond that stage. This means that after hon. members have had a chance to look at it, they can express their opinions on what is embodied in the bill. Those opinions will be examined with a view, perhaps, to making changes if they appear feasible and necessary or proper, between now and when it will be introduced into the next session.

**Mr. MacDonald:** That is the minimum, because, this bill is certainly subminimum.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question for the hon. Attorney General.

Would he comment on a statement by Dr. R. Bruce Penton, coroner in St. Catharines, regarding the selection of jurors from lists of unemployed supplied by the national employment service?

And a second question: Is this now the policy of the government in the selection of jurors for coroners' hearings?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, I would agree with the coroner in St. Catharines that the recent procedure—apparently adopted there, according to the newspaper—for obtaining jurors in that locality is not one which should be followed.

In answer to the second question as to whether this is a policy of the government in respect to the selection of jurors, I would certainly say "no."

The policy of the government in the selection of jurors is to obtain the names of such jurors pursuant to the provisions of The Jurors Act. In that way, Mr. Speaker, it permits the same calibre of persons to be selected for coroners' juries as those that are obtained in civil and criminal jury matters.

**Mr. Thompson:** A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker: may I ask the hon. Attorney General what he is going to do to ensure that this does not happen again?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I have certain controls and discussions and conferences with Crown attorneys and I think I may assure the hon. leader of the Opposition that it probably will not happen again.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis).

Can the hon. Minister tell the House which four firms were invited to tender for furniture required for the new premises at 102 Bloor street west for the Ontario institute for studies in education, and which three firms responded and submitted tenders, and what was the amount in each case?

**Hon. W. G. Davis (Minister of Education):** Mr. Speaker, my instructions are that A. D. Pollard and Associates—I believe—Albert White Furniture, Maple Leaf Press Limited and Grand & Toy were the four firms that were invited to bid.

A. D. Pollard and Associates declined to bid; the Albert White Furniture bid was late; the Maple Leaf Press bid was \$107,250; and Grand & Toy for the same items and the same specifications, was \$106,148.92.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Ministers to whom other questions were directed are not present in the House. If the members submitting the questions wish to ask them, the Ministers may take them as notice and answer them on Monday.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) is not in the House this morning, this question can be taken as notice.

Were any agreements reached during the meeting between the hon. Minister and the executives of the farmers union yesterday?

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall), which since he is not in the House, can be taken as notice.

Would the hon. Minister inform the House if any action has been taken by The Department of Economics and Development regarding the marketing of Lake Erie perch, because of the extremely low price being paid to the Lake Erie commercial fishermen?

Also, could the hon. Minister inform the House if any relief is contemplated for the Lake Erie commercial fishermen?

**Mr. R. Smith (Nipissing):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

Could he inform the House if any consideration of control is being given by him or the milk marketing board regarding a statement by Mr. George McLaughlin pertaining to the bootlegging of milk?

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the member for Kent East have a question for the Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton)?

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Speaker, I informed the hon. Minister of Highways that I would ask the question on Monday.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wish to make a brief report on the labour dispute which has immobilized a large part of the highway transport industry in this province since the last week in January.

I have refrained from giving any detailed report on this matter to either the press or the House, because I have felt that progress can only be realized in an atmosphere of calm and reason at the bargaining table. But in view of the fact that this situation has been under way for three months, I feel compelled in fairness to the House and to the public, and to the parties themselves, to make a general report on the current status of this dispute.

Normally, a matter of this kind is dealt with at the bargaining table. Under such circumstances, the role that I and my officials play is that of impartial mediators, helping to bring the parties together, advising them, attempting to clear up misunderstandings, bringing perspective to the proceedings, helping them to a realistic appraisal of their respective positions and to a realistic appreciation of the avenues leading to settlement of issues in dispute.

Now my department first became involved formally in this particular dispute when a conciliation officer, Mr. J. M. Hopper, was appointed to assist the parties on September 24, 1965. Since the bulk of the employers and employees fall under federal labour jurisdiction, Mr. Hopper worked with Mr. Bruce McRae of the federal Department of Labour and they met the parties on September 28, 29, and 30.

As the result of their endeavours, a memorandum of agreement was signed by both parties, in which they unanimously agreed to recommend acceptance of the terms of settlement to their respective principals, subject only to agreement on certain outstanding non-monetary issues.

The representatives of both the employers and the union met again on October 1, 1965, with a view to resolving these outstanding issues.

Further meetings were held on October 5, 6, and 7, 1965, between the parties, with the assistance of federal and provincial concilia-

tion officers. These meetings took place, despite some reluctance on the part of the employers to continue negotiations because of several walkouts that were in progress. By October 7, there were seven non-monetary issues outstanding and at that time, the union advised the employers that terms contained in the previously signed basis of settlement had been rejected and the union then presented a new monetary position which was not acceptable to the employers.

Despite these difficulties, a further meeting was convened by the department on October 8, of 1965, which was attended by Mr. Frank Fitzsimmons, international vice-president of the teamsters union. The employers informed the union of their reluctance to continue negotiations while the walkouts were in progress. The union agreed to try to have all of the employees back to work by October 12.

At a meeting on October 12, and again on October 19, the question of whether the dispute would be referred to a conciliation board was discussed and the parties agreed on the latter date to the appointment of a board. The board was established on November 5, 1965, with His Honour Judge J. C. Anderson as chairman, Mr. J. W. Healy, QC, as employer nominee, and Mr. Murray Tate as employee nominee. The board held meetings on November 18, 19, 24, 26, and December 1, 3 and 11. Its report was submitted to me as Minister, on December 17, 1965. The majority on the board recommended a basis for settlement, and suggested that this be submitted to the members of the union across the province through a government-supervised ballot. The union agreed to a government-supervised ballot in the Toronto, Ottawa and Kingston locals, but the union made its own arrangements for voting on the board's recommendation in the Hamilton, London and Windsor locals.

The five locals rejected the board's proposed basis for settlement and strike action was sanctioned. On January 20, 1966, the parties were brought together by the Deputy Minister of Labour, with Mr. A. C. Dennis, director of conciliation services and Mr. Bruce McRae of the federal Department of Labour, acting as a mediation team. The stoppage then began on January 21, 1966.

Subsequently this mediation team convened a series of meetings with the parties in an attempt to resolve the dispute. After some 13 days of meetings, during which only a few issues were resolved, this round of negotiations came to an end. Mr. W. H. Dickie, who joined the department as the

director-designate of the conciliation branch, actively entered the negotiations on March 1, 1966. He held meetings on March 7, 9, 12, 13 and 14, both privately with the parties and jointly with the negotiating committee; and while some progress was achieved, the parties could not resolve their differences.

During the next two weeks, private contacts were made with the parties separately, and meetings were held between them in an effort to find new ground for the resumption of negotiations. On Sunday, March 27, Mr. Dickie made arrangements to resume negotiations formally on the following Wednesday. Beginning on Wednesday morning, March 30, a series of negotiations was instituted. With the help of Mr. Dickie, meetings were held on March 31 to April 6, inclusive, often lasting until the early hours of the morning. During these negotiations, I have personally met on a number of occasions with senior representatives of both the union and the employers. I have reviewed with them the issues in dispute and have personally urged upon them the importance of this dispute, the economic impact of the stoppage and the necessity for a mature and responsible approach that would lead to settlement and resumption of service of the public.

The basis for final settlement was reached on Wednesday, April 6, subject to ratification of the membership. The voting took place on April 11 and 12 and the members rejected the settlement offer.

Since this unfortunate setback, meetings have resumed. There have been continuous meetings between Mr. Fitzsimmons and his committee, while the employers' side has been meeting with their people. Mr. Taggart and Mr. Fitzsimmons representing the union, met with Mr. W. H. Dickie on Thursday, April 14, and Monday, April 18. On Wednesday, April 20, Mr. James Hoffa, president of the international brotherhood of teamsters held separate talks in Detroit, with representatives of the 55 trucking companies and with officers and negotiators for the five striking locals. Mr. Dickie, the chief conciliation officer of the province, on April 21, met with both sides in an effort to reach agreement, and these negotiations, Mr. Speaker, are continuing today and at this time.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me say that no authority exists for this government to force the parties to settle the dispute on any other terms than those agreed upon by them, freely and at the bargaining table. May I add, Mr. Speaker, that there is

constant liaison with the federal government in this matter and I maintain a direct personal liaison with the federal Minister of Labour, the Hon. John Nicholson.

Now, any attempt, Mr. Speaker, by the government to dictate unilaterally the terms of settlement, would be a clear invasion of the rights of private management and labour in these circumstances, as well as a threat to our free system of collective bargaining.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the parties to re-examine their respective positions, having in mind their responsibility not only to themselves, but to our society and economy as a whole. May I say, sir, that I am hopeful that the current series of negotiations will culminate in a settlement which is acceptable to both sides and one which will serve to re-establish peace and harmony in this important industry.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

#### THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO ACT (continued)

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, when we adjourned last evening, I had just got underway to give some of my views in regard to the issue of amalgamation of Metropolitan Toronto and more particularly, discussing the importance of Bill No. 81.

It has been said, and I agree with this, that this is one of the most important pieces of legislation to come before this House during this session. It is not only important to Metropolitan Toronto, but in the long run, it is going to be important to all of Ontario, because with the growth of urbanization, this issue of amalgamation or the borough system is going to face many of the larger centres here in the province of Ontario. In the next few years, we are going to have 80 per cent of the population of Ontario in urban areas, so obviously this is a problem we are going to have to face.

The government of this province is not facing that problem. In fact, when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) was addressing some civic leaders in regard to the six-borough plan not so long ago, he said, when talking about Bill No. 81 and the plan they have, that this should dispose of the amalgamation issue for some time to come, and he was asked how long that time to come might be. He was quoted as saying that the amalgamation issue was dead, "at least in my time." Well, if that is the case,

I hope that his time in power is short, because we cannot let the amalgamation issue die.

While we can appreciate, Mr. Speaker, that there are valid arguments against total amalgamation at this time, none of them appeared in a statement issued by the hon. Prime Minister this January. He merely announced that it was the intention of his government to dispose of the amalgamation issue rather than face it head-on. And what is the government waiting for? Does it seriously contend that amalgamation is not the logical solution of Metropolitan Toronto's problems?

Does the government say that Commissioner Carl Goldenberg was wrong when he said, "Having considered the submissions and the facts of the situation, I find that the case of maintenance of the status quo in Metropolitan Toronto is not valid"? Admittedly, the government is not trying to keep just the status quo, rather it has replaced the existing status quo with a patchwork borough system which fits the puny might of the proposed borough of East York to the unsympathetic Metro scene. Let us face it, East York will be swamped on almost every issue.

What logic is there, Mr. Speaker, in creating a borough with less than seven per cent of the Metropolitan Toronto population? Compare the new borough of East York which has less than 100,000 population, living on eight and a half square miles, with the 340,000 people living in 68 square miles in North York. There is no equality at all between those two areas. How can we tolerate such an absurd situation, let alone justify it in this House? How can less than 3.4 per cent of the Metro land area be considered one of the six municipalities? What chance will the East Yorkers have against the heaving giants, such as North York?

As I said last night, Mr. Speaker, I live in the great sovereign village of Swansea which, until the present time, has had equal representation with North York and the city of Toronto on Metro council. This has been a ridiculous situation. It is undemocratic and unfair. And even though I live there I have said so and I went into this issue back in 1963 in this House.

But by this present legislation, we are again creating an absurd situation. It is absurd and unjustifiable today to have East York as a borough but it is going to be even worse in the future because, Mr. Speaker, population forecasts show that East York's borough population will be 7.9 per cent of Metro's 2,040,000 in 1971. But this will drop

to 4.8 per cent by 1980, as the other areas continue their rapid growth. North York can draw on an assessment base equal to 17.9 per cent of the entire Metro area, but the area of East York will limp along drawing on 4.7 per cent. If we have any faith in population forecasts at all, this will continue to get worse. At present, North York pays 16.42 per cent of the Metro general levy, but the new borough of East York will pay 4.56 per cent. Again, here is an extreme situation that we have on our hands at the very beginning.

North York's growth is illustrated by the fact that it built 27 per cent of Metro dwellings between 1954 and 1962. Yet in that same time, when North York was building this 27 per cent, areas like East York and Leaside built only 3.3 per cent of the new dwellings that went up in this area. So, again, we are starting into a situation that is entirely wrong.

In education, North York paid over 17 per cent of the Metro education levy. East York and Leaside paid less than five per cent.

On what basis then does the government of this province consider East York a proper borough in this bill that they have before the House? We can only conclude that there is no justification for a borough of East York. Indeed, when you go into the whole problem, we can only conclude that there is really no justification for having any boroughs at all. Again I say, this is one social and economic unit and it is the city of Toronto.

This indicates the fact that they want to perpetuate such boroughs as East York, that the Roberts plan is primarily a political package designed to stall amalgamation. For amalgamation is the inevitable solution to metropolitan government here in Toronto. For some reason, known only to himself, the hon. Prime Minister has a fixation in trying to stop, in trying to thwart amalgamation. One would expect him to exhibit the impartiality of a person on the outside. He does not come from Metro, he can sit back and more or less look the whole situation over, but the real problem here is, as it was ten years ago, that the government is afraid of stepping on the toes of local politicians. This bill is an Act of political fear; it is not what we really need, an Act of political courage.

Why then would the hon. Prime Minister use the term "dispose of amalgamation"? Again it is the stall. Because he just announced rather highhandedly that the issue is dead, at least "in my time."

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the House through you, that this issue is not

dead, no matter how the voting on this bill goes today, the issue of amalgamation for Metropolitan Toronto simply will not die. There is ample evidence of the way in which the government has ducked the amalgamation issue and has tried to delay it with this six-borough system. Surely the hon. Prime Minister read the Goldenberg report before deciding to kill amalgamation in his time. Surely while reading it, he could not escape the realization that centralized power in the metropolitan structure is the main subject of the commissioner's report. Nowhere in the report does one find a refutation of the inevitability of central government. The main question which threads its way through the report is amalgamation or consolidation. Commissioner Goldenberg recognized that amalgamation was necessary to offset the severe contrast in the economic and political life of the Metro area. Social and economic change rule out the argument against centralization, according to him. This is what Commissioner Goldenberg says:

There is much that appeals in the case for amalgamation. With local government shared by Metro and 13 municipalities, the area is highly over-governed and the variations in size and resources of the units are reflected in wide disparities and tax burdens and in services.

Well, Mr. Speaker, these wide disparities in services and in tax burdens are going to continue for a long time unless we can bring about a change in thinking of the government of the province of Ontario.

Commissioner Goldenberg found that amalgamation offered a solution which would eliminate excessive government, equalize tax rates, consolidate administration and prepare the way for more uniform local services, so that again we have here from Goldenberg that even he had seen that this was the danger.

Let us remember this, that Carl Goldenberg, when one reads his report, depended heavily on the Cumming report and the Cumming report no doubt in its day was an outstanding work that was done on the problem of Metro government. We admit that Metro government, or the Metropolitan Toronto council, was an experiment. In large part it has been a very successful experiment and we should give credit where it is due and as we read these documents that have been prepared in the past, I feel that Lorne Cumming is deserving of the high regard and the appreciation of the people of the province of Ontario. It is not properly known, it is not a best seller, except among people who are interested in government, and more particularly in the type of government we

have here in the city of Toronto. But it is at least one field that we in Canada and in Ontario have pioneered. It was a step in the right direction.

But if hon. members read the Cumming report, and I certainly got this impression from it, the Metropolitan Toronto council as he proposed, and the government, as he proposed it in his report, was a step toward amalgamation. Now the time has come to take that final step. The Cumming report said that amalgamation would be a drastic solution of all problems attributable to the existing inequitable and illogical distribution of taxable resources. I feel that in the Cumming report, Mr. Cumming feared to go too far too quickly, but it would be almost inevitable, because amalgamation was coming, for the Cumming report foresaw the gradual and orderly transfer of power to a central authority, but recommended that such transfer would await the gradual development of public opinion after the Metro system was started.

In other words, let us not, even in the name of economy and efficiency, step on any toes. That was the feeling of the government of that time. The pity of it, Mr. Speaker, that is still the feeling of the government of this province, "Let us not step on any toes."

We are going to continue with the present inefficiency for a considerable time. And to bring in the borough system will certainly complicate and make the system worse. You will have the boroughs, six little empires, each with their own group of civil servants, each with their planning staffs, each of them collecting garbage and then giving it to Metro to dispose of. Why in the world do the local boroughs have to go out and collect the garbage and then say to Metro: "You get rid of it"?

These are some of the silly administrative problems that are bound to arise, that will in the long run, throttle efficiency with the red tape, with the myriad of councils and politicians squabbling among themselves.

It may well be said that Bill No. 81 is creeping amalgamation, but this metropolitan area has grown to manhood, it should no longer creep, it should be able to stand up and walk into the future. It is obvious this area, as it is today—and is going to be more so in the future—is one of the greatest cities in the world, so that the people are looking to us to see what we are going to do and how we are going to come to grips with the problems that we face.

We are in a position to be the example, not only for the world to see the architecture of our new city hall, but at least to give an

example of how to carry on with good government, how in an urbanized community, how in a growing industrial area, we can change our system and not be bound by old truisms that perhaps are no longer true.

Well now, I just want to briefly sum up, Mr. Speaker, and say this. There are two or three principles that I do not like that are in this bill. It has been said here before by some speakers that we should have an elected mayor, and I heartily agree with this. I do not like the idea of having a so-called super mayor being chosen by the council. Even though the council might be elected, it leaves too much room for backroom politics, about who is going to be top dog.

Everyone of us here knows, and we may find it hard work, but everyone of us here knows that we have to get out and meet the public and get down to the grass roots. But once a man is elevated to that position, where his power is just dependent on a few of the big wheeler dealers in the local community, it most certainly gets him away from the people.

My idea of it would be that the Metro chairman should be elected from all of the Metro area. Now they tell me that this is an economic and physical impossibility. I would mention this, though, Mr. Speaker, that when a candidate is on TV in the Toronto area, in no matter what area he is seeking to be elected, he is literally covering all of Toronto, all of Metropolitan Toronto. He has to pay the same advertising rates.

If reports of him appear in the newspapers they cover all of Metropolitan Toronto and some say: "Well, if you are the candidate for the Metro chairman, it would be so expensive to put your signs up in such a huge area."

It might be one good reason that if neither candidate could spread signs all over a huge area, it might save a lot of money in campaign funds. So I say that my idea would be to see the Metro chairman elected from the entire area.

But he should be at least an elected member of council. We still do not get away from that wheeling and dealing that would go on in the kitchen cabinet, but it would give the electorate an opportunity in three years' time to knock out the Metro chairman, if they thought he was too much of a wheeler and dealer.

So again I appeal for representation by population. Let us have a Metro chairman, or a super-mayor, whatever you wish to call him. Let us have him elected, at least to

some extent, and my wish would be it would be from the entire area.

Now I feel, Mr. Speaker, that if we had a large council—if we had a strong Metro council—you would get the best calibre of men. If you are going to have the borough system and all these borough councils, with less and less power through this happening, I would say that your top calibre men are not going to take as much interest, certainly in the borough councils. You will have more squabbling than ever, than you have now, and any of us who read the newspapers in local politics, know that an awful lot of unnecessary squabbling goes on on the local government level.

They often criticize those of us who are in the Legislature of talking too much. They often criticize Ottawa of how they carry on, but if you ever follow—and I am sure all of you do—the goings on in some of these local councils, you know that their debate is not very much of a high calibre, certainly to my mind.

So that if you have the borough councils, I say that this is again going to be accentuated. Because the government on one hand here argues that boroughs will look after the things that are close to the people. But what in essence is really happening is now you have a Metro library board—this takes more power away from the boroughs.

All welfare is going to be run by the Metro council. I agree with this.

I suppose parking will now be run by Metro, ambulance services will be run by Metro, and I rather gather—I am not certain of this as I read the documentation—that the clearance of slums will be run by Metro. Now when I say that, I am not certain, but it looks that way.

The Canadian national exhibition is now under Metro, so that more and more power is in the Metro council, which I believe is a good thing.

But for heaven's sake, Mr. Speaker, why do they not go all the way instead of presenting a half-baked plan such as they have here before us at this time? It is going to be like so much legislation before this House; we are going to take a little mincing step, and next year or five years hence, we are going to be back debating the whole thing over again as we do away with these four little boroughs, or six little boroughs, and there is some thought that perhaps in the future, there are going to be one or two more.

Again, I warn this government that all they are doing is setting up six little empires, six

little groups of civil servants with their own zoning bylaws, with their own building bylaws; there will be an apartment on one side of the street where it will be all right for zoning to put it up, but across the road is another township where apartments cannot be put up because it is not according to their zoning bylaw.

This is still going to exist and this is an important thing in this area because so much building is going on. This is, to my mind, utterly ridiculous, and not facing the facts as they are and as they are going to increase. Because this bill is going to affect the future, we must try to project ourselves into the future. All we are doing is trying to hamper and complicate a situation that is bad enough now, but it could easily get worse.

The hon. member for Etobicoke (Mr. Braithwaite) spoke on a very important thing last night and I want to emphasize it. I think it is wrong to ban teachers from the Metropolitan Toronto board of education.

I do not think that teachers should be on a board of education in the borough where they teach; that may be so, but by banning teachers from sitting in the Metro area we are banning one of the most important groups in our society.

They are among the most capable people to be on a board of education; why keep them off? Let us leave it up to the common sense of the public that the board is not loaded with teachers. It would be wrong if the teachers completely ran the board, but with the newspapers looking on, with radio and television, I believe that no group of teachers would gang up to take over any board of education.

It has never been done before and I see no reason why a profession with the high reputation for education and intelligence and integrity that the teaching profession has, would be ganging up today.

Again, I feel it is wrong to keep them off the board; they are being denied one of their basic rights and it is something that we as a government are going to have to look into, not only because of the problem of the teachers but because of anyone who is a civil servant. There are so many people today working for the government that we are going to literally cut many of them off from participating in public life if we have too strict a ruling.

Mr. Speaker, in summing up, I want to say that I support the amendment of the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Thompson). I may have spoken longer than I intended and

I admit that I am not one of these individuals who has been a candidate in local politics. Some may say that we are not capable of speaking on it, but let us face it, the vast majority of the population have not been candidates and they have their views.

Those who are in the Legislature here are responsible for the growth of our towns and cities and hamlets, no matter what size they are, and this is going to be a great fundamental issue in the organization of government in our lifetime and that is how we are going to handle urbanization and how we are going to handle the administration of justice, of health and welfare and housing.

All this comes under this type of legislation and it is going to affect the costs and the entire administration. So it is vital legislation and this is why I have taken the time of this House—and this is why I went into this problem nearly three years ago, realizing that it was coming and that it was something that had to be done.

This is a pilot project and I regret very much that we have tried to dispose of the situation and have not come to grips with this problem that is vital to the life of our whole province.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

**Mr. G. H. Peck (Scarborough Centre):** Mr. Speaker, it was not my intention to speak at great length on Bill No. 81 today, but in view of the remarks of some of the previous speakers, I think that there are certain things that should be said.

I did speak on the white paper that the hon. Prime Minister introduced on the Goldenberg report in the Throne debate and the bill we are debating today is basically the same as that one outlined in the white paper.

At that time I thought that this was a good solution to the really few problems that exist in the present Metro organization and with the exception of a couple of small points, I still feel that the present bill will do a very good job in the foreseeable future.

I do not feel that it is necessary to review the creation of Metropolitan Toronto that was brought about by the famous Bill 80 of about 12 years ago. We are all well aware of the problems that faced the growing metropolis at that time and of the burgeoning suburbs and the need for capital moneys for new schools, roads, sewers and various other public works, and this could be best accomplished by having one central body to raise this capital instead of it being done by 13 smaller municipalities.

So, basically, sir, the real purpose for the creation of Metro was financial—to sell the debentures so badly needed for our growth—and from this important point of view, Metro has worked very well.

The fastest growing suburbs such as Etobicoke, North York and Scarborough, were able to obtain the debentures to build the schools, roads and sewers and to find a school and a desk for every child and to do away with the septic tanks that were beginning to cause unpleasant odours on a warm summer evening in some of our suburban areas.

However, while Metro was a success from this point of view, there were inequalities creeping in that gradually worsened year by year. I could speak of these inequalities from two different points of view. One is the point of view of the entire Metro region and the other, of course, is the point of view of my own municipality of Scarborough Centre; there are other people who can speak of their own areas but I will speak as it mainly affects Scarborough.

In many cases these views are, of course, synonymous, but I will speak mainly of the Scarborough point of view. The question of representation on the Metro council is one inequality that soon became apparent.

Scarborough has one member on Metro council, which was not too far out of line when the population was 40,000 or 50,000 when Metro was created, but at the present time with a population of more than 250,000, it is clearly out of line. There were no provisions built into the Act to increase representation on Metro as the population grew.

One of the basic premises of our democratic system is representation by population, but clearly we need a change in this direction. Another thing that needed looking after was the lack of equality of education opportunities in the Metro area. Some municipalities became very largely bedroom or dormitory suburbs with a very large residential assessment and a low industrial assessment, while with others the reverse was true.

Those suburbs with a high residential to industrial assessment ratio found it very difficult to raise the taxes necessary to ensure a good education system without a tax levy that was out of proportion to those in neighbouring suburbs.

The township of Scarborough last year had an elementary pupil per capita assessment base that was less than one-quarter of that of neighbouring Leaside and yet we are living in an area that is basically one economic unit.

The industry of Leaside and Toronto would not be possible without the labour force and the consumers from Scarborough. This labour force daily crosses these boundary lines to their place of employment or business, without their children having the advantage of the industrial and commercial assessments to give them equal education opportunities with children in other areas.

Another inequity arose out of the representation of the suburbs on the Metro council as the suburban population increased. It exceeded the population of the city of Toronto and, in fact, greatly exceeded it. But still Toronto had one-half the members on Metro council and the same applied to the Metro school board. This gave the city of Toronto an advantage on both Metro council and Metro school board that they needed only one extra vote to submerge all the suburbs.

I must say in fairness to the city of Toronto, that for the most part, they used their advantage in a statesmanlike way and had the courage to legislate in a manner that was beneficial to the entire Metro area, rather than just for the benefit of the city of Toronto. But there is always this sword hanging over the heads of the suburbs and perhaps future councils might be more parochial than the past ones.

Just recently Scarborough was most concerned that the maintenance assistance grants would not be adjusted in the current budget and this would lead to an enormous increase in the educational mill rate. The adjustment was made but as I said before, it was almost like a sword hanging over the heads of the Scarborough taxpayers.

So, Mr. Speaker, basically, there were only three things wrong with the present Metropolitan Toronto organization: One is the lack of equal educational opportunities, two is the need for representation by population, and arising out of this the third point is the need to give representation to the suburbs in Metro in accordance with their population and to eliminate the friction that has existed at various times between the city and suburbs in this respect.

I would submit, Mr. Speaker, that this bill will correct all three of these inequities. The education mill rate is to be equal across the entire metropolitan area; the Metro school board will have financial control, except for a small amount that may be raised by a local board, and children will have equal education opportunities wherever they happen to live in Metropolitan Toronto.

This will be accomplished without erecting a huge bureaucratic structure such as amalgamation would require; and to give our people a sense of closeness to their education system which is the backbone of a good system of education. Those who would espouse the cause of amalgamation would do well to study the recent history of the city of New York. A few years ago they had one amalgamated board of education but the administrative problems were so great their standards deteriorated so badly that they were forced to break the board up into smaller, more viable units, to eliminate the chaos and they now have an education system which is in many ways similar to the one that will exist in Metropolitan Toronto under this bill.

We will have representation by population on Metro council for the city and the boroughs and the suburbs will have their proper influence in the deliberations by having combined more members than the city and, of course, with their population, while at the same time the city will have the influence it deserves as the central core of Metro by having half the members on Metro executive.

While this bill may not be a perfect document—and I doubt if it is possible to create a perfect document on a subject so big, problems so large—I feel it is a real answer to the problem of this great metropolitan area.

I am disturbed that the Metro chairman is not an elected person for he wields a great deal of power, much in excess of the tie-breaking vote which is the only power he is reputed to have. But I do not propose to oppose it at this time. It would take a very wealthy man to run on such a great scale. Mayor Lindsay of New York, I understand, spent \$2 million to become mayor of New York city. And even if it cost a very small fraction of this in the Metropolitan Toronto area, it is still far too much.

The members of the Metro council have the right, if they so desire, to elect any one of themselves and I feel that they should give a great deal of consideration to doing just this. Perhaps with fresh new blood on the council from the suburbs, this will take place in the very near future.

With this one reservation, Mr. Speaker, I feel that this bill is the answer to creating a strong, viable system of two-level government in Metropolitan Toronto and to continue the prosperity of this most important section of Canada's most prosperous province.

**Mr. T. L. Wells (Scarborough North):** Mr. Speaker, I would like also, as my colleague, the hon. member for Scarborough Centre has done, to make a few brief comments on this bill which affects us in Metropolitan Toronto.

I talked at length about this bill in my Throne speech debate and I mentioned the fact that I was happy with the bill except perhaps in a few areas, and that I thought that the significant thing was that in the time since the hon. Prime Minister issued his white paper on the bill, it has received general approval from most people in this area. As a Metro member, I have received hardly any correspondence or calls about this bill. I have the very distinct feeling that the public, the people in this area, perhaps putting it correctly, do not really care what happens now as long as something happens. A course of action has been suggested, and to most of the people in this area it is now a *fait accompli* and they have accepted what we have presented. That is, all but the anonymous editorial writers of the Toronto daily newspapers, who continue to churn up their arguments in favour of total amalgamation. They are trying to keep this battle going, as a matter of fact they have called many of us from Metro, "voiceless members" in an editorial recently—

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** It is the "Tely" that does that.

**Mr. Wells:** Yes, they called us "voiceless members" and some of us wrote some letters and we tried to point out that we had actually been talking about many matters concerning Metro in this Legislature. And then I think that we arrived at this conclusion, that we were voiceless members as long as we did not stand up in this House and say that we were in favour of total amalgamation. Now, I certainly am not going to do that today and if that makes me a voiceless member, well, then, I will stay a voiceless member.

**Mr. Bryden:** It was just another piece of Tory misrepresentation. Do not let it bother you.

**Mr. Wells:** They failed to recognize that there are many other systems besides total amalgamation. As I said in my remarks during the Throne speech debate, that may be the opinion of these daily newspapers in this area, but we have in the Scarborough-North York area one of the finest suburban newspapers in Canada and perhaps in North

America, with a circulation of 125,000, which is only 30,000 to 40,000 less than the *Globe and Mail* in the Metropolitan Toronto area. This paper very strongly supports this bill that has been brought in by our government and it has run an editorial called "More Strength in New Metro" and it comments on many of the fine principles inherent in this bill.

Now, what are the principles in this bill, Mr. Speaker? First is the continuation of the two-level federated system of government. This I am happy to support. The second principle is a consolidation of some of the municipalities to create boroughs of a more equal size. This is a principle which I support. The third principle in this bill is an increase in the authority and the power of the metropolitan council and the Metropolitan Toronto school board. This is something that is needed and a principle which I support. The fourth principle in this bill, I think, is a Metro-wide uniform educational tax rate. Again, a principle which I support and one which I think is definitely needed in this area. The fifth principle in this bill is a reformed system of representation. In other words, representation by population on the metropolitan council and the Metropolitan Toronto school board. This, I think, is something which we all support.

In all systems of government there has to be a system of checks and balances. I think that no matter to whom you talk among those who have studied this, the politicians, the university people, there will be a host of opinions as to how this could be handled and created in this area. For every person in Metro who has studied this we get different ideas. So you have to boil them all down together finally and arrive at something. And that is what the government has done with this bill. It has presented amendments to the original Metropolitan Toronto Act to move this area ahead, to continue its economic growth and I think that these are the right amendments for this present time.

Now, my hon. colleagues, many of the hon. members from Metro, have already talked about the great achievements of metropolitan government. There is a tendency during a debate like this to focus our attention completely on the inadequacies of the Metro system. We have to remember, Mr. Speaker, that since its inception in 1953 the metropolitan form of government, the two-level form of government here, has done wonderful things for this area. It has done great things in the area of capital

financing, in education, in sewage disposal, in water supply, in an expressway system for this area, in building over nearly 5,000 acres of metropolitan parks, in creating on its own without direction from a senior body, a unified police system. It has also, I feel, discharged a host of other matters and programmes that have been of benefit to this whole area.

Because this was a unique experiment, of course it has been the centre of attention of people concerned with municipal affairs and municipal problems from all over North America, and perhaps from many areas in the world. They have come, they have studied our system, they have created in many cases systems in their own area, and while they do not directly resemble this, they have many of the essential qualities of this metropolitan system that we have here.

Let us look at some of the people that have come. What have they suggested, the people who have been most intimately involved with this? Fred Gardiner, who was chairman for a good number of years, supports this two-level system. He suggested a borough system very much like that being presented by the government. George Gathercole, one of the outstanding economists in this province, and a man who is now chairman of the Ontario hydro-electric power commission studied this system at the invitation of the then Prime Minister, Hon. Mr. Frost, and he suggested that the two-level system should be retained with perhaps a consolidation of the municipalities into boroughs.

A gentleman from the United States, Mr. Frank Smallwood did a study called "Metropolitan Toronto, a Decade Later." A very thoughtful study, in which he went to great lengths to point out the achievements of Metro and the weaknesses. And in this study, he came to the conclusion at the end, that there were two avenues open and that many of the local press and city political figures favoured amalgamation into one city, but he said a second alternative and one worthy of very thoughtful consideration was proposed by the Gathercole report, and he pointed out that it might well be feasible to preserve the essence of Toronto's original municipal federation concept, by rationalizing the existing second-tier structure through consolidation of the 13 existing local municipalities into four or five enlarged and more equalized boroughs. He further said in his book, Mr. Speaker, that no significant group, either inside or outside Metro has come out in favour of the old system before 1954, and I think we all accept this. No one wants to go back to the separate, individual 13 municipalities.

He then says that this fact is in itself, of course, the most telling commentary on Metro's first decade. Despite all its shortcomings, Toronto's metropolitan government was evaluated in terms of the totality of its achievements. It has accomplished an exceedingly impressive record during its first ten years and it is now the responsibility of its parent body, the provincial government, to make any adjustments that may be necessary to assure that this will again be true at the completion of Metro's second decade of operation.

Of course, Mr. Chairman, this is the responsibility that the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) and his hon. colleagues have taken. They have presented Bill No. 81 and they say this is the way, based not on our own knowledge, but on the knowledge of men like Lorne Cumming, who was the father of the first Metro and has continually studied it; men like Carl Goldenberg, who did not recommend amalgamation in his report; like Mr. Smallwood, like George Gathercole, like Fred Gardiner, and like a host of others, who have come here and studied this system and have said, "You have got something unique, this two-tier system is working, it has done great things for this area, improve it, but keep it."

I think the interesting thing here, Mr. Speaker, is that in Bill No. 81, we have given the metropolitan council more power and we have done the one essential thing that was necessary, and that one essential thing is to provide representation by population, so that there will be true equality of representation from all the municipalities in this area and in this case, from the new five boroughs and city of Toronto. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that having done this, we have done the significant thing, because now, having given true representation by population, at this instant, when the new metropolitan council is created, they—and this is their responsibility—have the power to amalgamate if they want to. Let the local politicians in Toronto and the boroughs run on this platform in the elections next December. Let them run on amalgamation of the fire departments. Metropolitan council itself, just as it amalgamated the police forces back in 1957 or so, can amalgamate the fire departments, if it wants to. It can amalgamate other services. If it has not got the legal right, it can come here and I am sure the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs, if it asks for it, will provide the amendments necessary.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): I wonder if he would get to that.

**Mr. Wells:** But let metropolitan council take a little of the initiative in this matter. We have provided the basic, fair ground rules. Mayor Phil Givens, Reeves Campbell in Scarborough, Macbeth in Etobicoke, and Service in North York, have time and time again, all stood up and said "You are taking all our autonomy away. The province is doing everything. Let us have some of this autonomy back. Let us do some of these things." Well, we are saying to them now, "We have set the fair ground rules, if you want to change the system, go ahead and do it. If you want municipal autonomy, plan for your own area."

I think that the most regrettable thing is this childish attitude of the city of Toronto and some of the people who talk about this attitude, that we forced on them this great squabble about whether they should have a board of control or not. Who better should decide this, than the city council in Toronto? Why should we decide for them whether they have a board of control or not? Surely they are mature politicians who are elected to run the affairs of Toronto. Let them decide. Let them decide how many wards they want. They are continually crying for municipal autonomy in financial affairs, let them take it and use it, in affairs of organization.

I would just like to say a few words about the educational sections of this report. I think this is a fine bill in regard to education. It establishes a uniform education tax rate. This will be a benefit to my area, and I believe to the whole of Metro. It will provide for equality of educational opportunity to a much greater degree for all the children, and to all our residents in this area. And yet while doing this, it provides for a little extra local levy to enable boards to undertake those things which may be unique or different for their own area. This is a good principle.

It also allows the Metro Toronto board of education to finance more capital expenditures out of current, an experiment which it has done in the past, and which has worked very well for this area and the limit to which the Metro board can levy for capital out of current has been raised. This is good. There are a lot of these little things, Mr. Speaker, that are missed when we get into this hassle over whether you are going to have amalgamation or not. We miss all these little things that are of significance and are good in this bill.

Some of my hon. friends have been talking about the matter of teachers serving on

the area boards. This is a delicate area, and I guess I am the only one in this Legislature who has ever served on the Metropolitan Toronto school board. What we are suggesting in this bill, of course, is nothing new, it is nothing unique and it is nothing different, because the general legislation of this province, for a considerable number of years, has said that no employee of a school board may serve on the board which employs him. I draw to your attention, Mr. Speaker, the fact that there is no provision specifically in this bill that says teachers only are exempt. It says employees of a school board, so that this is merely an extension of the general legislation. The situation being that of course now, while technically the teacher is employed by the borough of Scarborough board of education, the city of Toronto board of education and so forth, the financing for let us say 95 per cent of the budget of that board is through the metropolitan school board. This is one economic unit; I agree with this. It can be one economic unit and have different political ends to serve that unit. It is one economic unit and the intertwining of the local board of education and the metropolitan school board, makes it necessary and, I think, desirable that the general legislation be extended to apply to this situation so that no employee of a local board can serve on any board in the Metro area or on the Metropolitan Toronto school board.

I think that the hon. member for Etobicoke made some fine points when he talked about the role of teachers on a school board; certainly they make a fine contribution, but then so can many, many other people in the community and I always think back to my lectures at the university by Professor MacGregor Dawson on political science—he was not quite talking about this situation, but he was talking about our Cabinet system and how there are always people who feel that the best Minister of Education they can get is someone who has been a teacher, or that the best Minister of Health is someone who has been a doctor, or that the best Minister of National Defence is someone who has been a general in the army and, of course, this is not so. He used to point to many, many examples to prove his point. In our political system the elected people who make the policies should not necessarily be—and in many cases the best ones are not—those who are so intimately connected with the very thing they are making policy on. They should be people who have a keen sense of the job that they are trying to do, who have a fairly broad intellect, and who are people

who can sit and listen to the experts in these matters and then make up their minds on policies. I think that this is the kind of philosophy we have in our elected board of education system here—a philosophy that says that those in the community who have a feeling for education and who are intelligent on this matter, should sit and make the policy on it.

Certainly, if a teacher qualifies, he is a welcome member of the board of education, but I think that there are many arguments which suggest that anyone should not sit on the policy-making and governing bodies for whom he works.

I would just like to say that there are several small areas where I would feel that I would differ with this bill; I feel that the metropolitan executive committee should not be laid down as it is in this bill. I do not feel that there should be a definite split between the city of Toronto and the suburbs, but the mayors of the five boroughs and the city of Toronto should be named in the bill to sit on the executive committee. Those other members, to make up the other four, should be elected from the metropolitan council themselves.

I feel that the Metro chairman should be elected from among the members of the metropolitan council, rather than being allowed to be appointed from either among the members or outside. I do not feel that he should have to run over the whole area.

I think that a good case could be made for putting in the legislation, a limit on the term that a chairman of the metropolitan council can serve, say, two three-year periods.

I think that a good recommendation in this regard, if you accept this recommendation, is to allow metropolitan council to appoint a city manager to solve this problem completely, an executive head different from the chairman of the metropolitan council. However, this is a whole matter which perhaps the metropolitan council can study. We have given them the ground rules; let them study it and come up with some solution.

Now the other thing that has been raised in this debate by several speakers is the matter of industrial assessment and it has been pointed out that this bill continues the scramble for industrial assessment among the many areas. I suppose to some extent it does, but I am one who hopes that when our committees on taxation report—the Carter commission and the Smith committee—they will come to grips with this whole problem of the property and business tax that municipalities collect on real estate. I hope that

there will be some serious consideration on this. I, for one, feel that no municipality in Ontario should collect the property and business tax completely from the industrial assessment in this area. I think—and I hope that the Smith committee has studied this—that because industry depends on the health, welfare and the educational standards of our people, it should be contributing to the whole. The province should be collecting the property and business taxes from all of the industry in Ontario to get us out of this rat race and scramble for industries among municipalities. The province should collect all the property and business tax and reimburse the municipalities for those services provided such as water, roads and hydro, and use this tax source to benefit the educational and welfare needs of all the people of the province.

I hope that as the committee studies this it will come to some grips with this problem because that would then eliminate this old argument about municipality A fighting municipality B for industrial assessments, which really should be for the benefit of all of the people of the province.

Just because one happens to live in a municipality which cannot get any industrial assessment, or very little, the children in that area and the people, should not be deprived of the industrial assessment which has, for various reasons, to locate beside a lake or a convenient source of transportation.

One other thing I would say, Mr. Speaker, is to suggest an improvement that could be made in this bill: We are always looking for ways to cut out duplication and there is one way that duplication could be cut out that I would suggest.

By 1968 or so, the metropolitan government should take over the collection of all property and business taxes. I am not saying that they should distribute or have control of them all, but they should assume collection of all the property and business taxes, retaining the revenue which they need from the mill rate and then transferring back to the boroughs and the city of Toronto, the amounts that they have raised for them.

Metro now will be collecting, basically, a uniform tax on education, so they will be collecting most of the education money, except for the little extra that the boroughs can now levy. Metro now assesses all the property and I think that it would greatly facilitate administration and assure the economies of machine operation if Metro collected all the taxes. I hope that this is something that

will be done within the next two or three years, if not sooner.

In concluding, Mr. Speaker, I think that Bill 81 is, first, of great benefit to the area which I represent and to the municipality of Scarborough; it benefits us because of the new educational arrangements, and I believe that the new library arrangements will be of benefit to our citizens.

The new method of handling welfare services, I think, ultimately will be of benefit to the citizens of Scarborough and certainly the new method of representation by population is something that we have long wanted, and this will be of great benefit to our area.

Of course, rising above the benefits and needs of our local area, I feel that this bill will be of great benefit to this great area of the province which represents one-third of our population. It is a bill which presents in logical and ordered sequence a development of a great achievement that has gone on for the last ten years or so and will now go on into the future for the greater good of all the people of this area.

Mr. G. Ben (Bracondale): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. member accept a question?

Mr. Speaker: Will the member answer a question?

Mr. Wells: Yes, if I can.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member spoke of proportional representation. With Leaside, or the new "Least York," having one representative for every 45,000 people; York having one representative for every 46,000 people, and Scarborough has one representative for every 60,000 people, do you deem that to be proportionate representation?

Mr. Wells: Well, I think—yes, I do, Mr. Speaker. I think that there comes a point—certainly you cannot have half a representative in some areas and you have to allow a certain fluctuation.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Speaker, will the hon. member allow a question?

Mr. Speaker: Order. I am afraid we are getting away from debate on principle of the bill, when we have too many questions. Now I do not mind one, but several questions are out of order.

Mr. Ben: It is quite relevant. I did not interrupt, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid I shall not allow another one.

Mr. Ben: Well, I indicated to the Speaker that I would not interrupt—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There will be plenty of opportunity during the time the bill is before the committee of the whole House. The Provincial Secretary has the floor.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I rise to take my part in this historic debate, and at the outset my first words will be those of tribute. I express my personal admiration and respect for the former Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, and now special adviser to the hon. Minister, Dr. Lorne Cumming.

Dr. Cumming and I have had many discussions in the past decade and a half and I have come to have a great regard for his knowledge and his idealism. It is the lot of the civil servant that most of the expressions of his opinion never see the light of day, except to those with whom he comes into immediate contact by reason of his official capacity. When the history of this great city is written in the decades to come, his name will be the focal point about one of the great changes that took place.

As somewhat of an historian, I have in my library much material that is relevant to the growth of the city of Toronto. I have before me a reproduction from a map—Tremaine's map of the county of York, Canada West, of 1860, a little over 100 years ago—and to look at the dark portion of this area of this map which delineates the city of Toronto as it then existed, one sees that the city of Toronto practically stopped where we are sitting today.

It is interesting to look at this map and to see the communities of 100 years ago, such names as Balmoral and Brockton. But the interesting thing is that in spite of the fact that many of the communities have disappeared on the maps, the names still are around.

Yorkville is shown on this map, and Yorkville is still known as such up the street.

Mr. Bryden: Was it an area where they smoked pot in those days?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, I think they had something a little stronger in those days.

York Mills, Weston, Todmorden—a name that is still known to the people in that community—but it was in 1953, almost again

100 years, that the complex of the growth, the direction of the growth of this whole area was changed and the die was cast.

I refer to the fact that this is an historic debate. It is the second chapter of an historic debate, the first chapter having taken place in 1953. When one reviews one's activities in this House as a member, as the rush of events from year to year builds up, as statutes and resolutions rush into each other, and when you have been around for a while, you only remember the high spots in every field of activity.

In health, hon. members remember the hospital plan, and now the medical services insurance plan.

In education, you remember the development of the universities; and in welfare, you remember the developments in the pension plans; in the field of human relationships, the anti-discrimination legislation. And in the field of municipal affairs, one of the outstanding highlights was Bill No. 80, the coming into being of Metro.

I do not know whether the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) ever has the opportunity of reviewing his 40 years, because his peaks must be so many that he has a plateau of peaks; but I think he too will remember that debate in 1953, in which participated the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests, as the member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts), the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling) and myself.

I do not recall the others that were present, but I remember that the opposition then consisted of the representations of the then leader of the Opposition, the hon. member for Grey South, and the hon. member for St. Andrew in those days, the communist representative as he was. And I remember the words of those days as we were discussing the bringing into being of the Metro system.

This government had seized a nettle that many leaders through the course of almost 100 years had failed to grasp. They shied away from it, and this Conservative administration took that nettle and squeezed it and out of it came the metropolitan system. And I remember the words of the Opposition then. They used such words as "ramrod," and "railroading," and "blitzkrieging" this legislation through.

The leader of the Opposition in those days, the hon. member for Grey South, was not just quite sure of the stand that he should take. He took a very interesting stand and I recall for him his expression of gradual amalgamation, I think it was "progressive amalgamation."

He was not for amalgamation in those days, as so many persons outside of this government were. He knew that what the government was doing was the right thing, even though he came from an area far from here. So he took a very good road at that time. He was for "progressive amalgamation."

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): Does the hon. Provincial Secretary think his stand has been progressive amalgamation?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well now, it is interesting that we had 13 municipalities, now we have six municipalities, and who knows—

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Another 40 years?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Who knows what the speakers of this House will be saying in the days to come?

Mr. Bryden: The hon. Prime Minister says amalgamation is out in his day, but his day will probably not last long.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well, time passes and so do all things.

It was 13 years ago—it was in 1953 that we were talking—it is now some 13 years later.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Thirteen years on 1966 will bring us up to 1979—

Mr. Singer: Is that part of government policy—

Mr. A. F. Lawrence: That is pretty progressive!

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, this is a pretty progressive attitude.

Mr. Singer: Oh, it certainly is!

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: But the interesting thing is that we, as always, are in a very flexible position. The Opposition want change purely and simply for the sake of change. Good, bad, or indifferent, change is their motto, reckless, and regardless of the consequences. The interesting thing—

Mr. Speaker: I thank the Provincial Secretary for this opportunity of breaking in for a moment.

We are always pleased to welcome visitors to the Legislature and today we have in the west gallery, the honour students in grade 11 history from Napanee and district secondary school. We would like to welcome them to this House.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** That is one type of interruption, Mr. Speaker, that is always welcome indeed.

Mr. Speaker, the most interesting thing about the metropolitan system is something that the Opposition shy away from completely, in fact it is seldom referred to, and yet it is the key factor. The metropolitan system as evolved by this government works, it has worked, that is the whole key to the thing. Whether you like the method, whether you believe in the system, you have to admit one thing, it works, it has worked superbly.

Mr. Speaker, I participated in this debate in 1953 and I recall my words of that day:

Yet, Mr. Speaker, if it does not work—

I had been listening to the leader of the Opposition as he then was, the hon. member for Grey South, who had spoken earlier:

Mr. Speaker, if it does not work and the practical application and experience show that something else is required, the people of this area may be assured that appropriate action will be taken.

And, Mr. Speaker, it has worked. Certain changes have been deemed to be necessary and expedient on the basis of experience and those changes have been made, as this government always does. Mr. Speaker, it has worked to the envy of others.

The hon. leader of the Opposition referred to the fact that there are 41 municipalities which exist as one big municipality. What he fails to tell us and to tell the people is the crux of the matter: Have these 41 municipalities worked as well as ours? I defy him to produce out of the 41 municipalities one municipality of the size and growth of the metropolitan area of Toronto that has worked as well. And I quote from the "metropolitan" that the other hon. members quoted; the concluding paragraph:

The conclusion logically drawn, despite political haggling among local jurisdictions and despite the need "to consolidate gains and cope with problems" Metro government is a success in Metropolitan Toronto.

Mr. Speaker, nobody should quarrel with success.

Mr. Speaker, I am a creature of this city. I am a creature of the pavements and sidewalks of this province. Some 30 years ago, I came as a youngster, about the size of one of those page boys, to a family wedding in the Alexandra Park area down on Queen

street and having left the wedding reception I walked along Queen eastward and came across University avenue. Now University avenue of the early 1930's was not the University avenue of 1966, but to me it was a magnificent street; I had never seen such a magnificent street stretched out before me. And I walked along the street and came to a building that stood at the head of it, the Parliament buildings, that have changed, Mr. Speaker, very little on the outside. I wandered through the buildings and I came out on the west entrance. I walked through the campus and walked up Avenue road and over to Casa Loma and then down Bathurst street. And, Mr. Speaker, I fell in love with the city of Toronto as it then existed and every year my admiration and affection for the heart of this city grows greater and greater. I only forsook it for a short period of time as the hon. member for Downsview knows. In 1950 I set too set up an establishment in the suburbs, it was the first home that my wife and I had together, on Delhi up in North York. I could hardly wait to get back to the city of Toronto.

**Mr. Singer:** As usual, the hon. Provincial Secretary was wrong about that too.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** I could hardly wait to get back to the city of Toronto, which I did. And I learned a great deal about some of the problems, because in 1950 Delhi avenue was marking the beginning of the explosion up in North York. It was the end area then; now it is only the beginning.

Mr. Speaker, I speak in this Legislature as a member of the government, as the representative for Bellwoods riding and the people there, as a citizen of the city of Toronto, as a resident of the metropolitan area, who has friends in all the municipalities in the east and in the north and in the west—because one of the significant things about the city of Toronto is that it has spawned all the residents in the suburban areas. One very significant factor has evolved as I look upon this scene. The people living in the great township of Etobicoke have a great affection for Etobicoke and yet much of their loyalty lies to what I call the heart of the city, Toronto. The people in Scarborough have a loyalty and an affection for Scarborough, but they too are attached to the heart, which is Toronto. Seldom will you find that there is a dual loyalty as between Scarborough and Etobicoke, or any dual loyalty in this respect. If you look deep enough you will

see that we have been able in the metropolitan system to transfer this type of personal loyalty into a factual sympathy.

Mr. Speaker, in 1953 the metropolitan municipality that was created solved problems and brought about achievements in what I think are known as the hard services they are referred to, the expressways and water and sewers—

Mr. Singer: The expressways are not!

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, I think these are known in the vernacular as the hard services, they are the basic services, and, Mr. Speaker, this is where Metropolitan Toronto has been a success. I remember during that short sojourn on Delhi avenue in North York when the women on the street were washing their children—the hon. member for Downsview will recall this—they were washing their children in soda water and in ginger ale.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I know why the hon. member for Downsview takes his position. The plan has split the Liberals and he is on one side and he has stated: "We should have a continuing system of Metro government, amalgamation cannot work, it is just too big." Mr. Speaker, it was Bill 80 passed in this Legislature, that made the hon. member for Downsview, as he then was, reeve of North York. We created the water down here and he took the credit for it up there.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, Metro has been successful because here on the question of travel, not only have we one of the finest perimeters of expressways, but we have created those expressways simultaneously with a rapid transit system that again is the envy of cities around the world. Go to those 41 municipalities and ask them whether they have been able to create simultaneously an expressway system and a rapid transit system the way that Metropolitan Toronto has—and the answer is "no," they have not been able to achieve them.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. members opposite talked about "12 years of squabbling" and we must get rid of it. The significant thing is, when one reads the debates at the municipal level—you can listen to the debates that take place in our own city council, in that magnificent chamber—and in other councils at the local level, you can see where the squabbling is. But it is interesting

to note the metamorphosis that takes place when the same people want to hold the floor at city council, when they get up and act as Metro members. You would not know that they were the same people talking because at the local council level they talk in the shadow of the television camera, the city hall reporters and they have headlines looming over their shoulders all the time. When they get up in metropolitan council the arena changes—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: But they change, the atmosphere changes, the personalities change, because they are no longer in competition—one alderman with another, one controller with another. They are talking with men who come from different municipalities and their only competition invariably is the constructive ideal.

An hon. member. They become men when they get in there.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, the problems of the hard services—the expressways, the water, the sewage and the trunk lines, have been solved, and it is because they have been solved that we now can take the second big step forward. We are now able to cope with the soft services. It is because the metropolitan area is on a sound basis from the physical plant point of view that we are now able to move into the field of welfare services being taken over by the metropolitan area; and to have an educational system that will be based on a concept that every child in the metropolitan area will have the same advantages and the same facilities; a library service that will be available to all, and an ambulance service that will be available to all.

Mr. Speaker, the reason that we are able to move into the welfare services is because we solved the problem of the expressways and the trunk lines. If we still had to worry about those things, this city would have been strangled by its inability to cope with them, and it was the metropolitan system of government brought into being courageously by the Conservative administration that brought this about.

There is one thing that is always of grave concern to every citizen—one piece of paper that always stands out over any others—and that is the tax bill. I collect—

Mr. Bryden: It is going up eight mills this year.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** I collect Canadiana, but I can tell you that some of the most important Canadiana I have in my life, are the tax bills that I have paid over the years, and I looked this morning at the tax bill for 1954 for 1 Connable drive, where I live—a home that has six rooms and a sunroom. The tax bill in those days was made up as follows: School, \$146; general \$249, for a total of \$395. In 1965—a little over a decade later: School \$278—almost double. The combined city and Metro taxation—because on the Toronto bills they are split in two: The city general tax rate alone is \$261, and the Metro \$153, for a total of \$693. From \$395 to \$693, an increase of \$300 in ten years.

**Mr. Bryden:** That is Tory achievement!

**Mr. Singer:** It is all the government's fault.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** I will tell the hon. member what my concern is, and I am speaking to the hon. member for Parkdale. Yesterday I listened to a very interesting discourse by the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young). He was talking about assessment per capita, and he thinks that the people who live in Bellwoods live in a rich municipality, I have told you about my tax bill—I can tell you about the tax bills for the homes on Palmerston avenue and Euclid and Manning and Clinton and Shaw and Montrose—

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. Minister is going to eliminate the graded exemption for these poor people—

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** I can tell the hon. member that these people are out of the exemption; they are lunch pail carriers that go to work and earn wages and they pay taxes and my concern for them as their member for Bellwoods is this—

**Mr. Bryden:** It is not very great.

**An hon. member:** Why does the hon. member not stop drooling at the mouth?

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Recognizing that we have a metropolitan area with all its differences and services and facilities and requirements, my people cannot stand the shock of any huge increases in taxes. I would direct the hon. members' attention to section 33—what even a minor consolidation of municipalities is going to do to some of the tax bills in those areas. We are in the fortunate position that in this step that we are taking, nobody by reason of this legislation will be shocked by an increase in taxes. Any increases will be normal in the course of

events; they will not have been brought about by the action of what we have to do to make Metropolitan Toronto a success and that is where my chief concern is. I care not for the system and how it is named, as long as it works, and as long as it works to the benefit of the people and not to their harm, because I believe—and I believe sincerely—that the people who live on Palmerston and Bellwoods avenues, and Clinton and Euclid and all those streets, would, if amalgamation were to come, suffer in the immediate future.

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, they are getting eight mills of it this year; how about that?

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Mr. Speaker, I am a Torontonians and as I indicated, I love the city of Toronto; it is a great city. I noticed last Christmas that *Life* magazine had a special double issue—"The U.S. City—Its Greatness is at Stake"—it was a magnificent edition, but as I look at it and see some of the problems, I recall that back in 1953, this government began to solve some of the problems, because it was in 1953 that we realized that the greatness of Toronto and the metropolitan area was at stake and we took the action and it is in the light of that that we evolved Bill No. 81.

I am a Torontonians—a city of Torontonians. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that in the evolution of this legislation we still have one city—the city of Toronto—and that the others, regardless of their size, have very gracefully and graciously accepted the title of "boroughs." I think here, too, we have a recognition of the relationship between the heart of this city that I refer to, that we see as we walk up to the front door of this building and around this area. I am pleased that in the evolution of the legislation, that it was not necessary to reduce the total representation of the city of Toronto on the council, and that we have maintained our total number and that we were able to give expression to representation by population not by taking Toronto down, but by bringing the representation of others up. I am delighted to note that this recognition of the significant, if not dominant, place that the city of Toronto occupies is also given expression in the executive committee where there is a balance of five and five.

I was interested that on the same day there was a columnist in the Toronto *Daily Star* who believed that this action was detrimental to the suburbs, and at the same time there was a column in the Toronto *Telegram* which said that this action was detrimental

to the city. It is neither. It is a logical solution to a realistic situation, that there be this type of representation, as between the executive and the council as a whole.

Again, turning to the city of Toronto, I recognize the fact that in the development of the representation on Metro council there has been a problem created in the choice of the aldermen who are to be on metropolitan council, I would think as a member of the city—and here everybody has his own version of the permutation and combination of what should be done—that the city will see fit to have a seven ward system. I suggest to them that there be three aldermen for each ward, and again that the top aldermen be the Metro representatives, because it simplifies things for the voter. The voter goes to the poll and he knows exactly what he is doing and the thing is very clear-cut in his mind.

I was interested in reading another columnist whom I enjoy reading from time to time, Mr. Hugh Garner, in the *Telegram*. The article was entitled, "Who is your representative?" He brushes side the position of the elected member at the council level. I think Mr. Hugh Garner has not lived in the atmosphere of the local council to be aware. Anybody who has served on city council knows it is true that the resident in the first instance will go to the counters of the city hall and try to deal with the civil servant, but when he has problems, when he has the difficult ones, they are not solved at the counters of city hall, they are solved at the desks of the local councilmen and over the telephone. That is the great role that the representatives of the various boroughs and the city will be able to continue. There will be a great deal for them to do, because as I said, back in 1954 there were those who said: "You are giving all the money powers to metropolitan council, what will the city of Toronto have to do?" Well, as I pointed out, in 1954, the city of Toronto general rate was \$249 on my tax bill. In 1965 Metro only took \$153. The city of Toronto still found good reason to take \$261 from me. They certainly had enough to do to require that kind of money.

But this is the one thing I believe. In the cost factor, the cost of the elected representative—that is what we will be paying to those people who will be elected in the city of Toronto—in comparison with the tremendous budget of the metropolitan area, it is a very small factor indeed.

Reference has been made to duplication—I still believe that when I pay \$261 to the city of Toronto and \$153 to Metro—and I may be naive in the eyes of the Opposition—I

believe I am getting a dollar's worth of service from every civil servant on the metropolitan and the city council level, that is spending my tax dollars.

**Mr. S. Lewis** (Scarborough West): It is not necessary. Why do it that way?

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** What does the hon. member mean, why do it that way? Because they play two different roles. That is something the hon. member has not been able to grasp, that there are two different roles. The hon. member wants change for the sake of change. This system has worked. There is no guarantee—

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. Provincial Secretary means it was better than chaos.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** There is no guarantee that the hon. member's system will be workable. I prefer to live with what I am sure of, than what I am not sure of.

**Mr. Bryden:** Like all Tories the hon. Provincial Secretary is afraid of the future!

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** Now, Mr. Speaker, there are one or two points on which I want to close. We have taken a great step forward, a second step forward, in this development of the metropolitan council area and there is no doubt that this will be reviewed in the years to come. It will be reviewed in the light of the actions and the light of the experience that we have had, and the light of the actions of others. I have here before me an editorial in the *Toronto Daily Star*, that is headed, "It is the suburbs' turn to help," and to this I direct the attention of the hon. members of the Legislature who come from outside of the city of Toronto. This is an incident that happened very recently:

Mayor Givens' appeal to Metro for financial assistance in rebuilding Toronto's antiquated and crumbling sewer system has receive a typical parish pump answer from Scarborough Reeve Albert Campbell.

Reeve Campbell forgot. He forgot that the trunk sewers, those hard services that I referred to, built through the heart of the city of Toronto, were assisted by some of the \$153 that is my Metro portion of my city of Toronto tax bill.

In the years ahead, when we will again be deciding the future course of this metropolitan area, it will be decided in the light of our experience, and it will be decided in the light of how this system has worked.

It will be decided in the light of how those who have been chosen for the very high task

of serving on metropolitan council acted, because really in all fairness, it was those who sat on metropolitan council in 1954 and the years that followed, that made it work. They are the ones that made it work. We gave them the framework, and they made it work. We are now giving them a second framework and it is going to be their responsibility to make it work.

I have confidence that they are going to make it work. But if it does not work, as I quoted 13 years ago, I quote again:

Mr. Speaker, if it does not work, if practical application experience shows that something else is required, the people of this area may be assured the appropriate action will be taken. This government is not sitting idly by.

This government is not sitting idly by now. I said that 13 years ago. I say it today. It is not sitting idly by and I say, Mr. Speaker, and I am referring to this government, it will not sit idly by in the future.

Mr. Ben: Will the hon. Provincial Secretary permit a question?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Not at this time.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I believe the next speaker is the hon. member for Scarborough West. In view of the time, and I think this debate is going to continue for some few hours more, may I suggest that he move the adjournment of the debate?

Mr. S. Lewis moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, on Monday, we will resume this debate and then I want to proceed to the second reading of Bill No. 86, An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporations Act, in order that this bill may go to the legal bills committee, because no doubt there will be representations made by various interested parties in regard to it.

We will continue with the estimates of The Department of Health on Tuesday.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 12.55 o'clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Monday, April 25, 1966

Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are pleased to welcome as guests to the Legislature today: In the east gallery students from Malden central public school, Malden; and in the west gallery students from Oxbow public school, Ilderton.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

## ST. CLAIR PARKWAY COMMISSION

**Hon. C. S. MacNaughton** (Minister of Highways) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to provide for the establishment of the St. Clair parkway commission.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. C. S. MacNaughton** (Minister of Highways): **Mr. Speaker,** this bill establishes the St. Clair parkway commission for the purpose of developing lands that it may acquire in the counties of Kent and Lambton as a parkway, with adjoining parks and recreational areas. It also provides for participation by the counties and the cities of Sarnia and Chatham in the cost of capital undertakings and operation.

**Hon. W. A. Stewart** (Minister of Agriculture): **Mr. Speaker,** before the orders of the day, I would like to advise the hon. members of the House that the adverse weather assistance programme that has been in effect to provide feed for the farmers of the areas affected adversely by weather last year has been extended to May 31 from May 15, another two weeks, for the use of the feed coupons which are in the hands of the farmers today. The change has been approved by the federal Department of Agriculture.

**Mr. F. R. Oliver** (Grey South): **Mr. Speaker,** may I ask the hon. Minister: Have the areas been extended or just the existing areas?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** These coupons apply to the areas that were designated last fall and to which they have already been allocated.

**Mr. Oliver:** Yes!

**Mr. B. Newman** (Windsor-Walkerville): **Mr. Speaker,** I have a question for the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart); I notice he is not in the House and he may take it as notice.

Does the hon. Attorney General intend to send representatives from the Ontario government to the forthcoming conference in Ottawa, a conference of Canadian councils of juvenile, family and social welfare court judges? If so, will they present the policy of this government on problems of deserted wives and juvenile offenders? I ask this in the name of the hon. member for Huron-Bruce (Mr. Gaunt).

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the member for Kent East have a question for the Minister of Highways today?

**Mr. J. P. Spence** (Kent East): We agreed to hold it back until the hon. Minister informed me about some information.

**Mr. Speaker,** I did ask a question of the hon. Minister of Economics and Development on Friday last. I wonder if he has any answer?

**Hon. S. J. Randall** (Minister of Economics and Development) I have the answer to the hon. member's question, Mr. Speaker. While this does not necessarily concern my department, we do have an economic interest in the question asked and in view of that I would like to comment on the price of Lake Erie perch.

We have done some checking on the prices of perch over the past few years and we find that the average spring prices are normally lower than the price obtained in the summer and fall. In comparing the average spring price over the past two years they have been quite low. We went back as far as 1961, but in 1963 the price was four cents a pound. Then there was quite a jump. In 1964 it was 13 cents and in 1965 it was 14; and as the hon. member for Kent East knows it is four

cents a pound this last spring. We are back to the 1963 prices.

But we also note that the catch last year was 18.5 million pounds, which I think is one of the biggest catches they have had in the lake, as against nine million pounds in 1964. This also has something to do with the abundance.

On April 5 the hon. Minister of Agriculture stated that he had asked the Ontario food council to look into this matter and I am informed this is being done through this government.

I would like to suggest also that since 95 per cent of the fish caught in Lake Erie goes to the export market, the federal government not only has a keen interest, but also responsibility in this matter. In the fall of 1965, a commission of inquiry into fresh-water fish marketing was conducted here in Canada under the chairmanship of Mr. George H. McIvor and I am informed that seven of these hearings were held in the province of Ontario. In due course, the commission will make its report to the federal government. In view of this, it would, in our opinion, be premature for the Ontario government to take any further steps until these recommendations of Mr. McIvor are at hand.

**Mr. Spence:** Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister a supplementary question?

He has indicated this afternoon that there is a surplus of perch or fish. As Canada is giving, or if I remember correctly is intending to give, India \$50 million of food, I wonder if the hon. Minister of Economics and Development would give consideration to contacting the federal government to see if some of the surplus fish could be given to the great country of India?

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** This Minister is the Minister of foreign aid!

**Hon. Mr. Randall:** I made a statement on foreign aid last week. Of course, there are some who do not agree with me, but I notice that the man who is in charge of foreign aid has now been made ambassador to Japan. They are looking for a businessman to take over this department, so perhaps we will hear more about it in the future.

I think that the hon. member's suggestion is a good one. I do not know whether they could transport fish that far or not, but certainly it is one that could be taken into consideration.

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Mr. Speaker, we are pleased this afternoon to have with us, in the

wings to your right, sir, Dr. Boris Rumov, agricultural attaché from the Soviet embassy in Ottawa. Dr. Rumov is an agricultural engineer by profession. He has an excellent understanding of conditions in North America and of our continent. He has taken post-graduate work in the United States. He has been located in Canada since August, 1965 and will be meeting with the officials of our Ontario Department of Agriculture this afternoon. He will be visiting dairy farms and beef feed lots in the Toronto area tomorrow.

We are very pleased to welcome Dr. Rumov to our Legislature and to the province of Ontario.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Speaker, the hon. Attorney General is in his seat. I wonder if he would have an answer to that question?

**Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General):** Mr. Speaker, this question I believe was submitted by the—

**Mr. Speaker:** The member for Huron-Bruce.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Yes, inquiring about the forthcoming conference in Ottawa of the Canadian council of juvenile and family court judges. Mr. Speaker, I would point out to the hon. member that the council had its first organization meeting on Friday and Saturday of last week. It was enabled to have that conference because my department sponsored it and was responsible for the financial arrangements which are necessary to enable a conference to be held.

I know it was mooted that a Canadian council of juvenile family court judges be formed, but I have no indication as to what the specific objectives of such a council would be, or the policy of it as yet. I think it is an indication of our interest in the matter that we sponsored this first conference here. We have a very active organization in Ontario. There are four provinces in Canada which have no organization at all. The formation of a Canada council, I think, would be an advisory body, perhaps, to the local provincial organizations. We are certainly interested and we shall assist in any way we can. I think it is a little premature to ask if we will present the policy of this government on the problem of deserted wives and juvenile offenders. Certainly we are interested in our own provincial organization. We will be interested in seeing what may be done by the Canada council when formed.

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Mr. Speaker, I believe on Friday in my absence questions were

asked of me that were taken as notice for answer today. If it meets with your approval, I will be pleased to answer them.

First of all, in reply to a question asked by the hon. member for Huron-Bruce, I can speak only for myself. I thought the meeting with the executives of the farmers union last Thursday was a good one, that we had very frank and open discussion. I did not regard it as a meeting of negotiations where we would arrive at fixed agreements; opinions were expressed quite freely by the Ontario farmers union and I can say that we are giving consideration to the opinions that were expressed, along with opinions and representations that have been made to us by other farm groups and by individual farmers in the province of Ontario.

In reply to a question that was asked me by the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Smith), I would say that I have no knowledge whatever of Mr. McLaughlin's statement as suggested in the question. I am advised that the milk marketing board has not made any representation of such nature using such terminology to The Ontario Department of Agriculture. But in any case, I would advise the hon. members of the House the producers milk marketing board in our province has the broadest possible authority to deal with milk pricing, with the purchase of milk and the direction of milk in accordance with official market prices.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Provincial Secretary has a bill to introduce and he has asked for the unanimous consent of the House to revert to introduction of bills.

### THE VITAL STATISTICS ACT

Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. J. Yaremko** (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, this provides for some minor amendments relating to registration. One amendment repeals the provision whereby the cause of death is inserted in the burial permit. That, of course, is a document open to the public and the cause of death is a private matter.

Another section provides presently that where a body is buried on the authority of a coroner's warrant, the subsequent certificate is sent to the local division registrar, who in turn sends it to the registrar general. Now

the information will be sent directly to the registrar general to avoid delay in having the record of such deaths.

Presently, where a statement of birth, still-birth or death is sent directly to the registrar general, we have to send it back to the local registrar, who then returns it in his weekly return. Provision will now be made for a direct registration and then notification to the local registrar of the registration.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

### THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO ACT

(continued)

**Mr. H. E. Beckett** (York East): Mr. Speaker, it is indeed very interesting to me to speak on this very great question of regional government, or metropolitan government, as it is called in this district.

I first want to congratulate the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) and all those who assisted him in putting together the many amendments to The Municipality of Metropolitan Act to form Bill No. 81. It is to my mind an outstanding piece of draftsmanship, and can only be accomplished by those who have had extensive experience in drafting legislation.

I want to go back, Mr. Speaker, and give you a little bit of history about the formation of metropolitan areas. In 1924, some 40 years ago, at the request of the late Hon. George S. Henry, I, as a member of York county council and a member of the educational committee assisted him in drafting an Act entitled The Toronto Metropolitan District Act, 1924.

This proposed Act was, to the best of my knowledge, the first attempt to create or establish a metropolitan area in and around the city of Toronto.

The Act at that time provided for a metropolitan council of 24 members appointed by the councils in the Metro area—12 from the city of Toronto, three from the township of York, two from the township of East York, one each from Mimico, New Toronto, Leaside and the townships of Scarborough, Etobicoke and North York—at that time there was no village of Forest Hill or Swansea—and one representative to be the warden appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

It is very singular that this Act of 1924 covered the same area as set out in Bill No.

80 which became the Metro Act of 1954. The 1924 Act provided that the Metro council shall deal with town planning, sewers, disposal of garbage, but not collection—and that is one of the amendments to the present Act—sewers and sewage disposal, opening, widening, extending, paving, repairing and maintenance of streets or highways which were original road allowances or county roads, transportation, police protection, water supply and education outside of Toronto. The metropolitan council shall be—I want to point that out—the board of education for the whole district and have control over all public, high and technical schools.

In my opinion, the proposed Act of 1924 actually set the basis for the formation of metropolitan areas in the province.

In the following year, 1925, the late Hon. Howard Ferguson, then Prime Minister and Minister of Education, requested me to draft amendments to The Public Schools Act, which would provide for the establishment of metropolitan areas for educational purposes.

This amendment to The Public Schools Act of 1920 was section 3 of The School Law Amendment Act, 1925. It is very interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, that the marginal note read “establishment of metropolitan school area,” which was quite improper, since no part of the city of Toronto was to be part of the area.

This Act provided for the area to be redivided into regions, very similar to the plan proposed 40 years later by Mr. Goldenberg. Each county in which there was a city of 100,000 people or over could pass a bylaw to establish this area, and the school board for the area would have full charge of all school matters. The trustee would be elected from each region to form the area board of education.

This legislation remained on the statute books until 1950, and during that time no county council in the province passed a bylaw to implement the legislation. It was thought that the best way to handle educational matters was to have the boundaries for school boards the same as municipal boundaries, and that is just what Bill No. 81 proposes to do.

In the following year, 1926, I was appointed chairman of a select committee of the council of the county of York to study the formation of a metropolitan area around the city of Toronto. We established all that part of the county of York south of Steeles avenue, the same boundary as the present municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. We

held many meetings in all parts of the Metro area and received encouraging support, except in those areas which had set themselves up into select areas, such as Forest Hill and Swansea. The greatest stumbling block in 1926 was the members of the various councils and local boards.

Then again in 1933, I was appointed secretary of a select committee of this Legislature to study and report on the formation of metropolitan areas in and around the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London and Ottawa. We sat for part of 1933 and 1934 and gathered much important data from the cities of Hamilton, London and Ottawa. But the board of control for the city of Toronto flatly refused to give us any details about their affairs. However, at that time we discussed the form of metropolitan organization for Greater New York city.

In preparing the charter for New York in 1898, the influence of London, England, was seen in the adoption of the term “borough.” The basic problem was to constitute a unified city, with a strong central government, reserving in a measure the local autonomy of the political divisions. The city was divided into five boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. Each borough was given a borough president, elected by the people of the borough. Various boards for local improvements were set up in each borough. In this manner, a degree of local autonomy was provided for the boroughs.

Each borough was divided into wards. Five towns and all incorporated villages in the county of Richmond were abolished and each town was designated as a ward. The city of Long Island and four towns of Queens county were legislated out of existence and transformed into wards. The council, or municipal assembly, was to consist of 29 members, one of whom—the president—was to be elected at large, and the others elected by districts, Manhattan to have 12 councilmen, Brooklyn nine, Bronx three, Queens and Richmond two each. There was also to be a board of aldermen of 60 members, one elected from each assembly district.

Each borough was to have a school board responsible for the management of the schools of the borough and there was to be a board of education for the entire city, very much as we have set out in Bill No. 81.

Unfortunately, we had an election in 1934 and you all know what happened and that was the end of the committee, Mr. Speaker. Apart from studies being made by The Department of Municipal Affairs, nothing of

any great consequence was done until the city of Toronto applied to the Ontario municipal board to amalgamate the whole of the suburbs, including parts of Scarborough, North York and Etobicoke. However, we were successful in beating that application on the grounds that you cannot amalgamate a whole with a part. The city then made a new application to amalgamate all the suburbs. That hearing lasted 75 days and the famous report of Mr. Cumming was issued, which then became the Metro Act of 1954.

The formation of the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto was necessary to provide essential services, such as sewers, water, arterial highways and transportation to all parts of the Metro area. It has worked well for over ten years, but with the growth of the suburbs, Mr. Speaker, it was necessary to readjust the composition of the council and some of the boundaries of the area municipalities.

In 1930, the population of Toronto was 621,000 and the suburbs 162,000. In 1953, the population of Toronto was 665,000 and the suburbs, 507,000. The suburbs increased 200 per cent and the city by only seven per cent. In 1963 the population of Toronto was 630,000 and the population of the suburbs was 725,000. As a result, the government decided to study the situation with a view to a better distribution of the members on the Metro council and a realignment of some of the boundaries of the area municipalities.

After a careful study of The Greater Winnipeg Act, 1960, and The Greater London Act of 1963, I feel that the indirect election to the metropolitan council is not democratic. The municipality of Metropolitan Toronto represents nearly one-third of the population of the province, and if it is good business for the province and the government of Canada to have direct election of their members, surely it should be good business for Metropolitan Toronto.

The London (England) Government Act, 1963, which was brought about after a commission was appointed, a Royal commission, to study and bring in a new bill, makes provision with respect to local government and the functions of local authorities in the metropolitan area. This Act established new administrative areas to be known as London boroughs. They set up 32 boroughs having 98 councillors, with the number of councillors varying from two to four. As of April 1, 1965, no part of Greater London forms part of any administrative county, county district or parish.

Greater London has an area of 393,809 acres or 616 square miles, much larger than Metropolitan Toronto, with a population of nearly eight million people. The greatest distance from north to south is 30 miles, and the greatest distance from east to west is 36 miles.

The primary unit of local government in Greater London is the borough. The new boroughs, to which highly important personal services have been transferred, are very large and have great resources, and by working with each other should be able to fulfil their responsibilities.

The populations of the London boroughs range from 140,000 to 341,000, and there are only five boroughs with populations less than 200,000. Their ratable values range from £9,200,000 to £108,000,000.

There is also a London boroughs committee consisting of two representatives of each of the 32 boroughs and the city of London. The principal aim of the London boroughs committee is to protect and advance the powers, interests, rights and privileges of the constituent councils, and to intervene when those powers, interests, rights and privileges are affected by legislation or proposed legislation. This committee has an advisory body of officers appointed by the associations, and these bodies meet frequently to consider matters affecting them.

London's two-tier system of government expresses the Londoners' due relationship, loyalty and allegiance to London as a whole, and to a local community, but the Londoner is entitled to ask that the administration of a service shall be as near as possible to the person for whom the service is extended.

It was recommended that in principle there should be the same system of education for the whole of Greater London; that the Greater London council should be the educational authority for the whole area; that the council should be responsible for planning, programming and financing; and that teachers should be appointed to the service of the council. In other words, there is no board of education.

On the other hand, the boroughs should be given specific responsibility, to be defined in the Act, which may briefly be described as management and maintenance.

Broadly speaking, the borough councils are charged with the responsibility for those services which bring them into close personal contact with their citizens, and which involves the inevitably large volume of correspondence and decisions. The Greater

London council is charged with a policy of administration which looks to the needs of the wider area as a whole. The Greater London council is responsible for ambulances, fire service, sewage disposal, civil defence, a research and information department for the collection of information relating to any matter affecting Greater London.

It is the sole traffic authority that has control of planning and metropolitan highways, and the important service of housing and London building Acts.

The members of the Greater London council are elected directly by the people of each borough.

A quote from the report of the Royal commission on local government in Greater London, 1957-1960:

The boroughs should be the primary units of local government, and should perform all functions except those which can only be effectively performed over the wider area of Greater London.

In 1960, the government of Manitoba passed an Act to establish the metropolitan corporation of Greater Winnipeg and to provide for the exercise by the corporation of certain powers and authority. That Act divides the Metro area into ten divisions. Instead of calling them boroughs, they call them divisions:

(a) each division to contain as nearly as possible the same number of electors; (b) The boundaries of each division shall follow the boundaries of polling subdivisions; (c) Each division shall contain portions of two or more area municipalities; (d) The divisions shall be so constituted that in five divisions a majority of the electors are resident in the city of Winnipeg, and in the other five divisions a majority of the electors are not resident of Winnipeg.

One member of Metro council shall be elected by the electors of each Metro division. In other words, they have a council in Winnipeg of ten members.

After the first chairman retires, the council shall elect one of the ten members to be the chairman, but may elect a person not one of the councillors but who has previously been chairman of the Metro council. In which case the council shall consist of 11 persons, and the members are elected for a four-year period.

The Manitoba government in 1962, two years after the Act had been in force, appointed a commission headed by Mr. Lorne Cumming, QC, then Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs for Ontario, and it was asked

to inquire into all facts and circumstances relating to the following:

(a) The financial relationships of the metropolitan corporation and the area municipalities; (b) The form and structure of the metropolitan government with a view to the adjustment of any factors that will make for more effective relationship with the area municipalities; (c) The structure and methods of the intergovernmental relationships of metropolitan government and the area municipalities, with a view to such technical alterations as will make for more effective local government in the area; (d) The boundaries of the metropolitan corporation and all the area municipalities and their suitability in the light of the services required; and finally: (e) Generally all matters pertinent to metropolitan government in Greater Winnipeg, not being inconsistent with matters herein abovementioned which the commission may deem appropriate or to which the Lieutenant-Governor in council may refer from time to time.

This commission, after reviewing and considering the implications of the provisions of this portion of the Act, concludes that they were intended to implement the following basic principles:

(a) The corporation should be governed by a relatively small council directly elected by the people;

(b) The fundamental principle of representation by population is to be followed in view of the taxing powers of the council, notwithstanding the fact that taxes for metropolitan purposes are not levied directly but indirectly through levies upon the constituent municipalities;

(c) The members of the council are not to be in any sense the appointed or instructed delegates of the local councils but are to be elected by and responsible to the electors residing in a specified portion of the entire area without regard to local boundaries established for local purposes;

(d) The system is designed so as to prevent, so far as possible, an equal division of political power as between the central city on the one hand and the suburbs on the other, and to reduce the possibility of either group being able to dominate the proceedings and control the decisions of the council.

Representatives of the area municipalities argued that the metropolitan council should include, as ex-officio members at least, the elected heads of the city and the larger suburbs. They reviewed the recommendations of the metropolitan subcommittee which were presented to the government of Manitoba some ten years previously. If it had been

adopted, there would have been a very large metropolitan council with some of the members having multiple votes. They also studied the recommendations of the Greater Winnipeg investigating commission which, if adopted, would have meant a metropolitan council of six members elected directly by the metropolitan districts, and eight ex-officio members, being the mayors or elected heads of the eight cities or municipalities which would be established by a series of territorial changes.

The commission, after lengthy and anxious consideration of all the evidence and exhibits, and in the light of actual experience, and having regard particularly to the encouraging progress made under the present system to date after a relatively short period of two years, has finally come to the conclusion that the principles adopted by the government in setting up the present type of council are sound and the present organization should be continued.

And the recommendations:

That no change be made in the provisions of the Act providing for the composition and election of the metropolitan council, and that the term of office by the chairman and the members of the metropolitan council be four years and that the Act be amended to make this change effective for the purposes of the 1964 election.

My suggestions and recommendations for the new system of government, having studied London and Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto were as follows:

1. That the metropolitan area be divided into six boroughs—not cities as recommended by Mr. Goldenberg.

2. That the six boroughs be established as follows:

- (a) The borough of Scarborough—all of the township.

- (b) The borough of North York, being that part of the township north of Macdonald-Cartier freeway (401).

- (c) The borough of East Toronto and East York, comprising that part of the township of North York south of the Macdonald-Cartier freeway and east of Bayview avenue, all of the town of Leaside, all of the township of East York and that part of the city of Toronto east of the Don river—much larger than I was accused of suggesting, so that they have a borough of East York, to take in part of North York and part of the city of Toronto.

- (d) The borough of the city of Toronto lying west from Bayview avenue and the

Don river to Jane street, south to Lake Ontario and that part of North York township south of the Macdonald-Cartier freeway west from Bayview avenue to Bathurst street.

- (e) The borough of West Toronto comprising the village of Forest Hill, the town of Weston, the township of York, that part of the city of Toronto west of Jane street and that part of the township of North York south of the Macdonald-Cartier freeway and west of Bathurst street.

- (f) The borough of Etobicoke, including the township of Etobicoke, the towns of Mimico and New Toronto and the villages of Long Branch and Swansea.

Then I suggested the same as for New York, that the boroughs be divided into wards as follows, and this be part of the Act: Scarborough, four wards; North York, four wards; Toronto, eight wards; East Toronto and East York, three wards; West Toronto, three wards and Etobicoke, four wards.

Each borough to elect a mayor by the electors of the borough.

Each ward to elect two aldermen, one directly to the borough council and the other to the metropolitan council and both aldermen to sit on the borough council.

The composition of the metropolitan council would then be: Scarborough five, North York five, East Toronto, or East York, four, Toronto nine, West Toronto four and Etobicoke five, for a total of 32.

The metropolitan council to elect a chairman from their own members.

The boundaries of the wards in the six boroughs should follow, as nearly as possible, the boundaries of the provincial ridings such as in Scarborough. There are four provincial ridings and each riding would be a borough. The provincial ridings were established on the basis of population, so that the wards would be set up on the same basis. That, in my opinion, would avoid confusion. The people who live in ward one would vote for their two aldermen; at the same time, when it came to a provincial election, they would know that they were voting in that same ward.

There would be no boards of control.

There would be a board of education for each borough made up as follows: Two members from each ward, one elected to the metropolitan board of education and one to the borough board of education, both members to sit on the borough board of education; the chairman of the metropolitan board

to be elected from its members and the chairman of the borough board to be elected from its members. There would then be a metropolitan board of education of 26 trustees.

The borough of East Toronto would have three wards, one comprising the town of Leaside and that part of North York township east of Bayview, south of the Macdonald-Cartier freeway and north of Eglinton avenue.

Another ward would be the township of East York and that part of North York township south of Eglinton avenue.

The third ward would comprise all that part of the city of Toronto east of the Don river.

The boundaries of these wards could closely follow the boundaries of the ridings of Don Mills—that is, provincial ridings—York East and the ridings of Woodbine and Beaches.

The borough of Etobicoke would have four wards. The boundaries of these wards could be practically the same as the boundaries of the ridings of Etobicoke, York West, Lakeshore and Humber.

The borough of North York would have four wards and their boundaries would follow the boundaries of the ridings of Yorkview, Downsview, Armourdale and York Mills.

The borough of West Toronto would have three wards, one to be the village of Forest Hill, the second to be York township and the third to be the town of Weston and that part of North York township west of Bathurst street and south of the Macdonald-Cartier freeway.

There are 13 provincial members from the city of Toronto. Following my basis, there would have to be an adjustment of the ward boundaries to fit in with the boundaries of the 13 provincial ridings.

The primary unit of local government is to be the borough.

However, the government, in its wisdom, and with which I do not disagree, has recommended five boroughs and one city, leaving the boundaries of the city intact, but adding the villages of Swansea and Forest Hill to it. The city, as you know, will retain its 12 members to Metro—the mayor, and we do not yet know whether there are going to be four councillors. Anyway, four controllers and seven aldermen from the nine wards.

The borough of Scarborough will be all of the township, and will be represented by the mayor and four controllers.

The borough of North York will be the whole of the township and will have the mayor, four controllers and one alderman chosen from 12 aldermen.

The borough of Etobicoke, composed of the township and the towns of Mimico and New Toronto and the village of Long Branch, at the present time have two controllers and two aldermen to be chosen, but I understand that they may have four controllers.

The borough of East York, which will include the town of Leaside, will have the mayor and one member chosen by the borough council.

The borough of York, composed of York township and the town of Weston, will have on the Metro council, the mayor of the borough and two aldermen appointed by the borough council. That will make a total of 32 members. They will elect a mayor or chairman and he need not be a member of the council.

A new feature in Bill No. 81, will be an executive committee in Metro made up of the head of the six boroughs and the four controllers from Toronto whose decisions cannot be overruled, except by a two-thirds vote of the council. That is a new idea and of course in any municipality that has a board of control, the same applies.

The board of education for each borough will be the same as today, unless the boroughs themselves wish a change. For instance, Scarborough township has increased, subject to the municipal board ruling, its wards to ten, so that they can have four controllers, and instead of having two trustees from each ward, they propose changing it to one trustee from each ward, making a board of education of ten, instead of 20.

The Metro board of education will be made up as follows: Six members from the Toronto board of education; three members from North York, two each from Scarborough and Etobicoke; one each from the boroughs of York and East York, and three from the metropolitan separate school board—all appointed by the local boards—making a total of 18 members.

There will be a uniform rate for education throughout the whole of the Metro area, and the Metro school board will be responsible for financing the cost of capital improvements and new schools. If a local board wants to exceed Metro's formula, then it may do so by a local levy.

The term of office for borough councillors, Metro council and local boards, will be three

years, which, I contend, is a big improvement.

Ambulance services will come under the Metro council, as in London, England, and welfare will be transferred to the Metro council.

There is an item that I think should come under Metro which knows no boundaries, and that is disease. Health, to my mind, could be made a Metro responsibility, with one medical officer of health for the whole area, and this is something that can be brought on later. All of these items cannot possibly be covered in this present amendment, and I think that they have gone a long way to making it a much better Act.

There are a couple of items that are a little complicated, but I think I should mention them.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) in his January 10, 1966, statement on the Royal commission, included the following reference to any Metro planning board recommendations which might affect the municipalities:

As a further protection of the interests of the municipalities, it is proposed, as recommended by the commissioner, to provide a statutory requirement that adequate notice shall be given to all municipalities affected by a recommendation of the metropolitan planning board before that recommendation is adopted by the metropolitan council. This will entitle the interested municipalities within the metropolitan planning area to attend, or to be represented, when any planning matters of concern to them are being considered.

For the information of the House, the metropolitan planning area extends beyond the metropolitan area.

This proposed amendment enables any of the municipalities in the Metropolitan Toronto planning area to require amendments to the Metro official plan. This, evidently, was in part to accommodate the fringe municipalities that are under the Metro plan, but do not have representation on the Metro council. The effect, however, may well be seriously to dilute the regional planning authority of the Metro council.

There seems to be an anomalous situation between Metro and the various area planning boards as follows:

The area is considered a "joint planning area," which by section 1, clause (c) of The Planning Act, means "a planning area consisting of more than one municipality, or

part, or parts thereof." However, a joint planning area presumes a large degree of sovereignty as among the affected municipalities. The typical case is several municipalities joining together to have one official plan.

In Metro, however, the metropolitan corporation is the "designated" municipality—Metro Act, section 219, subsection 2—and all the municipalities are "subsidiary planning areas." Furthermore, all official plans of the subsidiary planning areas are to conform with the Metro Act, as provided by subsection 7 of section 219.

By section 2, subsection 4, of The Planning Act, on the application of councils, the Minister may define a subsidiary planning area, and may define the scope of the official plan of the subsidiary planning area and the functions of the planning board thereof. In the case of Metro, however, the Metro Act establishes the subsidiary planning areas and the scope, and so on, was not set out in any detail. But the important scope is that they are conforming subsidiaries.

It seems illogical for a council of a subsidiary conforming planning area to have the authority to amend the Metro plan passed by the Metro council. This is unlike the usual situation where municipalities, in a joint area, each adopt the plan as their own.

The Metro plan is for a regional area and is senior to its subsidiaries. It is evident that it may need amending from time to time, but the machinery should be consistent with the seniority position of the Metro plan. A right of appeal is advisable. Authorizing one council to amend a bylaw of another council does not seem to be the way to accomplish it.

The protection referred to in the hon. Prime Minister's statement could be by a section reading somewhat as follows:

Before the official plan for the Metro Toronto planning area is adopted, amended or repealed by the Metro council, it shall give notice thereof to each municipality within the Metro planning area, and shall give to each such municipality an opportunity to make representation thereon to the council or to a committee thereof, appointed for such purpose.

That is a little technical, but as the Act now reads, any area municipality, or any municipality in the Metro planning area, could amend the Metro official plan, and I would think it would be quite a job to get a Metro

plan if you are going to let each little area municipality say: Well, we can pass a bylaw to amend it.

Subsection 3 of section 127 of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act—that is the present Act—provides as follows:

The elective members of the said board of education shall consist of two members to be elected in each ward of the township.

Now I am referring to Scarborough. In regard to the township of Scarborough, it seems to me that for the proposed ten wards for the township, it would simplify the situation by a very simple amendment to the said subsection 3 of section 127 of the Metro Act, by striking out the word "two" and substituting the word "one."

One of the proposed amendments to 127 provides as follows:

All the provisions of The Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act that are not inconsistent with this Act apply to such boards of education in the same manner and to the same extent as if such boards of education had been created by bylaws pursuant to The Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act.

In order to explain what has to be done in order to bring about the election of one trustee from each ward, you have to refer to section 54 of The Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act, which provides for the composition of the board and elective members, and makes the provisions of The Public Schools Act with respect to the number of trustees apply *mutatis mutandis*. You then must go to The Public Schools Act and you find under subsection 2 of section 30 that where there are more than five wards, one trustee may be elected from each ward.

Then again, section 31 of The Public Schools Act provides for another method of changing the composition of the board, section 31(a). It would seem to me that it would be necessary for a council not only to pass a bylaw under The Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act, but also to have the resolution under section 31 of The Public Schools Act, and then apply to the Ontario municipal board for an order under section 13 of The Municipal Act to fix the composition of the board of education.

Mr. Speaker, it is very singular that in 1925 and 1926, when as a member of York county council, I strenuously opposed the passing of bylaws by the county to establish the villages of Forest Hill and Swansea, and

now after some 40 years, I will have the privilege of voting for abolishing both these villages.

Besides the new powers that will be vested in Metro—I have mentioned health—there is one matter, Mr. Speaker, that I think is very important to everybody in Metro, that we should have one post office department. Anybody who lives in Metro should be able to give their address as Metro, and if they want to do as in New York, they can say Manhattan or the Bronx. But it all should be one post office. Today, we have several post offices in Metro.

Subsection 6 of section 1 of the proposed bill, Bill No. 81, provides that the chairman of the Metro council shall be a member of the executive committee, and yet he is not a member of the Metro council. So you have ten elected members of the executive and one not elected, whose decisions cannot be overruled except by a two-thirds vote of 32 members, or 22. There are 32 members of the Metro council, so you must have 22 members of the council voting unanimously, to change what an executive of 11 members have proposed.

I suggest that if the chairman of Metro council is to be a member of the executive committee, which has very wide powers, then he should be a member of metropolitan council, and should be elected the same as other members of the council. He should be elected the same as the head of the two largest English-speaking capitals of the world, namely, London, England, and New York.

Subsection 6 of section 6 of Bill No. 81 provides that if a member of a council is absent for one month on the Metro council, his seat becomes vacant, whereas in The Municipal Act he can be away for three months. I would suggest that the same provisions should apply to both Acts, either one month or three months. A member of Metro council could lose his seat if absent for one month and still retain his seat on the area council, and perhaps he could be reappointed by the area council to the Metro council.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that research on all matters affecting local government should be intensified so that we will have a greater knowledge of the structure, the functions and problems of local government. This research should be carried out by a committee of five or seven members appointed by the government and attached to the Prime Minister's office.

This continuing committee could be constantly studying the Metro situation, and at the end of a six-year period, or two terms of

Metro council, be ready to recommend any necessary changes in the Metro Act.

The problems in the municipal field are continuously arising, and if not attended to will reach a point where drastic action will be necessary. I feel that it would be better to meet the many problems as they arise, and deal with those problems which, neglected and unnoticed, have accumulated over the years.

**Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton):** Mr. Speaker, the last speaker, the hon. member for York East, favours a six-borough arrangement; another six-borough arrangement. It would appear that we could have almost as many borough arrangements, or almost as many suggestions as we have members.

It has been suggested in the House that there has been considerable difference of opinion among the various groups, and I think this is a healthy sign. Was it William Wrigley Junior who once said that if two people consistently agree, one of them is unnecessary?

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** That is making a virtue of necessity.

**Mr. Reilly:** And of course, the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young) had indicated that he had notice of what appeared to be smoke emanating from the committee or caucus room of the members of the Conservative Party. I do not ever remember missing a caucus of the Conservative Party, and I do not ever remember seeing any smoke come out.

**An hon. member:** You did not learn much.

**Mr. Reilly:** I would say that if I did not learn very much I have no one but myself to blame.

The hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Thompson) has suggested that what the people of Toronto want is one large city. He suggested that what we want is total amalgamation. I judge that what makes him think along these lines might be people with whom he has come in contact, and possibly some influence from radio and TV and the three large daily newspapers in Toronto. Candidly, I have come into contact with different people, and I have made a real effort to try to find out what the people of Toronto really want. On many occasions, I have asked them what is their interest? Would they like to see 13 municipalities such as it is now? Would they like to see the seven, which has been suggested by Lakeshore or six municipalities or four, or one amalgamated city?

I find that as far as the people are concerned, generally they are interested in good government, and in maintaining a tax rate and keeping the taxes as low as possible. They do not care whether it is one, four or six, and I have made quite an extensive investigation among the people with whom I come in contact, places that I have gone, at meetings that I have addressed. Even as recent as last Saturday night with a group of some ten or 12 people, once again I put forward the question, what would you like to have in Metropolitan Toronto?

Now we must be guided, of course, by the people with whom we come in contact. I know that in North Toronto the people are as civic minded as any place in Metro, and they have proved it over and over and over again, at civic elections.

Members of Metro, from the city of Toronto, particularly those who contest public office for aldermanic, board of control and mayoralty seats, always make it a definite practice to go to North Toronto, to John Ross Robertson school, because they can be assured of an audience of somewhere between three, four or five hundred people.

The people of North Toronto are genuinely interested in civic matters. I have not had any overwhelming flood of inquiries or protests with the proposal of one city and five boroughs. What went through my mind originally was that if I had only one vote to cast I would have voted for amalgamation, a total amalgamated city. This is what went through my mind originally; this is how I thought I would like to see Toronto. If I had a second vote, it would go for a four city; and the third, perhaps on the basis of what we are talking now, a six unit deal, with one city and five boroughs.

Now at the best you may refer to it as a compromise, and you could say it is even a political compromise, and I perhaps would be one of the first to admit it. I see nothing wrong with it. As a matter of fact, sometimes the essence of good government is a compromise. I would suggest as far as the one big city is concerned—

**Mr. MacDonald:** On that basis we have the best government in the world in Ottawa at the moment.

**Mr. Reilly:** —do not be afraid of a large city or it being unwieldy. I have heard comments on the left and on the right and across the floor about one big city being unwieldy. I am not afraid of it becoming unwieldy. As far as one city is concerned and the influence that we might have from

the press or from TV, I think it is obvious there is a concentration in a large city like Toronto; I think we have to face it. But I do not think the creation of one large municipality is going to create any more problems in that particular respect. I think that is here now; we have that here with Metro government. We have a powerful press in the city of Toronto, and powerful radio and TV. It is existent and is before us now. We must face up to it.

I do think that from the standpoint of an amalgamated city, one in which we have some 240 square miles, that at the present time it would be impractical to deal with the local measures. It may be said that the members of this particular government deal with practical matters, and that they deal with them on an area base and that I represent Eglinton and somebody else representing some other area will look after his area. But we are not dealing with local issues, and this is the one reason why I thought I should perhaps take part in the debate today, Mr. Speaker. Not that I had so much to contribute, but as a former member of the Toronto city council, and as a former member of Metro council, I felt I should relay to the House some of the problems we may have and see if we could come up with some answers.

I realize that if we were to have one amalgamated city here we have some areas right in Metro Toronto today that are in the early stage of development, particularly up in the northeastern part of Scarborough. I know if you are going to give some sections certain privileges you must, in an amalgamated city, give them to all sections of the city. I have not studied this report the way some hon. members have—for instance, Mr. Goldenberg, who spent two years on his report and had some 75 briefs in addition to others that were not listed. Mr. Goldenberg decided that total amalgamation was not possible at the present time and did not recommend it. I am prepared to accept the recommendation in this respect as far as Mr. Goldenberg is concerned.

Bill No. 81 has done a number of things. A number of benefits and advantages in the bill before us have been included. They have been suggested by other hon. members and I do not want to delay the House by repeating them all. I find it very difficult in a debate of this nature, with so many participating, to avoid duplication. Regional libraries are to be operated on a Metro basis; school costs are being distributed

equally, and waste disposal is to be the responsibility of Metro.

The hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Ben) had suggested that maybe we have very little for the local group to do now, and under the circumstances if they are going to take the waste disposal they should also make the collection. As far as garbage collection is concerned, I know the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer) will tell you that up in his area they often collected the garbage at the street line. Some of us in the city of Toronto will tell you that it is collected at the front of the house, rather than the front of the street; in Forest Hill collectors may go to the rear of the residence to collect garbage. This is a local matter and should be treated as such. There is no question about it at all in my mind. Waste disposal, on the other hand, is a different situation. We should not try to tell the local group what kind of quality or of what frequency there should be collection. Garbage collection might be needed two or three times weekly in downtown Toronto; it may only be required once weekly elsewhere.

Another benefit that has been suggested in this bill is that we are going to assume, metropolitan-wide, the responsibilities of welfare. In this bill it has been suggested that we have a Metro-wide ambulance service, which is a good idea. A three-year term has been suggested from the standpoint of representatives, which I think is also a good idea.

Some of the things, of course, that have been discussed are more argumentative; I suppose we should think of them right now. The first one that comes to my mind is the election of a chairman. It has been brought to the attention of the hon. members of this House that in New York city, Mr. Lindsay, who ran for the mayoralty of New York, spent something like \$2 million in order to be elected. There is no question in my mind that on one hand, if you are trying to control party funds, no man is going to run for mayoralty for Metro Toronto on his own money. He will have to depend upon the support of industry, of commerce or on a political party.

I sat in Toronto city council with the present Metro chairman, Mr. Allen. I consider Mr. Allen a very able man; I think he is very fair and he has made some excellent suggestions to his council. I think he makes a good contribution for Metro Toronto. I also sat in council with Mr. Frederick Gardiner, an outstanding man who did a tremendous job for the people of Toronto. Perhaps he had

to employ some of the tactics of bulldozing his way through in order to get something done, but I do not think we could have created the Metro that has been created without a man like Mr. Fred Gardiner—a man of tremendous ability and strength, and a man who was able to accomplish a great deal. I take my hat off to him; I am glad to pay a word of tribute to him.

But I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that I would support the election of a chairman rather than the appointment. I am not suggesting that a chairman should be elected Metro-wide. But in Metro the present chairman was actually elected to ward one in the city of Toronto, down in Broadview district. He was elected as an alderman. He is serving now as Metro chairman and he is doing a good job. Previous to the time that the Metro chief, Mr. Gardiner, was brought in, he was a reeve of Forest Hill. I think he campaigned for two or three years on the basis of amalgamation and then, of course, was appointed as the chief for Metro.

There is no reason why a candidate should not be elected to office and, having been elected to office, be elected by council as chairman. There is something to be said for having continuity in a very important position such as a Metro chairman—I can see the reason for this. If Mr. Allen were to run today, I think he would be elected by the people of his area or the people of Toronto as the Metro chief. But I think what we have to do is think in terms of continuity—not only with Mr. Allen and Mr. Gardiner, but any successor. It would appear to me, Mr. Speaker, that it would be much better to have somebody as chief administrative officer, or group of officials as chief administrative officers.

It is true that if something were to happen such as I read in the press, and the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) thinks some day he will form the government, they would take over right in this House without continuity.

The same could be said, I suppose, in Ottawa, where Hon. Mr. Pearson has taken over, or when Mr. Drew came into this House; the same situation existed. They depended upon civil servants. But it seems to me that if we are going to have a department of civil service to look after and make recommendations, this is fine. But let us have it on the basis of a department of civil service comprising one or two or more men, if necessary, who will give the same suggestions and give the leadership necessary in a Metro council. Surely we should not have to depend upon a man who is not elected by the

public and who is not answerable to the public.

Even here in our particular government, the head man of our government, the Prime Minister, has to be elected by the people and then he is elected, of course, by his members as the Prime Minister of Ontario. But he has to run for the seat; he has to be elected to that seat and I think that the Metro chairman for the city of Toronto should be elected.

If it is not convenient at this particular time, Mr. Speaker, I am suggesting to the hon. Prime Minister that surely we can do something about making it convenient eventually. It was not convenient in 1953 when Mr. Gardiner took over. A lot of things have been accomplished since then. Maybe with the new boroughs and the new city it may not be convenient to do it immediately. But surely three years from now we should give thought to the election of a Metro chairman, or in addition to the election of a Metro chairman, having somebody who would give continuity and guidance to the members of the Metro council.

Another item that was brought up by the hon. leader of the Opposition was the unification of fire services. May I suggest to hon. members at this time that I am in complete agreement with this? I think that as far as the unification of fire services is concerned, they should be instituted, if possible, right now. I would suggest that we cannot follow the principle suggested by the hon. member for Scarborough North (Mr. Wells), that we leave that up to Metro council, because if you leave it to Metro council what happens is nothing, in that respect. Ten years ago they made the same recommendation; they made it to the Gordon commission at that time and nothing has happened from the standpoint of unification of fire services.

I think that the action on the unification of fire services must come from this particular body. You cannot expect a smaller municipality or even boroughs, when they are created, to suggest that they do away with their fire services and that they be unified. The request and the decision in this connection must come from this government. Once again, if it is not convenient to do it at this particular time—and the only reason I can see why it would not be convenient would be a question of cost—we should make provision for it at some time in the near future.

Even Mr. Goldenberg suggested in his report that we have a central communication system for firefighting services, and he

suggested a single manpower training service. Why he did not go on and suggest complete unification is something that I do not know. I would suggest to my government that this is one of the things that perhaps should be reviewed.

The hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling) in this House has indicated to us that there would be some merit in expanding the parking authority. The reason why this was suggested was that the recommendation is that at the terminals the TTC would be able to create and promote their own parking authority under this bill. I am going to suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that there have been far too many independent bodies created. So far as I am concerned, I do not want any enlargement of them. I would much prefer to see the parking for this particular situation be done as an extension of the Toronto parking authority, making it into a Metro parking authority, or making it a separate department of Metro government.

Tomorrow morning, I, along with some others, will go down before the Toronto transit commission, suggesting that they make some consideration for people of Eglinton who have homes east and west of Yonge street. The people claim they have not had a hearing. Too often I have appeared and talked to officials of public bodies who are not responsible to the people and are not elected by the people, where in some instances they even shake their head in the negative before I have asked the question. There is no question about it in my mind. Let us make sure that we make parking a separate department of Metro, or let us enlarge the Toronto parking authority.

I know the argument opposing this at the present time might be that the Toronto parking authority has jurisdiction within the city limits and that you have to have parking authority requirements outside the city limits. But when we are planning this, this is one of the things that I would suggest to our government, that we give some thought to now.

The hon. member for Bracondale has appointed himself as something of a clairvoyant; he is looking into the future and has suggested that if we adopt one city and five boroughs, it is here forever. Candidly, I found a little bit of inconsistency here because on one hand he was suggesting that they have nothing to do because you are giving everything over to Metro, and on the other hand that they were building empires. It just did not seem to coincide

how on one hand they had nothing to do and on the other hand they were building empires. It would seem to me that they still have a lot to do, even though many of these things are given over to Metro government. As local municipalities, they have urban renewal, housing, parks, zoning; they have a number of things to do under local government. I do not know what the future is going to bring. I cannot say what will be here in the year 2,000, like the hon. member for Bracondale, but I can tell you that what has happened in 13 years, from 1953 to 1966, has been very drastic. I do not know what is going to happen two years from now or five years from now, but I suggest that he would be glad to know that Metro is taking over a number of these things. If he is correct in that they have very little to do, all I say is that we are gradually getting towards the point of the local municipality with very little to do and Metro has more to do. We are coming closer to total amalgamation eventually, which, of course, will not displease me.

The hon. member for Beaches (Mr. Harris) had suggested that perhaps we could and should give some guidelines to the city of Toronto in connection with the board of control. Perhaps he is right. Candidly, I do not share his viewpoint. I do not think that from the standpoint of local government we should say to them that you are going to have seven aldermen, or that you are going to have nine aldermen, or that you are going to have 11 aldermen and that you are going to create the areas and make the boundaries for them. I am inclined to think that if you are going to have local autonomy and all that these people have asked for, we should say to them: "You are going to have so many representatives on Metro council, and if you are going to have so many representatives on Metro council, we will allow the city of Toronto to make up its mind what it wants to do from the standpoint of the number of wards, the size of the wards, and the number of people." All they have to do is be guided from the standpoint of the representatives.

I know they have a problem in the city of Toronto now, because those of us who are familiar with it realize that as far as the board of control is concerned at the present time, two of the controllers and nine of the aldermen and one mayor sit on Metro council. This new bill is making a change, saying that four of the controllers are going to sit on Metro council. If four of the controllers sit on Metro council, they either have to make up their minds in the city of Toronto whether

they are going to have seven wards, or else abolish the board of control and have 11 wards, 11 representatives, and one mayor.

Now a problem is created. They have to make up their minds in connection with this. I do not think it is up to us to decide for them whether it is seven, nine or 11. I think it is up to the city of Toronto to make up its mind whether they would like to have a board of control. Let us not think for one moment there is anything sacrosanct about the board of control. I think we borrowed it back in 1890 from the United States, and early in 1900—in 1910—I think we modified it and revamped it. Since that time it has been away out of date in the United States, and they have discontinued it. As far as we are concerned, in the city of Toronto, if they decide to abolish the board of control and have an executive committee, that, I say, we should leave in their hands.

I beg your pardon? I am sorry. I thought somebody was trying to get my attention, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Or the hon. member's goat.

**Mr. J. H. White (London South):** There are only three Liberals in the House. They are just not interested in the city of Toronto.

**Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary):** Where are the Toronto members?

**Mr. Singer:** Three Liberals are worth 50 Tories any day!

**Mr. Reilly:** Mr. Speaker, a number of statements have been made in the House from the standpoint of the competition for industrial and commercial assessment, and this has been made quite an issue. I do not think it is nearly as critical now as it once was. Sometimes competition might be worthwhile between boroughs and municipalities. Since we have Metro police, and Metro welfare is suggested, and overall planning, and equal distribution of school costs, I think that competition for industrial and commercial assessment has been substantially reduced. There is not the same need for this competition.

Now before I sit down, Mr. Speaker, there are half a dozen suggestions I would make to our government in connection with Bill No. 81 in reviewing it—that we do the same as we did with Bill 80, that we leave it for a year or two to settle. I think it was in 1955 as you will recall, or 1956, that we brought in the unification of the police and unification of air pollution. All of this was brought in a year or two later. Unless there is something

drastically wrong with the bill, then it should be modified immediately. But otherwise, as I see it here now, I think that our government three years from today—

**Mr. Singer:** They will not be there.

**Mr. Reilly:** —should then think in terms of the election of a chairman, or the appointment of an administrator, or administrators, to lend continuity to the affairs of the municipality. I think that they should consider at once, if possible, the unification of fire services.

I think too they should expand the Toronto parking authority, or have a separate Metro department for parking. I think they should plan for the areas beyond the metropolitan boundary now, and I think they should treat Toronto on the same basis as they are treating other boroughs from the standpoint of road subsidies and road grants. I think that the health should be considered on a Metro basis as well.

**Hon. A. K. Roberts (Minister of Lands and Forests):** Mr. Speaker, I rise now to speak on this subject as one of the members for the Metro area and the city part of it.

For parts of three days now there has been a well considered and orderly debate, indicating for the most part intelligent preparation and clear-cut views by hon. members of the Legislature, representing all the parties, and this is as it should be in a debate relating to a bill of this nature.

Three definite positions, it seems to me, have been revealed; total amalgamation by the hon. leader of the Opposition, and some other hon. members, representing the most extreme in one direction, to the further decentralizing from 13 to 16 administrative units, as indicated by the hon. leader of the NDP (Mr. MacDonald) at the other extreme.

The government, in its proposal to consolidate the existing 13 municipalities into six, has approached the problem regarding it not as an emergency operation on a failing patient, but rather as a grafting process to improve an already lusty, progressive metropolitan organism in its administration.

Now, I had expected today to hear the views of the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis), who moved the adjournment on Friday, of this debate, but I understand that he is ill, and we heard the hon. member for York East, who is a recognized authority on municipal law and municipal matters, and it was of interest to me to have him speaking as close as he has to my own remarks today.

I was also very pleased that the hon. member for Eglinton spoke, just a few moments ago, and I may say that he being a city member, followed now by another city member, we may be getting in a couple of one-two punches, one after the other, that may have some help in clarifying a few of the rough edges, without upsetting in any way the general import of this bill.

The 1953 Cumming report and the subsequent Bill No. 80 provided for an equal division between the city on one side, Toronto and the suburban municipalities on the other, for both the Metro council and the executive committee of that council, with the chairman of the Metro as the additional member in both cases.

In the intervening dozen or more years, there has been great growth, particularly in the suburban areas, and there has been great change in both the suburban and the central city areas. I would say that The Department of Municipal Affairs, headed by the hon. Minister and the legal draftsmen, have done an excellent job of work in meeting the needs of a very difficult and complicated set of conditions.

I might say—and it is no secret—that they have been aided and assisted from time to time by the advice and guidance of the hon. Prime Minister himself, who has taken a very active and very sincere position in trying to solve this problem. They have been aided in their work also by the long experience and comprehensive advice of Dr. Lorne Cumming, whose opinions in this field particularly, are always worth considering, but I will not say always necessarily following.

So, in bestowing this praise on the department and the hon. Minister and his advisers, I do so without necessarily agreeing with everything that they have produced.

I have approached this subject seriously from the beginning. I have done that. I had some fairly fixed views, and I expressed them without equivocation I think, as my hon. colleagues in Cabinet and the P-C members know I am wont to do on any major subject during the clarification period. And as we went along in our intensive work, following the receipt of the Goldenberg report, it became apparent to me that compromises would have to be made in a number of directions, and I, too, would have to be flexible in my own approach.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has been in the melting pot for study and preparation for quite a long time. Whatever the views of those waiting the final product may have been about the people working on it, I want to

say here and now, and say it without any equivocation, that all the arguments that have been produced by all our newspapers, in all our news media, and by spokesmen for various interests in this question, had a thorough going over and all of them practically had some advocates at some stage, within the membership involved. The end result, as appears now before the Legislature, has come out of that melting pot after a fair amount of brewing and boiling over, and while it is not necessarily the last word, and may even yet have some changes as it passes through this Legislature, it does represent very important decisions following very thorough and complete studies.

I am quite frank with the Legislature when I say that there are two or three items in this bill which I do not like, and which, if I had had the final decision, would have been different. These I will mention as I proceed.

This bill is particularly a local Metro area bill, and we who represent this area in this House have a duty to the area to state our views and to clarify, if need be, any doubts in the mind of anyone that we have not played our proper part in bringing about the end result which will shortly be established in this Legislature.

I thought it might be useful to the House to have some ideas of the solutions that have been found by some other major cities of the world to this problem of big city organization, and I am going to refer briefly to London, New York and Tokyo in comparison with Metropolitan Toronto.

I have had the benefit of hearing the hon. member for York East deal with the Greater London organization, and what I have to say will not very much duplicate what he has said, and I think perhaps it would be worth hearing what I have on this as well.

The city of Greater London has had a recent face-lifting similar to that proposed for Toronto. I suspect that Commissioner Goldenberg and The Department of Municipal Affairs have given the London system a very close study. The similarities of Greater London and the proposed Metropolitan Toronto are quite striking.

London has a population now of eight million or more residents; Greater London has included recently considerable outside territories, including Herts, Kent and Middlesex, beyond the previous boundaries of the metropolitan area. It covers 620 square miles, compared with our 241 square miles. Our population, according to the

Goldenberg figures, was about 1,700,000 and we all know that that number is considerably larger, as of this moment.

Due to the process of eliminating and consolidating in the old metropolitan and the city area of London, and bringing in outside areas, the Metropolitan London of today contains 32 boroughs, as compared with one city and five boroughs in the Bill No. 81 project.

The powers of the boroughs in the two cities are reasonably comparable, although the responsibility for fire in London is centralized under the metropolitan government, whereas here it is not. Again—and I join with the hon. member for Eglinton on this—if I had my own way in the matter on this, I would centralize it. But here we have to consider the majority view.

Both cities have a centralized police force, although London is fortunate enough to have half the cost of the police force paid by the government of the United Kingdom through the Home Secretary.

The London borough councils have very wide powers; they are the housing authorities in their own areas; they are responsible for planning, which must conform with the Greater London council plan, and they are responsible for many welfare services.

There is a directly elected council for Greater London; the council is composed of 100 councillors. I think my hon. friend said 98; my figure is 100 and I think they are close enough. They are elected. Sixteen aldermen who are appointed by that elected council—and I want the House to note this—and a chairman, vice-chairman and deputy chairman of this Greater London council, are chosen by the elected council, who need not themselves be elected members of the council or of any of the boroughs. These 100 elected councilmen are elected in the terms of one to a riding or a constituency. This phraseology appears in one report that I read "from the whole conurbation of the Greater London area." Actually this means, under the Act, that they are elected from the same electoral districts as are the members of Parliament at Westminster. Collectively, they are the elected representatives of the whole Greater London area.

Curiously enough, despite this major renovation of the Greater London council, the offices of the chairman, the vice-chairman and the deputy chairman remain without salary.

Only expenses are allowed. These offices also are chosen by the elected council which, I mentioned, is elected for several years—

three; I think it is—and these gentlemen are chosen or elected by that council on a yearly basis.

In other words, they can change their chairman at the end of any year if they desire to do so. The inference surely must be that under these circumstances, the responsibility and the authority of the chairman, vice-chairman and deputy chairman are very definitely limited and circumscribed. Therefore, the fact that they are not elected may not be too useful in comparing the situation here where the chairman, while not elective under either the present legislation or the legislation now before the House, does have a period of office equal in time to that of the elected council, and does have very heavy responsibilities and authority. In fact, he is the kingpin in many of the administrative committees stemming from the council and the executive committee.

In New York, the metropolitan form of city government does not exist as we know it. Even though the city is based on five boroughs, they do not have the powers comparable to those of the boroughs in London, or in Metropolitan Toronto. The size of the city of New York and its population are roughly comparable with those of London, though the actual area of New York is only about 60 per cent of that of Greater London.

New York has a charter which came up for revision in 1961. This revision—as the charter previously itself and other revisions—was submitted to the voters in November of that year and became effective in January, 1963. The reason for the particular latest charter revision was to provide—and these are very important powers—reallocation of power so that the executive power, the legislative power, the budgetary power and the power of fiscal control are clearly defined. I think we can say, Mr. Speaker, that Bill No. 81 read with the earlier Act—The Municipal Act and the other related Acts that go with it—do just this here in Toronto, clarify those particular important elements.

The New York city government consists of an elected mayor, five elected borough presidents, a controller and 25 elected councilmen. The government functions almost solely under the direction of the mayor and his council. The executive heads of departments are appointed by the mayor, and services such as welfare, roads, administration of justice, education and so on are his responsibility.

Tokyo, on the other hand, is a city of more than ten million people living in an

area of 1,349 square miles—roughly five times the area of Metropolitan Toronto. Japan, and some other parts of the world, may claim Tokyo as the largest city in the world. It has at least five times the population of Metro Toronto. Its government is metropolitan in form, being based on 23 wards and the number of cities, towns and villages in the outlying districts. The metropolitan mayor and 120 councilmen are elected. The councils of the wards are elected separately. The work of the wards is co-ordinated by the metropolitan government of Tokyo, which supervises their administration. They are clearly subordinate local authorities carrying out functions delegated to them by the metropolitan government.

I think perhaps it could be said that the Tokyo form of government is a compromise between what we plan for Toronto and what is the highly centralized form of government existing in New York city.

One matter which has naturally received a great deal of comment by all who are interested in the metropolitan government of Toronto is the relationship of population to taxation and any matter which appears to derive from this relationship; that is, the relative powers wielded by the city and the boroughs in the new metropolitan council. Taking the Goldenberg figures, the city of Toronto is shown with 681,000 population, and it is almost surrounded by five boroughs, the total of whose population is something in excess of one million. Along with this, we find the assessment—and I do not think that this has been mentioned specifically in the debate so far as to figures—of the city of Toronto is almost \$2 billion, while the total assessment of the five boroughs outside the city area is \$2.5 billion. On that basis, and I am giving rounded figures only, the city of Toronto has almost 40 per cent of the total population and slightly more than 45 per cent of the total Metro assessment.

This, then, is the background for the recommendations that the city of Toronto should have 12 of the 32 elected representatives on the Metro council, along with the Metro chairman and an equal representation with the rest of Metro boroughs on the executive council of Metro Toronto.

In Bill No. 81, Toronto has been divested of its parity with the boroughs on the council—12 out of 32, instead of 12 out of 24. It will have five of the ten members of the metropolitan council executive, which membership will be 11, including the Metro chairman. Incidentally, the Metro chairman

will not have a vote except in the case of a tie, either as chairman of the council or as chairman of the executive committee of council. I think that is the present situation also. But I say, and I think everybody here will agree, he does not need a vote to be a very powerful influence.

The powers of the executive committee are those of a board of control as provided in The Municipal Act, section 206. I am going to take a moment to deal with those powers because they are of extreme importance in connection with the setup in Bill No. 81. Section 206; it is provided by Bill No. 81, section 6, subsection 2, that subsections 2 to 15, and subsections 17 to 19 of section 206 of The Municipal Act will constitute provisions for the powers and duties of the executive committee.

Let me run over these very briefly, particularly the main one. It goes on to say it is the duty of the board of control—and that would be the duty of the Metro executive council in this context—it is the duty of the board of control:

(a) to prepare estimates of the proposed expenditure of the year and certify them to the council for its consideration;

—they must originate the estimates, as does the Cabinet here.

(b) To prepare specifications for and award all contracts, and for that purpose to call for all tenders and (c) report its action to council;

(d) To nominate to the council all heads of departments and sub-departments;

(e) To dismiss or suspend any head of a department—and report it to council.

These are very important provisions. Another one, subsection 2 of section 206, reads as follows:

(2) The council shall not appropriate or expend, nor shall any officer thereof expend or direct the expenditure of any sum not provided for by the estimates or by a special or supplementary estimate certified by the board to the council, without a two-thirds vote of the council authorizing such appropriation or expenditure—

Now it is apparent by the counting of heads—32 of them on the Metro council, if they are all present—22 votes would be necessary for a two-thirds vote. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that in the case where the decision of an executive council is overruled in this way for, say, some additional expenditures authorized beyond those rec-

ommended by the executive council, then, in the two-thirds vote will be or will have to be some at least of the representatives of the city of Toronto. Of course there must always be a substantial number in the aggregate from the other boroughs in order to attain a two-thirds vote of the council.

The powers of the board—that is to say, the executive council—include such as the right to submit proposed bylaws to the council. Another very important right.

It is noted also that the term of office of the respective councils making up Metro will be three years, which also applies to the school boards.

In passing, I would like to refer to the March edition, which is a very current one, of *Canadian Public Administration*, 1966, volume 9, No. 1, commencing at page 45, an article by Professor William A. Robson, professor emeritus of public administration, London school of economics and political science, on the subject "Municipal government problems and solutions."

This distinguished scholar is quite an authority on metropolitan governments. In 1963 he delivered a lecture on local government at the University of Pittsburgh, entitled "The world's greatest metropolis—planning and government in Greater London." So there are some who do not concede wholeheartedly that Tokyo is the greatest place yet.

I think the words of Robson at page 46 of the March edition of *Canadian Public Administration*—a very current statement—is something which we should all digest and evaluate and I will give it to you therefore very carefully now: This is a paragraph by itself, and read by itself it would be out of context. I will read it first and then I will make a very minor comment on it, and proceed. He says at page 46:

The most obvious solution—of the problems of metropolitan areas, found in all parts of the world, has been the expansion of the central city. For a long time this actually was the accepted solution. But today, with only a few exceptions, it has largely been abandoned.

And then he goes on for a page or two to give reasons pro and con, and ends up with about as much confusion as perhaps we have in this House at the present time to determine which is the final and best move. But it is quite apparent from reading this material that he has a great insight into the subject, that he is critical and can see flaws as well as benefits in all the existing forms of

metropolitan government. I mention this because when such a great authority as Professor Robson does not see in any of the existing metropolitan governments complete perfection, you can scarcely expect that this effort represented by Bill No. 81 will break through the barrier and get into that class.

I have listened with a good deal of interest to the views of many of the members who have spoken in this debate, and I recall that the hon. member for High Park had definite views concerning the board of control for the city of Toronto. I agree with his views in the main on this. I think the hon. member for Scarborough North also expressed some clear-cut views about the board of control. And the hon. member for Beaches had something to say.

I am going to come at it in just a little different way. I would point out that section 151 of the metropolitan Act, as it will be enacted by Bill No. 81, states clearly that where on January 1, 1967, the council of an area municipality has a board of control, that structure will remain. So far as the city of Toronto is concerned we can go back well over 30 years—I think the hon. member for Eglinton said further than that—for the origin of the board of control for the city of Toronto, which was given legislative sanction in The Municipal Act to be found in the revised statutes of Ontario, 1937, section 46, subsection 7, where it is provided that the council of the city of Toronto will consist of the mayor and four controllers to be elected by general vote, and two aldermen for each ward.

In 1947, The City of Toronto Act—this was a special, private Act—well, I will not say it is a private Act but a special Act relating to the city of Toronto—the revised statutes of Ontario 1947, chapter 142, section 10, reiterated and relegislated the same provision, and that is still a statute on the books of our Legislature.

I have heard some talk of the council of the city of Toronto trying to abolish the board of control. This talk has just sprung up recently since the information was given by our hon. Prime Minister that four of the twelve representatives on Metro council from the city of Toronto would be the four members of the board of control. Today's papers carry some suggestion that there has been some goings-on over the weekend which might throw some light on this subject, and which do not throw a great deal of credit.

Agitation at the council level certainly has some aspects of self-interest rather than

public interest, and in my view certainly ought not to be seriously pursued at this time, not unless the electors of the city of Toronto have an opportunity to express their views on such a material change in administration. The board of control of the city of Toronto, under the present law, must be elected from the city at large. Over the years only on very rare occasions has anyone reached the board of control without prior experience as an alderman. And of course, in relation to Bill No. 81, a very much wider electorate of the whole city can be an important element in the choice of personnel as representatives of the city on both the Metro council and the Metro executive committee through the choice on this wider city extent of four of these representatives in each case. I think that is an important distinction.

I have even heard it suggested that the council of the city of Toronto might pass a resolution calling for abolition and that, in some way, this idea would be instilled in the minds of the members of the municipal board and have some material bearing on their thinking in relation to any jurisdiction which they may have as a result of an amalgamation of Forest Hill and Swansea into Toronto.

Believe me, Mr. Speaker, were that kind of a process applied to a subject as broad and as established as the board of control of the city of Toronto, that it should be abolished between now and December 31 of this year on an amalgamation process bringing in Forest Hill and Swansea, then I for one would have grave doubts about the motives behind such action. I would also, as a lawyer, have serious views about the legality of it.

What then are some of the most contentious points of the problem involved in the subject of this debate? I answer this question by way of my concluding remarks. First, the number of the constituent municipalities varying from one to 16 if there were total amalgamation on the one hand, or if the NDP plan were adopted on the other. The hon. Liberal leader would smash right through to total amalgamation irrespective of the complexity of views and problems, even irrespective perhaps of public opinion. The NDP would break the area up more than ever.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** No, we would not.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, that is my understanding of the hon. member for York South.

My understanding of the hon. leader's remarks the other day were to break the area up more than ever, and then try to satisfy everybody by centralizing financing, as I think the other hon. member who spoke on it suggested.

**Mr. Bryden:** No, that is completely wrong.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** These two parties are poles apart.

**Mr. Bryden:** Not in the way you are suggesting.

**Hon. Mr. Roberts:** Well, I, as an ordinary observer and listener got this view. The hon. members have an awfully confused way of expressing it; if it is not the correct one, they had better correct it. The government comes down the centre of the road of reason resolving the many complex and opposed views with six units for local administration and one superimposed thereon with clearly enunciated powers and duties. This, of course, is a variation from the Goldenberg report, but I think this variation has the support of that gentleman.

Another problem is the choice of chairman. The hon. member for Beaches was emphatic about this, as some others have been. If I had my choice in the matter, I would have gone for an elected chairman. The principle of taxing bodies requiring elected representatives to do the taxing is an old, well-established and, generally speaking, very democratic, sound principle. The reason in the first instance for a chairman being chosen in 1954 needs no further support at this time. It was a good choice. The equality of position and representation between the city and the suburbs also was a factor in that particular method. When the matter was reviewed in 1958, this contentious point was again to the fore, but because of this equal representation no change was recommended in the procedure at that time. This time, Mr. Goldenberg recommends no change. He seems to base his argument on the expensiveness of the election of a chairman over the whole area. And he does not lay much stress on a modified form, namely, election in some one of the areas as a qualification for choice. We must remember that Mr. Goldenberg retained the equal representative position in his recommendations, but he planned to build the city of Toronto up in population considerably more than Bill No. 81 does.

The question of whether there should be four controllers and seven aldermen, or two

controllers and nine aldermen on Metro council, along with the mayor, is also open to difference of opinion, but the bill resolves it.

To sum up then, the city of Toronto has sensible protection and yet it is required to yield certain representation to the boroughs, which is fair and proper. The amendment to the motion before the House by the hon. leader of the Opposition is, of course, delaying tactics. Intensive studies and sensible reviews have been made at almost every possible level. The time for decision has, I am sure, now arrived. Bill No. 80 was a compromise. Bill No. 81 is a further step forward, but still takes into account reasonable and diversified views. In all the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I support the bill in principle on second reading and I think it will bring further progress to an area that has already had unprecedented progress and growth.

**Mr. D. Bales (York Mills):** Mr. Speaker, Bill No. 81 represents the second stage of metropolitan government for this area. The government bill has received long and careful consideration in order that legislation might be devised that would continue and strengthen the development that has taken place over these past 12 years. There have been many stages of development in the long history of this city and area; one particular stage that I think warrants some attention at this time was the series of divisions that occurred after the first world war.

Originally, the arrangement of the municipalities was relatively simple. The city of Toronto occupied the centre part and there were three townships—Scarborough on the east, Etobicoke on the west and York in the centre and to the north of the city. Today, only Scarborough remains intact. In the case of York township, its main development and population was close to the city boundary and the rest was largely farms and scattered communities. There was little to bind or mould the township together as an integral community, and there was a lack of understanding and perhaps too little co-operation between the farmers of the north and the people in the more urban and populated sections farther south. The inevitable resulted and the farmers of the north applied for a division and permission to form a new township of North York in 1922. For similar reasons, the people in the eastern section broke off and established another division—East York—a year later.

I mention this because by Bill No. 81 now

before the House, the process of reconsolidation of the municipalities has begun. When the Metro concept of government for Toronto was proposed and adopted in 1953, it was not uniformly accepted or applauded, but after 12 years of operation, we all have to agree it has worked for this area, and, in fact, has been exceedingly effective. This is not the first time that changes in the metropolitan government have been considered. It has been the subject of various reports—a report on the metropolitan Toronto system of government was completed in 1961 and then the Royal commission under Dr. Carl Goldenberg in 1965. The Goldenberg report is a most comprehensive and, indeed, exhaustive study of our local government. The main recommendation was that the two-level federated form of government for Metropolitan Toronto should be continued. This basic recommendation has been accepted and adopted by the government. I believe this to be sound and the best course to follow at this time.

The metropolitan government as planned and established in 1953 represented a great achievement. To persuade divergent groups to work together for the common good was no easy task, and the members certainly did not all welcome Metro. In many cases, there was probably distrust between them, but all recognized that their municipalities faced problems that they could not solve by themselves. Notwithstanding their brave protestations to the contrary, they still recognized that in the new Metro and their very able chairman at that time, Mr. Fred Gardiner, there was the hope and perhaps even the chance for a solution for their basic problems. Those basic problems were simply adequate capital moneys and sufficient supply of water. This was particularly true for those municipalities on the outer fringe.

It is difficult to say which area has gained the most from the Metro system and it is really not important, because the whole Metro area has developed and prospered. Comparisons aside, I say simply that North York township has benefited tremendously from Metro. In 1953, the shortage of water in that area was a serious health hazard, and it was a luxury if you could water your lawn in summer. How could a township develop when its water supply came from artesian wells of a limited capacity and located in another township? There was no real sewage system, for there were no sewage trunks or filtration plants of any real capacity. There was little capital money available to finance the demands for schools and all the other services needed. Nevertheless, this was the area where vacant land was available and the

Toronto area was faced with increasing demand for new homes for new families.

In 1953, the township population was approximately 100,000. In recognizing that the minimum population of a city is 15,000 people, North York township has increased by at least a city population in each year but two since 1953; in both of those years, population increase was nearly 12,000 people. Last year alone, the increase was 29,000, or nearly equal to two cities. By 1952 little industry was being attracted to North York, simply because services were not available and an adequate supply of water could not be guaranteed. The percentage of commercial and industrial assessment compared with the total township assessment was 13 per cent, Mr. Speaker.

Since Metro has been established and water and other basic services are available, the percentage of commercial and industrial assessment has increased regularly, until in 1964 it was nearly 33 per cent of the total assessment for that year.

These are but symptomatic of the types of benefits that have come to this area under Metro, until now it has a population of 360,000 people and is developing the facilities of a modern city. The situation is not peculiar to that one township; it is happening to a greater or lesser degree throughout the whole of Metro. There have been no major changes in the political framework since Metro was formed, and these are past due. Numerical representation on Metro council has become completely inadequate and disproportionate and there were other matters that needed consideration, matters probably of equal importance, although less obvious to the public. These changes most urgently required are, first, representation on a fairly uniform basis for all municipalities; the cost of education and the standard of education shows great divergency in different areas and there should be far greater uniformity of costs and standards and this should be achieved under the changes in Bill No. 81.

Third: There should be consolidation of small municipalities into larger units. By reason of a small population, many of the facilities normally required are not warranted for a small municipality and thus the residents there use the facilities in a larger neighbouring area, but do not have to pay the costs and thus have an unfair tax advantage. Next, there should be unification of some services, particularly in the fields of central waste disposal, library service, welfare and, in my view, also fire protection. These changes are mainly to be accomplished under the bill now before us.

The main issue—or division of opinion—is consolidation of municipalities and retention of the two-level federated form of government on the one hand, and complete amalgamation into one unit of government on the other. In my view, the needs of this area—and it is nearly two million people—are too complex to be best served by a single type of government. Municipal government must deal with a great variety of both large and small matters and this type, or level, of government as we know it, is closer to the people in day-to-day contact than either the federal or the provincial governments.

Municipally we cannot wipe the slate clean and start a whole new pattern of municipal government. We must adapt our existing patterns to modern concepts and requirements. By maintaining the two-level system, we can transfer greater powers and responsibility to the metropolitan government, and permit the individual municipalities to deal with the myriad number of local problems that are peculiarly theirs. This is important, not only to the people, but to the overall good administration. There should be the same basic standard of service, and this should be established by the metropolitan government itself. In this way a greater equality of service should be attained throughout all the municipalities.

It is generally agreed that there should be a stronger central government for Metropolitan Toronto. Due to the increase in population a larger council was required, and it is to be increased from the present 25 to 33, including the chairman. The original arrangement was unique in that there was an equal balance between the city and the suburbs, with the chairman the arbiter between them. This was necessary then, but is no longer necessary, because the members have come to appreciate the responsibilities they bear, not just for their own municipality, but for the Metro area as a whole.

Granted there is genuine concern that the number of city representatives, though not decreasing numerically, will decrease in proportion to the whole council. This was inevitable when you consider the very rapid growth in population in the suburbs. There are compensating factors, however. The executive committee is to be increased to 11; of these 11 people, five are to be from the city of Toronto. I realize that this causes some concern in the suburban areas of Metropolitan Toronto, but in the beginning, the city of Toronto contributed a great deal to the formation of Metro and is doing so today. The city of Toronto is the heart of the metro-

politan area and this is where the very substantial development and redevelopment is taking place.

The prime example, of course, is the new city hall, and I give the city council credit for its action in building that fine building. It is new and controversial, and personally I am very pleased with it. As a resident of Metro I look upon it with some pride and satisfaction. This is not only the centre of the city government, but it is the centre of the metropolitan government as well.

To refer back for a moment to the executive committee—this committee is now to be mandatory and its powers are greatly strengthened. While the section of the Act—it is subsection 2, I believe, of section 6—is simply worded, nevertheless it states clearly in the Act that the executive committee shall have all the powers and duties of a board of control, as set out in The Municipal Act. These powers are very extensive and in many instances their decisions shall not be overruled, except by a two-thirds majority of the council. In this way, not only is the metropolitan government strengthened, but the central executive of that government is strengthened and given the power and responsibility they need to set the broad policies required for the whole area.

By various means a much fairer basis of representation will be provided on the Metro council for the various municipalities. The representation is based roughly on population, and while this will punctuate and perhaps not remain entirely true for the years to come, particularly with increased growth, nevertheless it is a much sounder basis than the present system. In addition, the enlarging and strengthening of the executive committee, should add to the strength and efficiency of the central government.

There are a great number of individual matters that might be dealt with in connection with this complex legislation, but some of them can be touched upon when the legislation is dealt with clause by clause. I believe that there is very great and legitimate concern in reference to a fair distribution of the cost of government and of education. The education proposals are for a strong, central board and provision for a uniform metropolitan standard. This should be of great assistance. There is another provision that metropolitan government shall assume the existing school debt which will also help particularly those municipalities with lower assessment. This is a wise and important provision.

Since certain municipal services such as

welfare and waste disposal sites are to become the responsibility of metropolitan council, the staffs of these sections will cease to be employees of the local council. This matter occurred previously when the metropolitan police department was established, but at that time all members of the various police departments were automatically absorbed.

Dr. Goldenberg deals with the integration of municipal staff in his report, on page 189, and sets out a number of basic recommendations with a proper and satisfactory integration of the staff. In the bill before us there is no express provision that all employees whose position in the local administration is disappearing will automatically be offered employment by Metro. This, however, will in all probability occur. There will be, naturally, concern by the employees in the matter of job protection, maintenance of pay and fringe benefits, and this applies not only to those employees being transferred from one municipality to Metro, but also from one municipality to a merged borough.

Under Bill No. 80 in 1953, there were provisions for maintenance of the previous standard of pensions, leave credits and holidays, but under the present Act it appears that the previous arrangements are only continued until some alternative arrangement is enacted by Metro. It would be extremely difficult in a document such as Bill No. 81 to provide for each and every instance that may arise. Those items are best left to the municipalities involved, and I am sure they will bear in mind not only the references to the hon. Prime Minister's statement to this matter, but also to the recommendations in the Goldenberg report.

I believe, however, it would be an improvement and a matter of great satisfaction to employees presently facing a transfer of position to either Metro or a new municipality, if they felt that a board of review or committee was established to act as a referee in the event that disputes develop. If such a board or committee were established for the period of integration, the municipalities and employees could turn to such a board when difficulties arose in reference to staff transfers, job protection, maintenance of pay and other matters. The realization that such a board did exist would, in my mind, produce a better atmosphere for resolution of the problems from the very beginning.

The consolidation of the 13 municipalities of Metro into six municipalities presents many serious difficulties and challenges. I

am sure that this will not be the last consolidation or change in the boundaries of Metro. I think particularly of the area immediately to the north of North York, namely, Vaughan and especially Markham townships. In the latter township, the area immediately adjacent to North York is of a type closely analogous to that of the township to the south. Markham is largely rural and agricultural, but there is a fairly large residential development spreading north from Metro. Markham township faces today the same kind of problems that North York faced and could not solve alone in 1953. Water will be difficult to supply in the future years in Markham. Sewage services will be limited and the money to provide the services needed will be difficult to obtain.

This is dealt with in the Goldenberg report and Dr. Goldenberg here seemed to reach the conclusion that there were other means available to solve these problems; that is other than annexing the area directly into Metropolitan Toronto at this time. This may be so, but there is a great opportunity for development in the horseshoe-shaped area north of Metro up to Richmond Hill.

With the opening of the new freight line through Vaughan and the township areas, many industrial sites will now become available. I think that services should be provided for that area. It is not a case of industrial competition, between municipalities or of trying to steal industrial development from one section to the other; we need industry throughout the whole of Metro because all of us benefit from it.

For these reasons, I believe that the bill before us provides the best course to follow for the continued development, growth and prosperity for this particular area at this time. There will be many changes in the future, but I believe that the basic principles of Bill No. 81 are sound and will provide the necessary adjustments to the present metropolitan framework that are required for these changed conditions and times.

**Mr. R. A. Eagleson (Lakeshore):** Mr. Speaker, as I rise to participate in the debate on this bill, I would like to first compliment the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and his department, and particularly Dr. Carl Goldenberg, for the enormous amount of work that went into this bill, and the results of that being the bill itself.

Dr. Goldenberg is considered to be a top authority on municipal affairs in our country, and has stated publicly that he is in

agreement with the bulk of the amendments to his original report.

There are generally three positions that have been taken on this bill. We have firstly the matter of complete amalgamation, secondly the matter of the borough system, and thirdly the community system with amalgamated services.

There have been speakers in support of each of these three main suggestions. Some hon. members of my own party have indicated that they are in favour of the amalgamation system. The hon. leader of the Opposition states he is in favour of amalgamation. I understand that comments have already been made by the hon. member for Etobicoke, and I understand that further comments will be made by other hon. members that will not be in agreement with the suggestion of the hon. leader of the Opposition. I do not, by saying that, criticize any hon. member for his or her stand. I feel that those of us who represent suburban areas are responsible to our constituents. As I stated, the hon. member for Etobicoke stated the views of his constituents; I suggest that certain city members have stated the views of their constituents.

I have yet to hear, however, a suburban member who has suggested that amalgamation is the answer to the problems of Metropolitan Toronto. The overwhelming majority of those who have spoken to me from my riding with reference to this bill have spoken out against amalgamation. These people have complete faith in the present local system of government and feel the administration of a borough system would be more palatable to them than amalgamation.

Recently the township of Etobicoke announced that its tax rate would substantially increase because of the budget presented to it by the township of Etobicoke board of education. When I spoke with persons on this point, they indicated they were still in favour of a Metro system, in spite of the fact that it appeared their taxes were going to be raised substantially in the next year. They feel that their system is such that they can contact their local politician in the municipal field, and have their questions answered expeditiously. These people enjoy the representation they receive and do not feel they would get such representation on an amalgamated basis.

As most hon. members of this House are aware, a committee was formed this year, entitled the committee for the Lakeshore city. This committee has received support

from the councils of the municipalities of New Toronto, Long Branch and Mimico. It has recently completed a survey of persons in my constituency; 92 per cent of them favour a Lakeshore city. The area suggested for this Lakeshore city, as a separate borough, comprises the three municipalities mentioned, and that part of the township of Etobicoke south of the Queen Elizabeth Way.

Some consideration had been given by the Goldenberg commission, as I understand, to the possibility of dividing the townships of Etobicoke, North York and Scarborough into two separate boroughs each. This was not acceptable and the six-borough system before this House at the present time resulted. The Lakeshore people, as I indicated, have spoken loudly as to the separate borough, and they feel that their demands and requests are justified.

When the suggestion of amalgamation of these three municipalities was proposed, some years ago, some local people were not in favour. But at the present time, they are 92 per cent behind this idea, and they feel that they are entitled to this demand. I would then suggest that this House give consideration to a seventh borough in a Metropolitan Toronto system. These people feel that they are cut off from the township of Etobicoke by the Queen Elizabeth Way, and that they should be allowed to operate independently. There are several large industries in the Lakeshore area and the assessment derived therefrom has allowed the residents a certain tax advantage. In return for this advantage, however, there have been several disadvantages; the matter of smoke and grime from these same factories make it difficult to keep properties as spotless as the constituents would prefer. Their present services, in the lines of fire, garbage, hydro and sewers are adequate and, in some cases, are preferable to the system which they will have forced upon them if they are obliged to merge with the township of Etobicoke.

These people have indicated their views to me, and I have stated them to the House, and my suggestions as well.

It has also been suggested by the town of Mimico that there are certain problems in the present bill, involving the protection of present personnel in their municipalities. I have the assurance of the hon. Minister that this is not a problem and their rights will be protected, as were indicated earlier.

The comments by those who have spoken on this bill indicate there are as many different suggestions as there are members. This

is the kind of legislation that cannot be totally acceptable to every member of the House, nor can it be totally acceptable to every person in Metropolitan Toronto. The Metro concept began some years ago and has a good history. At that time there were certain spokesmen for Opposition parties that indicated that the Metro system would never survive. It has lasted some 12 years now, and this is the second step.

Some obvious inequities have been corrected by the present bill, and they have been enunciated by other speakers. The fact that education, waste disposal, representation on the Metro council, welfare services and area-wide ambulance services will now be handled by Metro has resolved the bulk of these problems. Over the next few years I trust there will be a similar transference of authority to Metropolitan Toronto of such matters as fire protection and public health.

As I stated earlier, no bill of this type will please everyone. If I had my own choice, I would support a seventh borough in Lakeshore because of the unusual circumstances. Such circumstances dictated the change which allowed a sixth borough to be derived from the town of Leaside and the township of East York. It is difficult to determine why a sixth borough should be created there without creating a seventh borough in Lakeshore. The borough of East York and Leaside has a population of about 90,000, and the suggested area of the Lakeshore city or the borough of Lakeshore has a population of approximately 70,000. I urge this House to consider a seventh borough for Lakeshore. I feel that such a system and a division in this way would make it easier for the next step, if there is another one, prior to any complete amalgamation.

As was indicated by the previous speaker, we ultimately feel that there will be an addition to Metropolitan Toronto in the township of Vaughan and Markham on the north, and Pickering township on the east. By making a smaller division in this way, it makes it easier to progress along those lines.

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Speaker, I find rising to speak on the second reading of this bill a most difficult task because of all the legislation that has come before this session, and the previous sessions in which I have taken part, this is the most difficult bill. I think it is quite fair and proper that I should pay tribute to Dr. Goldenberg for the work and the study which he has produced. One need not agree with the conclusions either from logic or common sense

at which he arrived, but I would like to pay my personal tribute to a man who has undoubtedly presented in an intelligible form the basic problems which affect this metropolitan area of Toronto.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that I was upset and concerned that the hon. Prime Minister did not follow through his original idea which appeared to be that he would at some point consult with all the members from the metropolitan area, and discuss with them collectively their views and ideas about the development and the future organization of this area. It was referred to, as hon. members will recall, many times in the press from last summer through until the statement was finally issued by the hon. Prime Minister in January of this year. I believe it would have been most helpful had the five metropolitan members from this party and the five metropolitan members from the Liberal Party had an opportunity to meet together with the 19 metropolitan members from the Conservative Party and to have had an opportunity jointly to discuss problems which are particularly pertinent and relevant and, indeed, very similar for all the members of the metropolitan area regardless of their party affiliation. I think this was an opportunity which was lost, and I can only say that I, for one, personally regret it because it would have added a great deal to an informed debate and discussion about this very difficult topic.

Before proceeding with the basic remarks that I wish to make in the course of this debate, and so that it will not be overlooked, I would like to say that regardless of the form of government that eventually emerges in Metropolitan Toronto, I would like to make my plea for a Metropolitan Toronto police commission composed entirely of elected representatives of the people. I think that this is one topic which we do not need to leave to persons who are appointed, regardless of the positions in our society which they hold.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, the police commission is composed of the mayor of the city of Toronto, the metropolitan chairman, two magistrates and one county court judge. I think that the history of the last few years in the city of Toronto is abundant evidence that the Metropolitan Toronto police commission is not fulfilling the function which it is designed to perform, namely, to make certain that the police forces operate continuously in response to the rights of the citizens of Toronto, and this is no direct criticism of any particular police officer or any particular police force. But in a democratic society, it is absolutely essential for the protection of the rights of individual citizens that the Metro-

politan Toronto police commission be composed of elected members.

Mr. Speaker, one of the problems that I was faced with was to try to envisage what the government really has in mind in the long range for the metropolitan area. It would appear to me that it has no specific idea as to where ultimately the metropolitan area will extend to or how it will develop. It apparently has decided to leave that entirely to chance. I had for a while thought that at least the general area to be occupied by Metropolitan Toronto would have been more or less decided by now. I had thought this because I had assumed that this government, in the course of time, would have provided some kind of regional decentralization throughout the province under some form of regional governments, and that by providing such regional governments and providing for regional decentralization, there would have been continued—and where necessary they would have created—the regional centres which would counteract this tremendous attractive force which the Metropolitan Toronto area has at the present time.

Whether that continuous magnetic attraction will exist at all times, I do not know. I do not think anyone knows, but I do think the magnetic attraction at the present time is much too great for the rest of the province. I think it would have been a much more orderly development of the province of Ontario had there been some indication that this government was prepared to continue decentralization throughout the province of Ontario, and to have provided counteracting regional centres to this—as I have said—tremendous pull of the metropolitan area. I think had this been done it would now be possible to talk about the metropolitan area as an experiment in regional government. I think it would have been possible to say that because with an effective regional government and regional decentralization plan we would not be faced with the possibility that the metropolitan area is eventually going to pick up Pickering and other parts to the east, and eventually is going to pick up other parts to the west of the existing metropolitan area. Already the rumours are that, in due course, it will pick up other parts of the area of the province to the north.

I for one would feel that this type of development of the geographic area to be occupied by Metropolitan Toronto is not a wise or intelligent way in which the province should deal with this problem. I think it is reasonable to suggest that at some point the city of Oshawa will become a focal point of a regional government in the area east of

Toronto. I think also it is quite likely that the Oakville-Burlington area, or indeed, the Hamilton area proper, may very well be a regional government to the west of Toronto.

To the north of Toronto I think it would have been possible, had this government decided to do so, to have established a regional centre somewhere north of Toronto, whether it was at Newmarket or whether it was centred on Barrie, but in that area it would, in some way, have been possible to have provided the kind of regional centre which would not have made it an absolute inevitable result that the townships of Markham and Vaughan would of necessity have had to come in to the Metropolitan Toronto area. I think that had this delimitation of the geographic area to be occupied by Metropolitan Toronto been in relation to the areas to be occupied by other regional governmental areas, it would have permitted an overall orderly development of the Metropolitan Toronto area. At the same time it would have given an indication that there would be an overall orderly development of the part of the province of Ontario directly north of Metropolitan Toronto.

I think similarly it would have provided for the people who live in the area to the northwest of Toronto an indication that the focus of their activities, the focus of their government, would be in their area, and that area could have gone forward in an orderly way, just as I had hoped and assumed that Metropolitan Toronto would go forward in its planning and development in an orderly way.

This would also hold true, I believe, of Oshawa and other areas, and the introduction of this bill, had it been accompanied by an effective statement by the government on regional decentralization and regional government would, I think, have stabilized not just the Metropolitan Toronto area, but many other areas contiguous to Toronto which are going to be faced with and have the same kind of unsettling problems that this metropolitan area has had for some time.

Mr. Speaker, I would think that if one looks at the performance of metropolitan government and the performance of, in the particular instance that I am most familiar with, the performance of the government of the city of Toronto, in the light of that chapter of the Goldenberg report which deals with the achievements of the Metro area, one would be convinced that it was the metropolitan government which in fact has been the effective government in the last 10 or 12 years in this metropolitan area. This, I

think, would be so if one looks at the enumeration of the topics which are and must be dealt with in a metropolitan area, and makes the distinction between those which are dealt with principally by the metropolitan council and those which are left in the realm of the authority of the city council.

We have water supply, sewage disposal, public transportation and roads. These four particular areas were the principal fields of accomplishment of the metropolitan government in the last several years, and in those areas they have indeed been successful in a way which was not anticipated in the crisis atmosphere in which the metropolitan government had its origin in 1953.

When one passes on from those topics to traffic management, to public housing and redevelopment, to health and welfare, to waste disposal, police, licensing, fire protection, public libraries, air pollution control, education, planning, assessment and finance, it is quite easy to see that those areas which have in fact been successfully and effectively dealt with in the metropolitan area are precisely those areas where the power of the metropolitan government was most effective. It is those areas where the transfer of power to the metropolitan council took place that metropolitan council has in fact been an effective governing body for the whole of the metropolitan area. I do not think that anyone can gainsay that fact.

I think it is natural that this would take place because so many effective powers were transferred to Metro, and so many further ones are now going to be transferred to Metro. But I do not think that this is any argument for a two-tier level of government. I think it is an argument for the need now—and not at some distant date—to consider that there should be a single government for the metropolitan area.

My friend, the hon. member for Lakeshore has indicated that there are three views before this assembly, one a borough system with various variations on that particular view of the organization of this area; the amalgamation viewpoint; and a viewpoint which I believe he categorized and I assume is the one to which he believed this party to subscribe, one of communities with amalgamated services. Well, there is no such third alternative, Mr. Speaker. I believe one of the reasons why amalgamation has been defeated over the years is that people were not prepared to put any significant meaning to the term "amalgamation." We in this party attempted in the time at our disposal

to give a meaning to amalgamation as a form of government for the metropolitan area. It was as a result of this effort that we suggested and put forward as a viewpoint of this party that one of the essential ingredients of an amalgamated system was what we have referred to as, and which upsets the hon. member for Downsview so much, a creative decentralization of activities to the community area so that—

**Mr. Singer:** It does not upset me. I just do not know what you are talking about.

**Mr. Renwick:** Well, perhaps in the course of these remarks I may be able to enlighten the hon. member.

**Mr. Singer:** It still does not make sense.

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, that may be your defect.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Speaker, the advantages which would, of course, flow from this would be that there would be some community identification of individuals with a particular part of what would otherwise be a monolithic area, and I do not for one believe that there should be such a colossus of a government unless there are effective communities throughout the metropolitan area. I think it is fair to say that those of us who are indigenous to this particular city are aware that in the areas which are smaller, and in the communities which are smaller, there is indeed identification of community interest. Whether you are in the west end of the city, the central or eastern part of the city, you still have a sense of identification with particular communities within the city.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. member would permit a question?

**Mr. Renwick:** Yes.

**Mr. Singer:** Would the hon. member explain, because I have been really trying to follow him. Having identified yourself within the community, what more do you do? You are amalgamated on the top and you are identified on the bottom. What does the identified portion do?

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Speaker, I will now answer the hon. member for Downsview, if he will just be patient.

We had adopted this view because it appeared to us that it is only within the framework of smaller communities within the city that we will have any hope whatsoever of reordering the kind of priorities

which a metropolitan government should have, in our view.

And I turn now, I think, to what has not been mentioned, but what to me is a very significant part of the Goldenberg report where in one particular portion he refers to the ten-year budgets of the metropolitan area. In 1955 he states that the ten-year budget was some \$585 million, and the allocation of those funds was 76 per cent for roads, sewers and water supply, 21 per cent for education and 3 per cent for housing, welfare and recreation.

And in the projected ten-year budget for the metropolitan area adopted in 1964 he states that the budget was \$1 billion, that 36 per cent was for roads, sewers and water supply, 30 per cent shows the priority granted to public transportation—equalling the amount of the original 76 per cent which was referred to in the 1955 budget—28 per cent for education and a mere 6 per cent for the social services, including housing, welfare and recreation so that regardless of the form of government, the facts of finance are going to dictate the areas in which the metropolitan government is going to devote substantially all of its funds in the next ten years. There certainly has been no indication that there is going to be a reordering of the priorities under which the metropolitan government will operate.

Mr. Speaker, I turn now to some comments which I have on the specific reorganization of the area which will take place both from a geographic point of view and from the viewpoint of the representation on the various councils and bodies to be set up under this revised metropolitan bill. If one is going to accept the principle which the government has put forward for one city and five boroughs, you find a very fine mathematical calculation on each of the bodies to which reference is made in the bill. It would be my suggestion that this provides a very unstable equilibrium for any form of metropolitan government.

You find that in the metropolitan council that the city of Toronto has just one more member than one-third of the council, which means that to the extent that any action of the metropolitan council requires a two-thirds vote, you are going to have it very carefully protected by a single vote in that council to the extent that majority votes are going to govern. You will find that the city of Toronto and the borough of East York and the borough of York make up 17 of the 33 members and, again, it is just a very

fine mathematical balance. I think it is fair to say that in discussions and debates which may take place, the interests of the borough of East York and the interests of the borough of York, may very well be much closer to the interests of the city of Toronto than they will be to the interests of the three outlying large, developing boroughs.

Similarly, on the executive committee of the metropolitan council, you find that the city is represented by five, the other boroughs are represented by five and, again, the chairman of the metropolitan council is placed in this position where he can exercise a very dramatic and effective vote.

It would seem to me that this fine, mathematical balance of votes between the various boroughs on the metropolitan council and on the executive committee of the metropolitan council is, in the ultimate analysis, no effective substitute for party government in municipal politics. I think it is going to be essential in a metropolitan area that this party envisages, politicians running for office in the metropolitan area should be aligned together on the basis of a platform which they put before the people of the whole metropolitan area. It would be my view, Mr. Speaker, that the present system militates against the development of an effective party system of government in the metropolitan area.

Many of the speakers in this debate have spoken about the position of the metropolitan chairman. I would certainly add my voice to the growing number of the metropolitan members, in any event, who believe that the metropolitan chairman should be an elected person. I say he should be an elected person on the same basis on which the Prime Minister of this province and the Prime Minister of Canada are elected persons; he should not be elected on an area-wide vote of the metropolitan area, he should represent one specific ward or subdivision of that metropolitan area. When he is elected he should be, as he is in this government, the recognized leader of one group of persons running for office, and he would then become the chairman of the metropolitan area or the mayor of the metropolitan area. In this way, it would be consistent with the principles of parliamentary democracy and I, for one, find it almost impossible to conceive why there should be

this block in our thinking to suggest that in a metropolitan area the size of the Metropolitan Toronto area, for some reason or other we must depart from the basic principles of parliamentary democracy in setting up the government of that area. I think in the long run we would find it as effective as this assembly is, as effective as we all believe that the parliamentary system which we have inherited is. I think that this system should apply in the Metropolitan Toronto area. For that reason, my suggestion and recommendation is—indeed, my wish and hope is—that the metropolitan chairman will be elected from a ward or a division, that from all those who are then elected from the wards or divisions throughout the metropolitan area they would choose that person who, amongst them, they believe would elicit and have the greatest support. In this way, I think we would be both consistent with the parliamentary tradition of government and I think we would also avoid the pitfalls of an area-wide contest for the chief office in the metropolitan area, which I find it difficult to believe would be the best way to face this problem.

Mr. Speaker, we here, of course, have no basic objection to the transfer to the metropolitan council of the functions of waste disposal. We have—indeed, we support—the educational setup outlined in the proposed bill, because this, again, is a way in which we concede that the whole of the metropolitan area should have, in fact, been developed. There would be a central fund-collecting body; there would be smaller bodies. The communities that we envisage in our plan would put together their recommendations to the central body and through the discussion in give and take an overall budget would have been settled for the city and the funds would have been raised on a central basis and then have been remitted to and used by the communities for the purposes which were agreed upon in the discussions which lead to that budget.

Mr. Renwick moves adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: I understand that the debate is going to continue after 8 o'clock.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.





ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Monday, April 25, 1966

Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are always pleased to welcome visitors to the Legislature. This evening I have been asked to draw to the attention of the members, a group of visitors in the east gallery, firstly the cubs of "C" group from the First Lorne Park pack and also a group of Scarborough Liberals from various Scarborough ridings.

## THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO ACT (continued)

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Speaker, when the House rose at 6 o'clock, I was dealing with the areas of responsibility that were going to be transferred to the metropolitan council by the proposed bill, and I would like briefly to recapitulate up to where I had reached in the remarks which I wanted to make.

I had indicated the need for elected representatives to comprise the Metropolitan Toronto police commission. I had spoken about my regret that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) had not seen fit to consult with the ten members from Metropolitan Toronto of the Opposition parties, at any point during the course of the debates which must have gone on about the form of this bill and the provisions of it.

I had pointed out that the basic problem which this bill presents for us in this Legislature is the failure by the hon. Prime Minister to have outlined any form of effective regional government and to provide for effective regional decentralization throughout the province of Ontario, and that he had substituted for it his so-called design for development, which in fact poses all the problems which we in the metropolitan area are now facing.

I had compared the performance of Metro with the performance of the city, as set out in the Goldenberg report, in order to draw attention to the fact that those areas of responsibility which fell to the lot of Metro had been adequately and effectively dealt with,

and that by and large, those areas of responsibility which had remained with the city were not effectively dealt with.

I had pointed out that in the budget priorities for the next ten years, as well as for the last ten years, there is very little of the budget devoted to housing or recreation or health there, and that these are to us very essential and necessary priorities in an effective development of the metropolitan area, as a place for people to live.

I had dealt with the questions of the geographic reorganization of the area, and with the fine mathematical calculations which entered obviously into the composition of the metropolitan council and the executive committee of the metropolitan council. I had dealt with the position of the metropolitan chairman and our view that he should, consistent with the parliamentary system of democracy, be an elected person.

I have one further comment which I omitted to make on the question of representation of the metropolitan area at all three levels of government. We are having a redistribution of the seats for the federal Parliament and a redistribution of the seats for the provincial Parliament, and undoubtedly there will be some changes in the boundaries of the municipal governmental areas in the metropolitan area. I think that it is incumbent upon the government to give some consideration to the degree to which these various representative areas overlap.

I draw particular attention to my own riding of Riverdale, which at the present time, and prior to redistribution, is coincident in practical terms with the federal riding of Broadview and covers substantially all of ward 1 in the city of Toronto. When the redistribution is completed, the federal riding of Broadview will be partly in three provincial ridings, and ward 1, depending on what its boundaries ultimately are, will overlap into two and possibly three of the provincial ridings. It makes it very difficult when so many of the problems in any area in Metropolitan Toronto require the co-operation of all levels of government. It makes it very difficult for representatives for any one of the levels to consult effectively with and co-operate with

the representatives of that area at other levels of government, in order to achieve some coherent and concerted action to effect some desired result for the area.

I would draw this to the attention of the government. Ultimately some consideration should be given to the boundaries of the representative districts at the three levels of government.

I had then dealt with the amalgamation of the city, which is the stand that this party takes, coupled with a creative decentralization of activities on a community basis.

**Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview):** Creative decentralization!

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** That is what it means.

**Mr. Renwick:** And I had pointed out that the provisions of the proposed bill dealing with the educational setup for the metropolitan area meets, in a very real sense, the kind of plan which we have envisaged, although, of course, the areas are much larger, or somewhat larger than the areas which we considered would be appropriate for our purposes.

I had then dealt with the transfer to Metro of the powers relating to waste disposal, and the public libraries and public welfare and health, and I turn now to my final remarks on this bill.

I turn to my own riding of Riverdale. I would like to point out, to the House, that the riding of Riverdale mirrors in a way which is unmistakable to the House, the failure of the government of the city of Toronto. Anyone who is familiar with the riding of Riverdale, will know that over the years it has been represented by persons who have been relatively prominent in municipal affairs and in provincial and federal politics. I need only mention that it has already been spoken of in the House this afternoon that the chairman of metropolitan council, Mr. Allen, was an alderman in ward 1. The former member in this House, Mr. Macaulay, was a responsible and prominent and senior Minister in this government and the Hon. George Hees represented the Broadview riding and was a senior and responsible member in the federal government.

Any area of the city which had that kind of effective representation, and for which those persons were unable to accomplish anything, I consider can be held up as a serious and damning criticism of the city of Toronto as a form of government. I mean this in no term of attack on anyone in the city

administration at all; I simply want to point out that for the purposes of this bill what is happening is that the effective governmental powers have gone to the metropolitan area, and that the remaining powers which are available to the city of Toronto are not capable of dealing effectively with the basic core of the city of Toronto.

My riding of Riverdale is part of that basic core and what is lacking in the area is any effective redevelopment or urban renewal scheme; any real concern about the physical environment in which the people who are my constituents live and move; any real concern as to what is going to happen to that riding; any real concern about what has happened as the various plants and manufacturing operations have moved out of that riding—and I could name a few of them for you—General Steel Wares, Amalgamated Electric, the Coca-Cola plant and a number of others.

If you look east from any high part of the central part of the city of Toronto at sunset, any evening, you will see the smoke belching out of the plants along the waterfront, making the area which I have the honour to represent, particularly in the warm weather an area of air pollution and of noxious fumes, an area in which the streets are neglected and have been in comparison with other parts of the city, an area in which there is inadequate street lighting, an area in which the housing has been allowed to deteriorate until there are substantial pockets of blight in that area. And I need not refer at this particular time, other than by way of passing comment, to the very real problems which have been foisted upon the people in the Napier redevelopment area because the government, at the civic level, the metropolitan level, the provincial level and at the federal level, has no real basic concern of any kind for the people who inhabit that area of the city of Toronto.

**Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines):** They look after them in other places.

**Mr. Renwick:** I am not responsible for what happens in other places but I am responsible—

**Mr. J. H. White (London South):** The hon. member is not responsible, period.

**Mr. Renwick:** If the hon. member for London South would like to come and spend an evening with me I could show him what happens in an area which has been subjected to the kind of government that this government envisages for the city of Toronto.

Mr. Speaker, it is a realization of what is happening in the core of the city of Toronto that makes me see that it is absolutely essential that there be a community reorientation of the whole of the metropolitan area into the kind of communities that people can have some effective and real association with—some sense of belonging, some sense of participation in what is taking place in the areas in which they live.

The hon. member for Downsview I know still has a great deal of trouble with the idea that there may possibly be creative decentralization, but he should study the Goldenberg report. I comment on these matters because these are questions which the hon. Prime Minister had raised with my leader, the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald), when he spoke about this area of creative decentralization. I can certainly relate all of these points to the area which I represent. One is that if the Riverdale area were one of the 16 areas of which our party has spoken, then it would be possible to make certain that within that area the local streets were properly paved and properly repaired. There would be no question whatsoever that the people in that area would unite themselves in such a way and take a keen interest, because they would realize that they could collectively, within that area, elect the kind of person who would make certain that funds were allotted and that the work was done in that community area.

**Mr. Singer:** They can do that now; they elect the aldermen.

**Hon. A. Grossman** (Minister of Reform Institutions): They can do that now!

**Mr. Renwick:** I simply look at the facts of what has taken place. I am not speaking about the aldermen; I am simply saying that the city of Toronto as a government is failing, day in and day out, and that no aldermen, regardless of their capabilities, are going to be able to accomplish the kind of things which have to be accomplished in the Riverdale riding.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** I did it for my ward, and I was an alderman—

**Mr. Renwick:** The hon. Minister's ward is not in very good shape!

**Mr. K. Bryden** (Woodbine): How is the parking situation at Kensington market?

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Speaker, one of the other areas that was referred to in the Goldenberg report is the fact that it is only on a

community and local basis that there can be effective, personalized attention in the fields of health, welfare, and care of the aged and of those who require public assistance, and that on a community basis you can, in fact, deal with individual persons within those areas of responsibility. When you get to the kind of large areas that are envisaged by this government, you get a depersonalized form of service which is not adequate and does not accomplish all that could be accomplished for the people.

Hon. members will find in the Goldenberg report, a reference to a metropolitan board of health officers and a reference to the need for local units of administration by the health officers throughout the metropolitan area. I would say that if the plan which we recommend is adopted—that there should be 16 community areas—then it would be possible within that area to establish a local unit of administration which could effectively deal with the problems of health in that area.

I think it would be possible for those who are responsible for that area to do something effectively about air pollution. It would also be possible to achieve what the Goldenberg report states is necessary so far as police activity is concerned. On page 61 of that report hon. members will find quoted the reference to the need for the police participation to be on a local basis, with local district police officers who are familiar with and are conversant and sympathetic with the problems in a particular area.

So far as the administration of justice is concerned, one only needs to realize that the system of magistrates' courts, which is gradually being decentralized, would in fact be an effective system if there were 16 magistrates' courts throughout the metropolitan area, rather than the few which there are at the present time. I would draw attention to the overloading of the magistrate's court in Scarborough at the present time, where one magistrate and two justices of the peace are dealing with the problems which arise, as I understand it, in an area of about 400,000 people. It is impossible for an effective administration of justice at the magistrate's court level to be dealt with on the basis of such a wide area.

Similarly, for those who are familiar with the juvenile and family courts—and again as recommended in the Goldenberg report—it is essential that work of the juvenile and family courts be decentralized across the city. We believe it would be much more effectively done if it were on the basis of 16 communities within the metropolitan area, so

that those persons who have need to make use of the facilities of those courts, would not have to travel the distances which they now travel and wait out in a very crowded atmosphere for the services which those courts are designed to provide. It may not be too far-fetched to suggest that at some point the registry offices for real estate transactions might also be intelligently decentralized across the metropolitan area.

There is also the recommendation in the Goldenberg report that some facets of the licensing commission for licensing local businesses in specific locations could be dealt with on a much more acceptable basis if there were smaller units in the metropolitan area. There is a sufficient number of such activities which are related to the people in the communities, to satisfy us that they could effectively be dealt with on a decentralized basis in a way which would accomplish their purposes.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that what we here are basically concerned with in putting forward such a proposition for the organization of the metropolitan area is that we give at this time some real concerted concern to the physical environment in which the people in the lower part of the city of Toronto live from day to day. It is our view that the quality of the environment is paramount and can only be made the kind of environment that we wish to see throughout the metropolitan area if in fact there is the kind of decentralization of these local activities to which I have made reference.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. E. A. Dunlop** (Forest Hill): Mr. Speaker, I am in agreement with the main principles in the bill before us and thus I wish to speak in support of the motion for its second reading and against the amendment offered by the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Thompson).

I should like to speak on three of the principles embodied in the bill. First, this bill provides for the maintenance of the metropolitan system of government in this area. This system is sometimes referred to as a municipal federation. I do not think either of those terms, metropolitan form of government or municipal federation, is entirely meaningful and accurate. I should rather prefer to describe it as a two-tiered system of local government.

The two-tiered system of local government has been accepted as basic policy for local government in the United Kingdom, and really exists as the basic policy of local

government throughout the province of Ontario. The advantages of the two-tiered system are manifold. One is that it makes it possible, at the lower tier, to keep the government of local affairs close to the people. At the same time, at the upper tier, it makes it possible to deal with the major issues of a regional and quasi-regional nature which cannot be handled by a series of small municipalities.

I do not regard this bill, as some of the press regard it and some hon. members have regarded it, as little more than a half-way house on the road to ultimate amalgamation. I regard it as a bill which provides for a two-tiered system of local government which will likely obtain in this province for many years. It is a bill which is consistent with the kinds of recommendations which the Beckett select committee has made with respect to the improvements of regional government throughout the province.

Secondly, this bill provides for representation by population, and for righting the inequities in representation which had grown up in the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

Thirdly, the bill provides for the abolition of certain inequities which were built into the existing law governing Metropolitan Toronto, namely, the inequality in opportunities for education and the inequality in taxation burdens which existed among the residents of the several area municipalities. By transferring 95 per cent and more of the costs of the municipal share of the education burden to the metropolitan level of government, these two inequities have been almost entirely eliminated and almost at a single stroke.

Mr. Speaker, I would be, perhaps, less than frank if I were not to refer at the same time to certain defects which I judge this bill contains.

In the matter of the boundaries of the boroughs, I rather regret that a more radical approach was not taken when they were redrawn. I agree most warmly with the outline of possible borough boundaries which the hon. member for York East (Mr. Beckett) gave the House this afternoon, and which he first propounded some six months ago. I do not regard this, however, as a defect of great significance, and yet I had hope that at some future day, further thought might be given to these municipal boundaries, and the significance of man-made barriers such as Highway 401 and the Don Valley parkway.

The more serious problem, I think, Mr. Speaker, concerns the election of members to the metropolitan council. As drafted, this bill does not ensure that election will be direct. In some instances it may be direct, and in other instances it may not or cannot be direct. Thus, there is no certainty that the electorate will know when they cast their ballots that they are balloting for or against a particular person to represent them on metropolitan council.

When we are considering the body which is the second largest taxing, borrowing and spending authority in this province, with greater powers in these fields than all but a handful of provincial governments, I think we must view with some regret, if not alarm, that the provisions for direct election are not mandatory within the bill. Of course, to provide for direct election would have required that a ward system of a particular kind be imposed upon the area municipalities.

It is, I think, understandable that those directly concerned with drafting the bill would wish to have it conform to the general municipal legislation applicable throughout the province, which legislation, within certain limits, makes it possible for the 900-odd municipalities in the province to determine the manner of their own internal electoral representation. Yet Metropolitan Toronto is of such importance that I think it might have been worthy of a departure from the principles of the general legislation in this particular respect.

The matter of separate election for metropolitan council and the councils of the boroughs or area municipalities has not been, I think, closely examined. In the future, if not today, I would hope that some consideration be given to separate election, such as appears to exist in Metropolitan Winnipeg, and such as does exist in the Greater London council and the other great councils in the United Kingdom. Just as it has not been found necessary and would be of questionable desirability that members sit in both levels of the national confederation, I think it is possibly questionable that it is desirable to have all members sit at both levels of what might be called a local confederation. That, however, I think, Mr. Speaker, is a matter for future consideration.

I should also like to have seen the bill settle the question as between boards of control and executive committees. The arguments that have been presented in favour of executive committees I find most appealing, yet perhaps it was the counsel of

wisdom to suggest that the possibility of executive committees be held out for experiments without imposing them. I hope that such experiments will be made.

One thing that does occur to me, Mr. Speaker, with respect to executive committees is this: In the absence of a complete system of parliamentary government at the municipal level, including the possibility of dissolution and new elections, then the confidence which the council holds in the executive committee should be tested, perhaps on an annual basis, and executive committees should hold office for only one year and be subject to re-election from within the council annually.

Many hon. members have spoken about the importance of the chairman of the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto being an elected representative. With this I am in wholehearted agreement. I would be very much distressed were the chairman to be elected at large from across a vast municipality of some two million souls. Nevertheless, I feel that he should be chosen from among those who have been elected to council.

It may well be that, in the first three-year term of the new metropolitan council, it would be desirable to provide for the possibility that the chairman be a man who has already had the experience of being chairman of metropolitan council. It may well be then that an acceptable amendment, an acceptable compromise, would be this: With effect from January 1, 1970, the chairman must be chosen by council from among the elected members of council.

If the chairman is to be chosen from among members of council, he would hardly then be able also to perform the functions which the chairman now performs—which are really those of city manager or chief executive officer—as well as those of chairman of that council. A system which provided for the selection of a chairman from among elected representatives would need to be compensated for within the structure of Metro by the appointment of a city manager or chief executive officer to be head of a machinery of metropolitan government.

The hon. member for York Mills (Mr. Bales) earlier today referred to the ultimate desirability of extending northward the boundaries of Metropolitan Toronto. He referred to Richmond Hill, and I would suggest that perhaps a suitable boundary might be approximately the line of Highway 7, soon to become Highway 407. That desirable objective, however, could no doubt be easily

attained by a simple amendment in some future session of this Legislature.

The hon. member for York East, Mr. Speaker, referred to the desirability of a Toronto mailing address being used throughout Metropolitan Toronto. I would hope that the government would make the requisite representations to the postmaster general to bring this about. When we are travelling within our own territory, and somebody asks us where we come from, we are pleased and proud to say that we come from Willowdale or Scarborough or Etobicoke; but when we are travelling farther afield and somebody asks us where we come from, we say we come from Toronto. It is most confusing then to give a non-Toronto mailing address.

The phrase, "You can't fight city hall," originates in the United States, and I think it is prompted by the experience of residents in trying to deal with vast monolithic municipal organizations which have developed in most of the great American cities. This phrase alone, Mr. Speaker, is sufficient in my mind to justify a two-tiered system of local government which maintains some part of local government close to the people and prevents the development of the state of mind which leads to phrases such as "You can't fight city hall." On that ground alone, Mr. Speaker, I think the motion—

**Mr. Singer:** Slogans.

**Mr. Dunlop:** Slogans, he says.

**Mr. Singer:** Tory slogans.

**Mr. Dunlop:** Like amalgamation, yes. It is sufficient, I think, to justify voting against this amendment.

**Hon. Mr. Crossman:** Mr. Speaker, in rising to participate in this debate, I will attempt to avoid duplication because there has been a great deal said already on this bill. It has been a very interesting debate to date.

I would like merely to deal in some generalities in an effort to allay some of the fears which some of the hon. members have expressed in respect to certain aspects of this bill.

Hon. members will recall—at least most of them, I hope—that I was a member of the Toronto city council at the time of the passing of Bill No. 80, and was subsequently one of the charter members of Metro, along with the hon. member for Humber (Mr. W. B. Lewis). Subsequent to that the hon. member for Downsview and the hon. member for

Eglinton (Mr. Reilly) became members of Metro council, I think a year or so later. I also had the privilege of serving on the commission of inquiry into Metro matters in 1957.

As an alderman in city council in 1953, I recall distinctly how perturbed we were in city council about the "chaos," as we called it, which would result from the passing of the Metro bill. With the one exception of the mayor at that time, all of us in city council were opposed to the Metro system which was proposed, and I, along with the other members of the council, spoke strongly against it and voted in favour of a resolution asking the government to hold up its implementation. We felt that the institution of the Metro system as against amalgamation would destroy the city of Toronto.

We could see every reason why the Metro system would not work. We, I included, wrote to the city MPPs and I even wrote a letter to then Prime Minister Frost expressing my extreme concern. I told him it would not only destroy the city, I told him it would destroy the Conservative Party in the city of Toronto, and that absolute chaos, as I said, would result. I can therefore understand the concern of those in the city about something new again like Bill No. 81. However, it is quite obvious—probably because of experience with the present Metro system—that the objections are nowhere near as vehement as the objections to the passing of the original Bill No. 80. As I say, I can understand the reasons for some of the concern, particularly of those who have shown some sincere objections to certain aspects of this bill.

I can only remind them that Bill No. 80, instituting the present Metro system, was not supposed to be able to work in the view of many of us on city council and all across this metropolitan area. But fortunately we who expressed our views at that time, and who expressed our fears, were wrong. It has worked wonderfully well and Bill No. 81 will institute a further improvement of that system, a system which, as I say, has worked very well.

Why were we concerned originally? When one looks back at Bill No. 80, the same objections as have been expressed here—except I think as to a matter of degree and some slight differences—were expressed at that time. We were going to have a council and a government consisting of the heads of 13 municipalities, plus an additional 11 from the city of Toronto proper, and an appointed chairman. How could it work? It was, as I say, in the

view of many of us, fantastic, impractical and impossible.

It might be of some interest, Mr. Speaker, if I just quoted from some of the clippings which I fortunately saved at that time, to show some of the objections which many expressed. Some of the hon. members may find some of these statements somewhat humorous. Let me say at the outset that I am not criticizing the city council members at that time because I was one of them and one or two of the views expressed here were my own.

The finance commissioner at that time said "that the pooling of Toronto's assets with those of surrounding municipalities would result in Toronto's credit standing being diluted." Well, everyone knows that Toronto's credit standing has not been diluted. It is just as strong as it ever was.

One of the aldermen chided council for attacking the municipal board so vigorously. He then went on to say that it "went on a fishing expedition and produced a red herring through mating The British North America Act with a county type of government. Local councils would be nothing but wailing walls and if there is going to be a shotgun wedding, a dowry should come with the bride. However, the council should not be obstructionists." I will not mention who that alderman was at that time.

**An hon. member:** Was the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Ben) around then?

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** A controller at that time complained that "the Ontario municipal board had attempted to tell the city what to do." He did not think that a "politically appointed group should be in a position to take this action. They are appointed by the government of their persuasion," said the controller. "There should have been a Liberal on it."

Another alderman stated: "It looks to me as if it was drafted by someone with an anti-Hogtown Toronto psychosis!"

And another alderman said: "It is like taking a page from Karl Marx. Joe Stalin could do a better job of distributing the haves and the have-nots."

Another alderman differed with the municipal board's reasoning that creation of a single municipal government for amalgamation would result in too much pressure on council from various areas seeking to bring their services up to par with the city. He also protested the proposal that the metropolitan council vary water rates to different sections of the area. "How, under such a system," he

asked, "could any area protect itself against discrimination?"

Another alderman told council it should give an unqualified "no" to this "ridiculous and biased report. It just amounts to the fact that they are willing to annex our sewers, parks and other services that are paid up."

Another alderman felt that "the metropolitan federation plan should require the Dominion and province to declare what amount of financial aid they would offer. The province would have to declare its voluntary aid to city welfare," he said.

Parenthetically, all hon. members know that the Dominion gave no assistance and the province gave a great deal.

Another alderman said: "It's quite communistic to dip into our pockets and give our assets to others. If that report was a trial balloon, let's puncture it right now."

Another alderman stated: "The dice are pretty well loaded from the start. That one man acting as chairman will be calling the tune most of the time for taxation, assessment and other problems."

He did nothing of the kind; the council did all of these things—whatever it did—in a democratic fashion.

Another alderman stated: "Two basic faults in the report" were "lack of proper representation and proposed disposal of Toronto assets." He predicted "serious repercussions should the report be implemented."

Another alderman said that the plan was "immature and impractical of implementation. It means a loss of autonomy by expropriation of assets with the returns a mere mess of pottage." He thought the city could "retain autonomy by selling the product of our services to a metropolitan council for retailing to other municipalities."

At that time we were so upset about this that the city went into an extensive advertising campaign to advertise to the citizens of Toronto that they had better get up in high dudgeon to keep this terrible thing from happening to the city of Toronto.

As I say, Mr. Speaker, we were terribly concerned and in the view of many of us it was undemocratic—the whole system was unheard of and it was unprecedented, but as I say, it worked, and it worked very well.

Some of the objections that have been made here, Mr. Speaker—and I do not speak of them in any derogatory fashion—I think are worthy of some consideration in the discussion. I do not know, quite frankly, what the NDP policy at this moment is. I was

hoping in the interchange between the hon. member for Downsview and the hon. member for Riverdale, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. member for Downsview was going to elicit from him a definite policy, and I do not know whether the hon. member for Downsview got anything from it—I certainly did not. It seemed to me to be either “amalgamation if necessary, but not necessarily amalgamation,” or, I think more correctly, “amalgamation and Metro.” I do not know any other way to explain it.

I have read the statements that the leader of that party made the other night, and I cannot make anything of them. Apparently, they want 16 administrative areas—whatever they are—and one 60-man Metro council. Well, now talk about decisions, Mr. Speaker, based on political considerations. I cannot think of anything else that could be called a decision based on political considerations.

The hon. leader of the Opposition mentioned something the other day about the government in this Bill No. 81, “attempting to be all things to all people.”

I think, in fact, with all kindness, Mr. Speaker, this can be said of what the NDP is presenting here. I think it is trying to keep happy those people who want amalgamation, those people who want a Metro system, and all those people who want to keep their little areas, no matter how small they may be, intact. I think that this is just an effort to find a way out of the dilemma of making a decision.

The hon. leader of the Opposition came out flatly in favour of amalgamation. He did say, however, that if we did not have amalgamation, “the chances for a unified and strong Toronto would die.” I think those are his exact words. I do not know why he should feel that Toronto is not strong now. Toronto was never stronger. It was never stronger in its history; it is probably the strongest municipality in Canada, if not in North America.

There is also a lot of talk, Mr. Speaker, not only by the hon. leader of the Opposition who mentioned this, but by others over a period of years, about this so-called great deal of “friction” and “bickering” which goes on, allegedly, in Metro council. I have never had any evidence of that. I was on that council for almost three years and I can say truthfully that any of the time that I was on it and in any of my observations since then—and I have followed its proceedings very closely—there is probably less bickering and less division in the metropolitan council than

there is in the average local municipal council. I do not know why this is constantly used as an argument, because it just is not factual.

These are the same arguments that they used to use against Bill No. 80, and that have been used since then. You can pick out the odd time when there have been some strong divisions, but they are really few and far between, having regard for the divisions and the arguments that usually go on in most councils—and that just does not mean the city of Toronto proper, either.

I take it—and I hope I am correct—that the hon. member for Riverdale has stated that he is against the area-wide election of a chairman. I think I have him correctly in that respect. However, then he goes on to castigate the representatives of the city council in his particular area, at least, for not having done the job he thinks could be done in respect to the repairing of roads, and so on. If he has not done it directly, he certainly has by inference.

I do not know that that means we should step in and do something there. If the taxpayers in that ward do not feel that they are properly represented, they know what they can do about it. I know certainly that as an alderman from my ward—and I am sure that the same thing applies to any other people who have served in a municipal council—I was certainly taken to task if things were not right in my particular ward and within the jurisdiction and power of the city council to do something about.

There are many suggestions, Mr. Speaker. There are suggestions about four cities and four boroughs and seven boroughs; there have been suggestions in the last five to eight years about “a weighted vote,” direct election of council, direct election of the chairman, separate elective councils divorced from municipal councils, and so on and so on.

It is interesting to note, though, that of the four members of this House who served on the metropolitan council, at least three members—and I hope that I am correct in saying this—favour the metropolitan form of government. I think I can say the fourth member, who spoke today, while he would favour amalgamation, does not feel so strongly about it that he feels that a failure to amalgamate the whole area would be by any means disastrous. These are people who have had experience, not only at the local council levels, but also at the metropolitan council level.

I recall being interviewed by a reporter a few years after having left the Metro council, and he asked me if I, in fact, approved of the principles on which Metro was founded. He pointed out such things as the indirect election of the aldermen from Toronto—that is the aldermen getting the highest number of votes automatically going on Metro—and the right of Metro councillors to elect an outsider as chairman.

I told him then, Mr. Speaker, and I think the same thing applies now, that while there were some aspects of the Metro system with which I did not agree at the time, in principle, I could not see myself encouraging the destruction of a viable, well-run municipal body which was carrying out the duties for which it was organized and which was carrying out those duties in such an able, efficient and remarkable manner. I could not see myself supporting the destruction of such a body just on the basis of a theoretical principle.

Sure, Mr. Speaker, there are some aspects of the Metro system which could be considered, if one is looking at them with a magnifying glass, as being not entirely in line with our views on pure democracy, whatever that is. But after all there are some aspects of every form of democratic government—municipal, provincial and national—which at least in theory, are undemocratic. But they are retained because they work well within the framework of the overall system. They are retained because, while in themselves they cannot be justified on the ground of pure democracy, they are contained within the larger framework within which there are sufficient safeguards to assure the carrying out of our democratic process.

But let us look at the election of the chairman of Metro, which some have stated is undemocratic. I think at this time it might not be out of order in this respect to read from a Toronto *Daily Star* editorial, dated November 10, 1958. I quote as follows:

Election meetings throughout the city and Metro have revealed widespread controversy because the Metro chairman holds no elective office. Unlike the Premier of Ontario, or the Prime Minister of Canada, he is not responsible to any body of voters and cannot be called to account for his actions, except by Metro council, which itself is not democratically constituted even though the members are elected on local franchise.

But those candidates who are declaiming that an Act of the provincial Legislature is necessary to correct this situation are misleading the voters. Bill No. 80, which is the constitution of Metro, provides that Metro

council shall elect as chairman one of the members of the metropolitan council or any other person. Therefore, Metro council may, if it chooses, at the first meeting in January, select from amongst its own member a chairman who is thus an elected person.

I might say, parenthetically, that of course we all know that since then this has happened. They have elected, as its chairman, an elected person. I quote again from the editorial:

The Metro method of electing the chairman is used in Britain's largest cities. For instance, the chairman of the Greater London county council may be chosen from within or without its membership. The mayor is not elected at large by general vote of all the electors in the whole area. These cities are among the best governed in the world with long traditions of democracy.

That is the method used in all but four Australian cities. It is almost universal elsewhere in the Commonwealth, except in Canada. Here we have copied the U.S. practice of electing mayors at large, not always with the best results.

But though much attention has been centred on reforming the method of selecting a chairman, a more fundamental weakness of the Metro system of government is the organization of the council. How can one justify giving a village of 9,000 the same representation on Metro council as a township of 200,000?

Of course, Mr. Speaker, this has been, to a large extent, corrected in the present Bill No. 81. I quote again:

Nor can one expect men and women who have a full-time job administering their local municipalities to give more than casual attention to Metro business.

Under the present setup the only man with a full-time job on Metro council and executive is the chairman; he is the only man whose loyalties are undivided. He is the only man who has familiarized himself thoroughly with every aspect of Metro affairs. It is not surprising therefore that council should sometimes endorse his policies without much discussion and that a mistaken impression should have developed that the Metro chairman is some sort of dictator.

Mr. Speaker, there have been a great many ideas presented, some of them very good, in this debate. There are some reasons why some expect that this clause or that clause of this bill is impractical, or that this aspect

or that aspect is undemocratic, and of course, some who feel that outright amalgamation would be the better solution. There are so many areas of this bill on which one could have differing views, and many of them have been presented here, that to resolve them at this time, if, in fact many of them are resolvable, would delay indefinitely the implementation of any kind of bill to further advance Metro Toronto.

If, in 1953, the provincial government had allowed itself to be forced into delay because of so many differing viewpoints—and some of them I read earlier, so many objections which had been made at that time—chaos would have resulted from such delay, because certainly a number of terrible things would have happened in the meantime in the city of Toronto for the lack of co-ordination of certain facilities.

In my view we could spend the next two years taking this bill apart and accomplish little. The fact is that this bill as a whole is a very good one. It will accomplish a very great deal. Decisions have to be made and this government has made a decision. It brings to the Legislature a bill which faces up to the needs of the situation at this particular time.

Again, I repeat, there are nowhere near as many potential problems inherent in this bill as there were in the original Bill No. 80, which was brought in some 13 years ago and which was to a very large extent responsible for the tremendous advances made in the Metro area—such great advances that other great cities throughout the world envy our Metro system. It took a great deal of courage at that time for the government to bring in Bill No. 80. It was probably the hottest political potato in decades.

It is the kind of hot potato which most other large cities have been playing with gingerly for decades but, because of its political implications, have not had the courage to tackle. As a result, many cities across the world are suffering tremendous problems because the governments involved are afraid to take the courageous action taken by our government in 1953.

The hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) and I think the hon. leader of the Opposition mentioned the other day about Los Angeles being a good example of a large city with one centralized system of government. I think they made an error there. As I mentioned the other day, Los Angeles and its immediate suburbs consist of 72 municipalities and if there is anything they suffer

from it is the lack of one jurisdiction which can co-ordinate some of the major facilities which require co-ordination. If there is any one single problem from which Los Angeles suffers, it is the lack of rapid transit and it has been talking about this for years. It knows that it will never get it unless something is done about the many municipalities with which it has to deal.

I said earlier that a great deal had been said about the bickering and so on that has been going on in Metro council. I will not belabour this too much. I think it is important to get it on the record. It may very well be that some day in the future someone looking up the history of Bill No. 81 may not take the trouble to go back to Bill No. 80 and find out the genesis of the whole Metro system.

Let us find out what really has happened as a result of the organization of Metro council and let us see what was accomplished by this council which, allegedly, spent so much time in division and bickering. I am not going to go into any great detail as to the achievements of the Metro system in Toronto as they must be very apparent to most. I am sure they are. They have been, in a general way, outlined by the Royal commissioner, Mr. Carl Goldenberg, on whose report this bill is based. However, quoting from a few of the highlights of his report might be in order.

In his report, one will note the achievements of Metro in many areas. I will touch on a few of these. In water supply, and I quote:

Prior to 1954 the city of Toronto and the town of New Toronto had the only adequate waterworks systems in the area. These were assumed by Metro which then proceeded to expand and extend waterworks facilities to meet development requirements. In the ten years which followed, the capacity of pumping stations was increased from 618 million to 989 million gallons per day.

The treatment capacity increased from 245 million to 345 million gallons per day. The storage capacity rose from 93 million gallons to 162 million gallons, with an additional 25 million gallons in reserve storage at the purification plants and pumping stations, and the 94 miles of trunk distribution mains grew to 202 miles.

Annual water consumption rose from 51 billion gallons in 1954 to more than 70 billion gallons in 1963.

I am sure the hon. member for Downsview will remember this, because, as was mentioned by my hon. colleague the other day, it helped get him elected reeve of North York:

Watering restrictions, which had been common in many sections of the area during the summer months, ceased in 1959 and the supply both for domestic and for industrial purposes has been unrestricted since then.

Mr. Speaker, some of these matters may seem somewhat mundane and merely statistical, but they are vital, as every hon. member of this House knows, to the existence and the operation of a complex metropolitan city today.

Mr. Goldenberg, in referring to the achievements in respect to sewage disposal—I will not go into this to any great extent—says on page 41 in his report, among other things:

Metro completely remodelled the main sewage treatment plant at Ashbridge's Bay, which it assumed from the city, enlarged its capacity from 84 million to 120 million gallons per day and installed secondary treatment facilities. The minor plants assumed were also remodelled. Others were renovated and 13 overloaded upstream plants were eliminated. Additional treatment capacity of 62 million gallons per day was provided by construction of the new Humber plant, enlargement of the Highland Creek plant and construction of the new Lakeview plant, which is operated jointly by Metro and Toronto township and in the construction of which Metro participated with the township and the Ontario water resources commission.

There is not much more on this too, Mr. Speaker. This gives a general idea in respect of this particular problem.

In regard to public transportation, the Royal commissioner states:

The transit commission's first task was the reorganization of the system and the extension of services to the suburban areas. Its achievements have been impressive.

In ten years it increased the number of surface routes from 53 to 80 and the one-way route mileage from 244 to 428. The annual mileage of bus services operated in the suburbs has doubled, increasing from 5 million miles in 1955 to 10 million in 1963. The commission now operates 583 miles of streetcar and

subway track and bus routes, and in 1963 carried 271 million passengers.

Mr. Speaker, he goes on at much greater length in respect of transportation, which was one of Metro's outstanding achievements. I refer the hon. members to his report on this, on page 42 in his report. In respect of roads, again quoting Mr. Goldenberg:

Under the authority of the Act, Metro assumed a basic network of 275 miles of arterial roads and streets in 1954. Since then it has increased the total to 355 miles, by assuming an additional 47 miles of existing roads and constructing 18 miles of new arterial roads and 15 miles of new expressways. Improvements of the arterial system have included the widening of 60 miles of roads, the resurfacing of 118 miles and the improvement of 171 intersections by channelization to accommodate traffic movements.

Mr. Speaker, that is only a small portion of his record of the achievements of Metro in respect of roads. In respect of housing, he states:

Prior to Metro, low rental housing for elderly persons was provided in one project of 128 units by the York township housing corporation which has retained administration of the project. Since 1954 the metropolitan housing corporation, acting through its limited dividend Metropolitan Toronto Housing Company Limited, has constructed 1,866 units in separate projects in the city, Etobicoke, North York, Scarborough, York and East York, raising the total to almost 2,000 units.

And there is considerably more on housing.

To mention some of the few items he referred to under health and welfare he states:

It has been said in this report that Metro's record in the provision of low rental housing for elderly persons has been very good. Its record in providing institutional care for the aged under its welfare responsibilities has been equally good.

He states that insofar as the police force is concerned it has done an amazing job, and we all know that. He refers in very laudable words about the achievements in Metro in education, and we are all familiar with what it has done in education.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I maintain that is not bad for an organization which it is alleged is engaged in so much bickering and so

much division, and I have only touched upon a very few of some of the highlights of these achievements.

Now, while I have read a report, Mr. Speaker, of some of the achievements quoted in the commissioner's report, the commissioner has of course recommended further changes to correct some shortcomings and right some imbalances. At this time I am attempting to make the point that the Metro system has been working well and has done a remarkable job.

Insofar as the specific areas where recommendations have been made and have been incorporated into this bill, and even where recommendations have been made and not accepted, these I think will be better discussed and debated when we discuss the bill in the committee of the whole House. I merely want to stress that in spite of all the fears we all had originally about Bill No. 80 and the Metro system, those fears were proven groundless. I strongly urge the hon. members of this honourable House to approach this Bill 81 without any fear, with the same confidence as should be engendered because of the experience we have had with the existing Metro system. As I say, it is working remarkably well.

Now, some of those statements which were made about the bickering and so on I have already dealt with. Because this has been mentioned by every third or fourth speaker, perhaps at this time—I will not take up the time of the House, it is getting somewhat late—I will refer the hon. members to a brief which was presented by Dr. Albert Rose, the vice-chairman of the metropolitan housing authority. It is entitled, "The case against total amalgamation."

Dr. Albert Rose is presently on leave as professor of social work. He was at the time of writing this article—I should say in December, 1962—he was at that time on leave as professor of social work, University of Toronto, and was chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto housing authority. He was down at the University of California doing a special job there. I merely quote, and this again is from the Toronto *Daily Star* of February 15, 1963. He states:

It is not an exaggeration, however, to state that Metropolitan Toronto is regarded as one of the most significant political innovations developed anywhere in the postwar period.

Among other things he was concerned about when he wrote this article, he states:

Dr. Rose does not think much of the

favourite Toronto argument that the existence of 13 local governments as well as a metropolitan government leads to costly overlapping and duplication. There may indeed be some duplication in that, for example, there is a metropolitan finance commissioner, a city finance commissioner and local treasurer in the area municipalities. Would a total amalgamation save a good deal of money, he asks? And he answers: "Not likely."

One of his greatest concerns is quoted as follows:

One of his reasons for wanting to preserve the government called Metropolitan Toronto is particularly fascinating.

This was the columnist writing in the *Star* about Dr. Rose saying this.

Destroying Metro now, he says, would discourage organizational reformers all over the world who have taken the example of Metropolitan Toronto; not perhaps as an example to be copied slavishly but as encouragement that it is possible to do something about the organizational mess in which most cities of the world find themselves.

He says, and I quote him:

Canada quite frankly has made few contributions to the development of governmental organization in a democratic society.

And then he goes on to point out how the Metro system is one of the very few it has made in this field.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the success of Metro, as a matter of fact is a credit to the statesmanship of those who, while representing various individual municipalities, still by and large carried on in Metro council with a metropolitan concept.

Just on a personal note, if I may Mr. Speaker, there has been some criticism in at least one of the local papers about what is alleged to be the failure of some Toronto members to "speak up," as they put it, on this matter of the Goldenberg report. I think one of the hon. members mentioned it the other day. They refer to "voiceless MPPs." Let me state right here, and emphatically, that on the contrary there have been many meetings over the last few months, some held late into the night, in which the Toronto members, including the Toronto Ministers, spent countless hours studying the Goldenberg report, going over it with a fine-tooth comb, discussing and debating.

Voiceless, Mr. Speaker. All the Toronto Progressive-Conservative members let their

voices be heard. I have been accused of many things in my day, Mr. Speaker, but being voiceless is not one of them. I can just imagine anyone trying to convince the hon. members of this House that I was sitting in at these meetings day after day and night after night and not having something to say about this bill. You can bet my voice was heard, Mr. Speaker.

I cannot tell the House those matters about which I may have expressed concern, nor in fact will I even say that I disagreed with any portion of this bill. As a member of the government I take individual responsibility as well as my share of the collective responsibility for this bill as it stands—every word of it.

The bill is the result of much study, much hard work and much burning of the midnight oil—literally. The best brains on the continent, the best brains in this province, the best brains among our civil servants, have been working on this for many months. It is the result of study and conferences with those familiar with the problems of our great metropolis. The Royal commissioner Carl Goldenberg has done a mammoth piece of work in examining in detail the whole structure, the whole subject and bringing in a very intelligent, comprehensive report with recommendations, most of which have been incorporated in one way or another, into Bill No. 81.

Mr. Speaker, with the same good will and application of our best energies, and with the same co-operation between our municipal councillors in the present 13 and the proposed six jurisdictions as they have shown in respect of Metro since its birth in 1953, the new Metro bill will be another successful, large step toward an even greater Toronto.

As a Torontonians by birth, I have lived in this city all my life. I have, I hope, contributed in some small measure to its progress and have watched with pride its development into one of the great cities of the world. I look forward, Mr. Speaker, with great confidence to its further development with the help of Bill No. 81. The people of Metro have been and are most happy with the Metro system, seeing around them, as they do, so many symbols of its great accomplishments. Bill No. 81 will ensure that Ontario's capital city shall remain one of the foremost in the world.

**Mr. G. R. Carton (Armourdale):** Mr. Speaker, I enter this debate briefly on Bill

No. 81, because I believe that it is most important that each and every Metro member state his views in order that those hon. members who are not from this area might have the benefit of our considerations, thus facilitating their individual decisions.

I am not being facetious, sir, when I express the thought that perhaps some of us locally have lived so long with this problem, have been exposed—yes, overexposed, if this is possible—to the views and expressions of opinion of our particular municipal politicians, and to the widespread publicity through the press and other media, that it is indeed most difficult to separate the wheat from the chaff.

However, I have the utmost confidence that with their down-to-earth approach to problems, coupled with their collective years of critical experience at all levels, and with their ability to examine all sides, our out-of-town members will do exactly this—help us separate the wheat from the chaff.

I suggest to you, sir, that when this separation takes place, the hon. members of this House will, on examination, realize the masterful job that has been done in the drafting of Bill No. 81. I say "masterful," not "perfect," for the more I study this subject, the more I realize the monumental task undertaken by Dr. Goldenberg, and the equally great, if not greater, task of digesting his report, plus the many written briefs of praise and criticism emanating therefrom, and from this, weaving the pattern of legislation committed to print in Bill No. 81.

My first point, Mr. Speaker, is that this problem of a suitable form of government for Metropolitan Toronto is probably the most debated and widest debated matter to come before this House in many years. Bear in mind that it has been with us constantly, starting in 1925 when a private bill was presented in this Legislature, right through a prolonged, intermittent series of recommendations culminating in 1953 with Bill No. 80. Since then, it has been the subject of a special committee in 1957, comprising the chairman of the Ontario municipal board and three members of this House, at which time many public hearings took place and briefs were presented. Their unanimous report was that the two-level system of government was widely and wholeheartedly accepted and approved.

As to the outstanding success of our form of Metro government initiated by Bill No. 80, there was, and is, no doubt. However, due mainly to the two problem areas that

emerged since 1953, namely, the local expression of discontent with the inequality of representation of the local units on Metro, and the widening disparity among the 13 area municipalities in financial resources, our hon. Prime Minister saw fit to commission Dr. Carl Goldenberg to review, assess and recommend regarding the present Metro Toronto government and metropolitan school board.

This resulted in many public hearings, the submission of many briefs, many on-the-spot visits by Dr. Goldenberg and finally, the report itself. Nor were these the sole basis for the government in its deliberations, for it received in excess of 100 submissions from the members of the Legislature, municipal councils, boards, commissions, rate-payers' associations and others. In addition, there has been widespread press, radio and television publicity, editorials and letters to the editors. Indeed, municipal election campaigns have been fought and won or lost on this issue, and so on, almost to the point of saturation.

Thus the problem has been examined and re-examined exhaustively. It has been practically and scientifically X-rayed, and if you take this into consideration, plus the advantage of the knowledge, wisdom, learning and experience of outstanding men such as Dr. Goldenberg—an outsider—and Dr. Lorne Cumming, the father of Metro—an insider—one can appreciate the thousands and thousands of man-hours spent in preparation of the material for the drafting of Bill No. 81.

Let me hasten to say that this searching detail in itself does not influence my judgment. On the contrary, I have personally read every available brief and I have examined closely the report, the hon. Prime Minister's statement and the bill itself. I have appeared on panels with local municipal politicians and I have talked with dozens of others, and I have been criticized publicly for my views, but I state unequivocally, that having regard for all factors, Bill No. 81 comes the closest possible to my own personal views on the subject, and my views were well-known locally prior to the drafting of Bill No. 81.

I think that it is unfair to suggest that simply because a member's thoughts coincide with the government's on an issue, he is a sheep and is not expressing his own views and is following party lines, just as it is equally unfair to say that the hon. members who do not think as the government does, are rebels. I am sure, for example,

that the hon. member for Beaches (Mr. Harris) has devoted as much time and has given as much consideration to this bill as anyone in the House. The fact that he thinks differently on parts of Bill No. 81—as evidenced by his contribution to this debate—does not conceal the fact that he recognizes that there are many and varied points of view, that there is no perfect solution. He also stated that Bill No. 81 was definitely a step in the right direction, was indeed a vast improvement deserving of our support.

Metropolitan Chairman Allen, Mayor Givens and the heads of many local municipalities all recognize the many problems, and I think it is fair to state that the majority, by far, are reasonably happy with Bill No. 81. I say reasonably happy because, obviously, there is no utopia where we could relocate Metro Toronto and satisfy everyone.

Mr. Speaker, my first conclusion is that in drafting Bill No. 81, the government has made it possible for this great area to build future successes upon past ones. We have retained a highly proven, successful, two-level government, rather than leaping into space with total amalgamation, landing we know not where.

It is very easy for the critics of Bill No. 81 to say that it should be abandoned in favour of complete amalgamation. No one has given me, nor have I read anywhere, facts and figures to prove the predicted success of a unified city, and until they do I simply state that we cannot go wrong sticking to, and allying ourselves with, success. Dr. Goldenberg recognizes the soundness of a two-level government, and the outstanding record of accomplishment of this system. This same principle is well known to all of us in this House, as it is the same successful principle involved in the history of the Ontario county system, so vital and so well accepted over the past century.

Dr. Goldenberg contrasts the advantages and the disadvantages of a single government and the two-level government in chapter 14 of the report, which is there for all of us to examine. And his conclusion is the rejection of total amalgamation.

I think it is significant that the city of Toronto's own brief favouring amalgamation itself states, "Change ought therefore to consolidate gains and build upon them." This is, I submit, what Bill No. 81 provides. Succinctly, sir, and this is the crux of the whole problem, we have a successful form of government; let us continue it while at the same time getting rid of certain inequities.

This is in agreement with Controller William Archer of the city of Toronto who said:

May I say that from my experience and my knowledge the work load of tasks that has to be performed by councils in making decisions—decisions which affect the lives and living of the people of this community—is of a tremendous size. To place all this on a single council would be more than people could bear.

It would mean that decisions would likely be made by administrative officials or by elected representatives who, through ignorance or lack of interest, would not have the knowledge and the time to consider the problems as they should be considered.

By having borough councils we have an additional group who can take part in the multitude of decisions that have to be made with respect to municipal government in this area.

In disposing of this main problem of amalgamation vs. consolidation, I may add with all due respect to the prior speakers in this debate, that there has not been as yet one new argument advanced necessitating any change in government thinking. As a matter of fact, every participant, including myself, has only repeated what we have been thinking and hearing for months.

I am sure that the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) have awaited—and in fact I am sure they are still awaiting eagerly—some fresh constructive thinking but backed by the means of implementing it. There is no point in criticizing the bill and mouthing platitudes unless one is prepared to submit a reasonable, practical, workable substitution.

In this regard, Mr. Speaker, I mention in closing the method of determining the Metro chairman, as an example. It has been stated that it is most undemocratic to have this man or woman appointed, that it is an extremely powerful and influential position, that it must be elective. This is like being on the side of the angels, sir, but not one participant in this debate has come up with a practical, workable solution as to the means of electing him. Surely the most naïve among us would not expect any individual to finance and run his own campaign in an area-wide election. To run in one of the 29 provincial ridings that make up Metro Toronto is barely within the reach of some of us in this House budget-wise or perhaps beyond it.

I have sought a solution to the problem of a Metro chairman but I believe, and the

majority to whom I speak believe, that an area-wide election under the present system of municipal politics is highly impracticable. It may well be that future wants would or could remedy this situation, but certainly for the immediate future, an area-wide election is not practical, and is not desirable or possible. This is substantiated by the fact that even those who thus far have debated in favour of the election of the Metro chairman, have not come up with the method. If a proper method can be devised in the future, it will certainly be no problem amending the Act because this Act has been before this House for amendment every year since 1955.

What about selecting the chairman from among those elected to Metro council? This certainly could not be and is not objectionable. It is not undemocratic to have elected representatives choose one of their own as chairman. No one raises this question of selecting the chairman on the board of education, for example; it is an accepted custom. This is also exemplified in the selection of the county warden, so familiar to all hon. members of this House. No one questions the correctness of this time-honoured custom.

But, and unfortunately so, it would be highly impractical in the case at hand. For example, if Metro Chairman William Allen chose to run as mayor of Toronto in order to qualify as a candidate for the chairman of Metro Toronto, it is not inconceivable or beyond the realm of possibility that he would be elected. Then he could and probably would be chosen as Metro chairman. This would result in his having to resign as mayor of Toronto, thus necessitating the selection—not the election, mind you—of a new mayor for the city of Toronto, thus again contravening the wishes of the electorate in their choice of mayor.

Then we go along for a term and a new election takes place. Presumably Mr. Allen would again seek the seat as the mayor of Toronto to qualify him for selection as Metro chairman and we would go through the same routine again.

And so, Mr. Speaker, for the present I submit it is wise to include the provision for the possibility of electing a chairman from outside the ranks of Metro council. Surely, we can rely on the judgment of our top 32 elected representatives of this whole area to exercise their discretion in the future as they have in the past and provide us with the high-quality chairmen we have had to date.

Without belabouring the point, I would also like to point out that we are missing, I

think, the fundamental basis of this particular issue, and this is that the office of Metro chairman is totally unlike any other office in this province. He is in fact a full-time administrator and holds an office which I submit is administrative rather than political. It is not analogous to our hon. Prime Minister who holds high office by virtue of being the leader of our party. It is not analogous to the office of mayor, who presides over local council. He is in fact a chairman; he is presiding over a highly selective committee, a co-ordinating committee.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that this problem of choosing the chairman of Metro is only typical of the seemingly unanswerable problems involved in the consideration of Bill No. 81. I further suggest that when this debate is concluded, we will not have discovered the road to perfection for the system of governing Metropolitan Toronto.

But after due deliberation and having regard to all factors, all hon. members of this House will be unanimous in declaring that certainly Bill No. 81 is a vast improvement, that it does away with many inequities, that it better answers the problems involved, that it is more responsive to the citizens of this metropolis, that it provides a more and better equitable system of representation, and that indeed Bill No. 81 of this fourth session of the 27th Legislature will prove every bit as successful as its predecessor, Bill No. 80, and it will prove to be another successful example of progressive legislation, sincerely and painstakingly introduced and passed by this great government.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, in joining this debate, it is a somewhat unhappy position that I find myself in. I do not frequently assert in this House, as I am going to do this evening, a position different from that of my hon. leader and different from that of the majority of my hon. colleagues.

However, sir, I must take my part in this debate and express to the hon. members of this House my feelings in connection with this very important matter, a matter in which I say, without any immodesty at all, I have had some experience. I have had the privilege of serving as a councillor in the township of North York for some three years and also the privilege to head the council of North York as reeve. At that time, sir, I was a member of the metropolitan council and a member of the executive committee of the Metropolitan Toronto council.

In that capacity, I think I learned at close hand the way in which the system of municipal government functions in the Metropolitan Toronto area and in one of its most important component parts. And I say, sir, that it is as a result of my experience in this line, my very substantial experience in this regard, that I feel qualified to make the remarks that I am going to make tonight.

I can recall that in 1952 the Metropolitan Toronto district was pretty sad and woe-begone, notwithstanding some of the glowing remarks we have heard during this debate about how the Tory government filled the breach and came up with the ideal solution. It was only after the situation of local government in the Metropolitan Toronto area had reached emergency or crisis proportions.

In 1952 we were unable in this area to build Eglinton avenue. It ran through six municipalities and we were not able to construct it because no one could bring those municipalities into any sort of an agreement. In 1952, if you turned on the taps in the middle of the summertime, no water came forth. It was difficult in the suburbs for young families who had just made their home, even to flush the toilets.

In 1952, the sanitary sewer capacity in the great suburban portion of the metropolitan area was such that the package plants were overflowing. In any heavy rainstorm the sewers would back up into the basements of the house, raw sewage would infest those basements and the situation seemed to be getting worse instead of better.

In 1952, substantially in the suburban areas, the storm drainage was carried away by open ditches. In the wintertime, those open ditches would freeze up and the culverts under driveways would prohibit the flow of water, and the water would back up and go into the homes and do very substantial amounts of damage.

In 1952, our schools were inadequate; they were working two shifts a day. Many thousands of youngsters in the area were housed in portable classrooms, too cold in the summer, too hot in the winter and real fire traps. But this was our system, the only system we had evolved for providing education.

In 1952, municipalities like Scarborough, Etobicoke and North York were completely unable to go into the money market and to borrow any money. There was no attraction at all to those people who lend money to lend money to Etobicoke, Scarborough or North York, because there were no real assets in any of those municipalities to act as security and there was no real guarantee

that the money was going to be paid back. There were no parks in that year, sir, no parks really worthy of any note, except the established parks in the city of Toronto. It was really a result of what was happening that the local municipalities were unable to acquire lands; and if they did by tax arrears get hold of lands they were unable to develop them and look after them and provide public parks.

The library system in my municipality, sir, consisted of a room in a memorial hall that was built at the end of the war, manned by a very nice lady who devoted her time without any compensation and collected books from people's attics; and that was the North York library system.

In 1952 recreation facilities provided in the great suburban areas from municipal funds were almost nil; and again, sir, in 1952, and this is the thing that finally brought the government to move, in 1952 it was completely impossible to register any plans of subdivision because the municipalities could not take it upon themselves to allow even the most optimistic builders to put more homes onto the ground which they were unable to service by water, by sewage, by transportation, by schools, and so on.

In 1952, sir, the metropolitan area had ground to a complete halt; and so I think when we hear the remarks about what a great step the government took in that year when it drafted and brought in Bill No. 80, let us recognize and let us admit it acted at the time of an emergency, it acted at the time of perhaps the greatest crisis that this area has ever seen. It acted in an effort, and it had to, to save the core of the province of Ontario.

Now, sir, I will not disagree with remarks like those made by the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, but since the coming into being of Bill No. 80 and the creation of Metropolitan Toronto it has worked. Certainly there is no problem today in Metropolitan Toronto of providing roads. Eglinton avenue was one of the first tasks that the new metropolitan government assumed. This morning as I left my home and drove downtown I was able to drive along the Don Valley parkway and the Gardiner expressway and be in my office some 20 minutes after I left my house, which is some ten miles away from my office. I think this is a very substantial achievement in a large metropolitan area.

Certainly when I turned on the tap in the bathroom there was no question about how long I wanted to let it run, because there are no restrictions now for water. There was no question at all about the disposal of

sanitary or storm sewage, no bother at all. As my children went off to school this morning I had no concern. They were going to be housed in a good school, taught by good teachers, in as comfortable facilities as are available.

In the matter of borrowing, there is no question at all that we are able, within a reasonable budget, to finance the substantial progress that Metropolitan Toronto has made. We have a wonderful park system, both a Metro park and a local park system. And again, sir, I point with some pride to my own municipality, and the Edwards Gardens-Wilket Creek park complex running from Lawrence avenue down to Eglinton avenue on the west side of Leslie street in the township of North York, a park area of some 200-odd acres, a beautiful park area that attracts thousands or hundreds of thousands of visitors that has been provided through the setup of the whole metropolitan system and with local participation.

The North York library system, which has grown up in this time, is the second or third largest library system in the Dominion of Canada and it has come about since the creation of Metro because within local abilities there was inability to finance things like library development.

Recreation facilities: We have half a dozen swimming pools, half a dozen skating rinks, all sorts of facilities for recreation.

And on development, sir: Well, North York, which had a population of 25,000 at the end of the war, today has a population of over 360,000. Before Metro came into being, it had a population of less than a third of what it has today.

It has worked, there is no question that it has worked, sir. It has worked even though some might describe it as having been a 13-headed monster. I do not really think the forming of epithets to attach to a particular form of government proves any particular facet at all. I think that the test must be: Has the system that has been evolved been able to work and has it produced for this very important area in the province of Ontario a system of local government that is able to satisfy the needs of the people?

Let me remind you, sir, that in 1952 one of the intense pressures on the government of Ontario was the almost complete revulsion of those people who have to live in Metropolitan Toronto as to the continuance of the then existing system. There was not a person who you could talk to, who lived beyond the bounds of the city of Toronto, who did not say something has to be done, we cannot

live like this any longer. We have to be allowed to live as human beings, we have to have a water supply and a sewage supply and a school system and all these things.

Today, sir, notwithstanding all of the beating of drums and clashing of cymbals and writing of great and learned editorials it is my opinion, and I have canvassed this pretty thoroughly, it is my opinion that the average citizen of Metropolitan Toronto is not in the least concerned about the future form of municipal government because it is presently working.

I spoke a few days ago, sir, about another subject, about automobile insurance, and I would say that I have had more letters and more phone calls about that subject in the period of 48 hours than I have had over the past 18 months in connection with the metropolitan reorganization.

I cannot recall in recent months having heard from a complaining or concerned ratepayer about the new form of metropolitan government. I do not think, sir, that if the average citizen of Metropolitan Toronto was at all concerned about his future insofar as being a citizen of this area, that he would have been quiet and he would have refrained from expressing his view to his local representative. I would be surprised, sir, that other than a few interested groups—perhaps the Lakeshore group is one and for a while the school teachers were another—I would be surprised, sir, if the ordinary citizen who could not identify himself with this particular type of approach really expresses any great concern about the decision that we are going to make here today.

In their wisdom or lack of it the government has chosen to conduct another investigation some ten years after Metro has come into being. It has set about its task by appointing a very learned and a very able commissioner, Dr. Goldenberg, to hold hearings, to receive briefs, to listen, to inquire and to report.

The government in its wisdom has studied that report and brought in Bill No. 81, and I would venture to guess notwithstanding the words of the 29 or 30 Metro members that very little change is going to be made in what we see before us as Bill No. 81. In fact, sir, all that is being done now is sort of the window-dressing. I would be indeed surprised if this bill emerges in a very different form than it appears before us tonight. Perhaps I would even venture to predict that it is going to go through without a comma changed, without a period changed, without a new section or a new word being added.

Be that as it may, sir, I suggest this; I suggest that the government has missed the boat. They have missed the boat at this time because really they have a clear bill of health on it. They could approach a change to Metro with a completely free conscience and be able to do in an ambitious sort of way something that is going to live with us for a considerable period of time. The hon. Prime Minister said—and I do not think any of us can take the words of the hon. Prime Minister idly in this respect—that he cannot see within the foreseeable future, I think he fixed a ten-year period to it, any real additional changes to the Metro area. So, accepting that as it is put forward, sir, it would seem to me that the government really has missed the boat and has kept some of the worst features of Metro, notwithstanding the fact that it has worked and worked well, as I have said.

It would be my very strong opinion, as a result of what I have seen in Metro, that if there is going to be a revamping of the borough system—and it does not matter whether you call it a five-borough-and-one-city system or a system of confederation or a two-tiered system, which is the system that we for years have been calling the metropolitan system—it would have made abundant good sense to have the individual units of approximate equal size in area, of approximate equal assessment or assessment potential, and of approximate equal population or anticipated population of growth.

I do not care particularly whether that would have been in four boroughs or in six boroughs, but I think it would have made good sense to try to equate at this time—which is perhaps the last time for the foreseeable future that we are going to change it—the component parts of Metropolitan Toronto as units.

I do not think there is anything sacrosanct in the present existing boundaries of the city of Toronto. The fact that ward 9 projects northerly as sort of an inverted oblong into an area that roughly is the township of North York does not make any particular sense. It is not right because it has been there for a number of years and it is not wrong because it has been there for a number of years. The fact that Scarborough has 70 acres and Etobicoke has 35 or 38 acres does not make it right. Surely, sir, it would seem to make some sense that in an effort to relate the reorganization of Metro to so-called democratic principles, we would have attempted to create six boroughs of approximately equal size or equal expected growth. In this way, I think we would have avoided

one of the sore spots that has existed in Metro.

The hon. Minister of Reform Institutions said there has not been violent or important bickering. This, Mr. Speaker, I agree with. But I say that one of the weakest aspects of the metropolitan system has been that the city of Toronto has been a 50 per cent partner. While in words it is being reduced to something less than that this time, I suggest those words have very little meaning, because even though Toronto's representation on the council will be less than 50 per cent, its representation on the executive committee will continue to be 50 per cent.

The fact is—and I am sorry the hon. member for Humber has left his seat because only he and I in this House did serve on the executive committee and I am sure he would back me up—

**Mr. W. B. Lewis (Humber):** I am right here.

**Mr. Singer:** Oh, there he is. The fact is that I cannot recall an occasion when the council upset the opinion of the executive committee. It is a very difficult thing for the council to upset the opinion of the executive committee. In maintaining the 50 per cent balance, I suggest, sir, even though the council ballast has been changed, that it is still slanted in favour of the city of Toronto.

I have nothing against the city of Toronto. The city of Toronto has been the core area, certainly, and it has paid over the years in taxes for the provision of services, but it would seem to me that if we are interested in continuing the growth of this metropolitan area, there should have been a real effort made to make approximately equal the six or four component parts that we are talking about. I can make little sense at all out of the allocation to Toronto of 50 per cent of the strength on the executive committee.

**Mr. Speaker,** two of the reasons that put my thinking along these lines are: One, I recall very well when the amalgamation of police forces came about. Fascinatingly, in the year before it took place, the city of Toronto, I think for its whole huge police fleet, spent about \$250 for maintenance with the obvious desire of letting the whole fleet run down, the cost of providing a new fleet to be picked up by the overall metropolitan area when the amalgamated police forces came about. A selfish view, yes. Politically inspired yes. But this is the sort of thing that has caused friction, has caused dissatisfaction, and is not being discouraged by the continuance of Toronto as a 50 per cent partner in this new setup.

Again, sir, I wonder very seriously about what I read in the newspapers today about the performance of the city council. In the morning, it seemed to be that there was a salary grab under way because of the lack of definitive direction being given by this government in Bill No. 81 to the future of the board of control. In the afternoon, it seemed the salary grab did not exist at all; it was being denied.

But I do concern myself, sir, with what I call the parochial view of many members of the city council who feel that the only issues apparently that are involved in the future of Metropolitan Toronto are how well are we going to do for the city of Toronto, and not for the expanded area. I think this could have been overcome if there had been a realignment of the boroughs into units of equal strength, equal area, equal population and equal assessment. I think this is serious mistake number 1.

A second error that has been made, and I think it is indicative of a lack of courage—the hon. member for York Mills mentioned it earlier—was the extension, at least northerly, of the metropolitan boundaries. This was the time when it could have been done and should have been done and done with ease. It is obvious to anyone who looks at the line of Steeles avenue, the present northerly limit of Metro, that it makes no sense from a geographical point of view; it separates no distinct areas. Certainly at Yonge street, both on Steeles avenue's easterly and westerly extensions, this is no more than a street that runs along the northerly limit of Metropolitan Toronto. There is no rhyme nor reason for Metropolitan Toronto ending at Steeles avenue.

It would have made sense to me, sir, had the government decided in Bill No. 81 to extend its northerly limit to the height of land at Richmond Hill. There the flow of water changes—the water south of Richmond Hill flows down to Lake Ontario; to the north of that, it flows to Lake Simcoe. Surely this geographic—

**Mr. A. A. Mackenzie (York North):** Mr. Speaker, just on a point of order, the height of land is four or five miles farther north than Richmond Hill.

**Mr. Singer:** All right, I accept that; the hon. member says the height of land is four or five miles farther north. I stand corrected. Wherever the height of land is, as the hon member for York North has fixed it, I think this is the line where the division should have taken place, because I think it

would have made some abundant good sense to divide the present Metro from future development at the spot where the water changes its flow.

There has been no effort along this line at all, and I think the excuse in the Goldenberg report is one of its weakest in reasoning. The government, in its dealing with this, leaves a great vacuum. It says, "Well, later on maybe we might." But just as certain as night follows day, it is creating in Vaughan and Markham and in those other municipalities to the north of Vaughan and Markham, the same sort of problem that brought about the creation of Metro in 1953. There are residential areas there that are suffering now because of lack of water, because of inability to deal with their sewage. There are municipalities that are unable to borrow, there are school problems and so on. So if it was being done, why should not it have been done and done properly?

This next point has been mentioned in the debate. Speaking at this hour and after so many other speakers have spoken, it is difficult to bring forward new points, but I think these are points that are most important to emphasize. I think there should have been a sharing of the industrial and commercial assessment throughout Metro and I think this could have been done very easily.

It would seem to me that since some matters like welfare costs are to be shared, it would make good sense that the benefit of industrial taxes and industrial assessment, and of commercial taxes and commercial assessment, could and should have been shared over the whole of the metropolitan area. This would have eliminated the competition and often bad zoning that has resulted, because of a desire to bring a new industry into a particular section of the metropolitan area and attract, as a result of that, new taxes.

I say that there are several reasons why, in my opinion, the idea of amalgamation is not a good one. I am very concerned about bigness just for the sake of bigness. I am concerned about how one municipal government would be able to adequately serve some two million people at the present time. I am concerned, for instance about how the local resident would be able to establish any sort of contact with his member of council when he has a problem. I am concerned about zoning matters.

I was before the North York council this afternoon on a zoning matter. It had a long agenda to deal with. If you multiply this

by ten or 15 or 20, you must recognize that to get elected officials to deal with zoning matters, a person can only go before one council, this council could be kept busy doing nothing more than giving the person who is concerned about the effects of a change in zoning an opportunity to be heard.

This brings me to the point, sir, that I must admit I am completely unable to understand, and I say this without any political malice whatsoever. I am completely unable to understand the involved scheme put forward by the socialist party.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** The hon. member just outlined it a few minutes ago.

**Mr. Singer:** They have a number of phrases, sir, that I must admit are good sounding phrases, but really I wish I could understand them. I have tried; I have read their press release three or four times—

**Mr. Bryden:** Maybe the hon. member should try to get—

**Mr. Singer:** I have read the speech of the hon. member for York South several times. I have asked many hon. members of the House if they understood something and whether they could read something into this that I could not. I must admit, sir, that I fail completely to come up with any answer as to what the NDP is talking about when it is talking about its so-called amalgamation with creative decentralization, or community reorientation.

Those are wonderful-sounding phrases and I think their phrasemaker deserves a pat on the back. But what does it mean? We have amalgamation. Amalgamation I can understand, and I can say I respect those people who put forward that view, but I disagree with it.

"Creative decentralization." I listened carefully to the hon. member for Riverdale, who was talking about 16 districts and in each district we were going to have not the kind of aldermen we have today, because he apparently cannot get anything done, but we were going to have a different kind of representative. He was not called an alderman, he was going to be able to fix the sidewalks. He was going to be able to provide good roads, but he was going to do this in a system of amalgamation. He was creatively decentralized.

If he is creatively decentralized in an amalgamated system, surely he has to go to the people who run the amalgamated system to get the money. If that is so, sir,

how is he going to be able to get the money from the amalgamators to creatively decentralize sidewalk building? It just makes no sense at all.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George):** He could get it from the community reorientors!

**Mr. Singer:** This creative decentralization is going to allow one of these 16 areas to clean up its own air pollution. I think this is a wonderful thing, and if you, sir, can tell me how, out of Metropolitan Toronto you are going to take one-sixteenth of it and clean up air pollution, but not do it over the rest of Metropolitan Toronto, I think this is a wonderful solution and I would like it to be further explained.

There is great concern, sir, about 16 magistrates' courts. It may be we only need five, but let us have 16, because we are going to be creatively decentralized. There is great concern about juvenile courts. Let us have 16 juvenile courts. Perhaps we need more than the one that we have now, but no, let us be creatively decentralized, let us have 16.

Then finally, sir, and I think the epitome of the socialist approach, insofar as amalgamation with or without creative decentralization is concerned, is a 60-member council. Can anyone who has served on a municipal council imagine 60 individual members of the council sitting around trying to figure out whether the sidewalk in area number 16 is going to be rebuilt, when the one in area 13 might not be this year, and whether area 17½ is going to have air pollution control but not area 3? If any hon. member in this House can tell me how 60 members are going to be able to restrain themselves from delivering 60 different speeches on every single issue, please sir, I wish he would do this before this debate is over.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** If 25 bicker, he thinks 60 members will not!

**Mr. Singer:** A 60-member municipal council certainly is the height of ridiculous nonsense. I have tried, and I have tried without any malice, to understand the alternative that the NDP is putting forward. I say, sir, the only possible conclusion that I can come forward with, is that it is trying to be all things to all people.

If you like amalgamation, we are for it, but if you do not like amalgamation, we are agin it. We are for creative decentralization. Let us be all things to all people and we can

make different speeches, we will emphasize a different part of our speech, in whichever section of Metro we are in, so that nobody really understands what we are saying, because we do not ourselves.

The hon. member for York South said, "Do not expect me to spell it out, we have not the facilities to spell it out. Later, if anybody adopts our idea, we will tell you exactly how it is going to be done." This has never stopped the hon. member for York South before. When he has had an idea, he has had it chapter and verse, one, two, three, four, five, six. So, if there is an hon. member in that group of eight who can tell us what amalgamation with creative decentralization is, please let them do it before this debate is over, because if there is a contribution, I hope they will make it. It may be that some of the rest of us will not agree with it, but I say, sir, as political gobbledygook, this is a masterpiece, and I say it can only be put forward in an effort to completely confuse the issue.

**Mr. Bryden:** We never try to penetrate impervious minds.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, this about brings me to the end of my contribution to this debate. I say, just to sum up, I do not believe that an amalgamated system, a one-government system, would work for Metropolitan Toronto. It would be too big. It would remove the seat of local government from its present closeness to the individual voter. It would deprive the individual voter of this opportunity to make representations from time to time to his local representative.

I would say one more thing in adding to my reasons against amalgamation and that is, I have a grave concern with the ever-growing size and strength of the civil service that would bring about. We have great difficulty in this Legislature trying to determine, from time to time, who makes decisions. When it escapes the responsible Minister and we get one, two, three or four down the ladder, we begin to wonder which nameless and faceless civil servant actually has made the decision. I say, sir, that if we threw all of the administration of the Metropolitan Toronto area into one government, we would encourage and invite a huge monster—a huge, controlling civil service that would be almost impossible to deal with because of its size.

Parkinson's law applies so obviously in this regard. Any of us who had municipal responsibilities must recognize that the larger the municipality grows, the larger the departments grow, the more officials come forward

with ideas creating new departments, new branches, new sub-branches and new sub-sub-branches. So, when you have an additional head of something or other, he immediately asks for, and is able to convince someone that he should have a secretary and a car and a driver and a staff underneath him.

In smaller municipalities, to some extent, this can be controlled, but if we throw all of these things in together I suggest that we are going to get a municipal civil service into the same very difficult state that the provincial civil service so often finds itself in.

I do not think, sir, that anyone who argues for amalgamation has established that the unification of, say, the Metro roads department and suburban roads departments or the roads departments of the 13 local municipalities, is going to save one single employee. I do not think that there is an understanding of the difference between the tasks that these two units do. There are metropolitan roads of metropolitan aspect; there are local roads with a local aspect, and these two groups are able to work along side by side and in co-operation with each other and look after their own responsibilities. The same applies in water and in tax collection and so on.

I would think that those—particularly editorial writers—who argue that it is so obvious that there must be a duplication of work and it is so obvious that there must be a saving in extra expense, have to establish a far better case than they have made up to date to convince, at least me, of that argument. I have sat on a municipal council; I have had the responsibility of running a municipal council and being a representative on the Metro council and the Metro executive and I say that this argument just does not hold water.

I think that this bill should not get the support of this House on second reading. I think it should not because it is a failing and a halting step in the direction that we should be moving. I think that the government should have had the courage to remove the real faults that exist in Metro, if it was going to move at all. I think, because the government has not equalized the boroughs in size and strength and has not provided for sharing in industrial assessment, and has not extended the boundaries of Metro to encompass the geographic area that Metro really is a part of, for these reasons this bill does not deserve the support of this House on second reading.

Therefore, when the vote is called on the motion that "All the words after 'that' be

struck out . . ." I will vote in favour of that resolution. I say this, sir—

**Mr. White:** Very brave.

**Mr. Singer:** I say this, sir—my hon. friend says "very brave"—that if a vote is called on the amendment in the form that it is in before the House, I will be unable to support that. As the rules stand this is the only alternative that I have.

I cannot support the second reading of this bill because I think that if we are going to make a change, the bill should go much further than it does. I cannot support, sir, the idea of amalgamation. The only opportunity available to me to express this view is in voting the way I do, and for these reasons this is the way I shall vote on this resolution.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, if I might make a comment on the final explanation by the hon. member for Downsview. He seems to have as much difficulty in understanding the rule about votes on second reading in this House as he has in understanding some other ideas. I cannot see how he can possibly be in any difficulty at all; all he will be voting upon when the time comes to vote will be whether or not this bill be read a second time.

He may have one reason for voting against it, and his leader may have another reason, and the hon. member for Bracondale may have another reason, and we in this group may have still another reason, but as long as we are united in opposing the second reading of the bill, that really is all that is involved in it.

This debate has gone on now for about three days, Mr. Speaker, and a great variety of opinions has been expressed, but I think there is one thing on which we can all agree, namely, that the problem which this bill is attempting to tackle is probably one of the most complex and also important problems that has ever come before the House. I am not now suggesting that some of the other matters that we have debated at great length have not been both complex and important, but there is a particular difficulty, I think, in trying to establish or reform a system of government. That creates a greater area of difficulty than merely implementing a specific policy, no matter how important the specific policy may be.

One of the difficulties in the debates that have been taking place in the metropolitan area over the last year or more, has been, in my opinion, that the problem has tended to be greatly oversimplified. There has been

a strong tendency for amalgamationists and anti-amalgamationists to throw slogans at each other and to dig themselves in behind their slogans without recognizing the very genuine merit in the other man's point of view. I think this has been a difficulty and as a result there have been occasions—I do not think there have been in the debate in this House, frankly—when a good deal more heat than light has been generated on this issue.

In the total picture, however, I think that those who favour amalgamation in one way or another, have been rather badly served in the debates that have taken place throughout the area. I think they have been badly served mainly because there has not been—as the hon. member for Bracondale pointed out at an earlier stage in the debate—an effective spokesman for their point of view at the local level.

The continuance of some sort of federated system has this much behind it in terms of the mobilization of practical support: There are a great many people in both elected and appointed office who have a vested interest in maintaining the bailiwick they now have, and who will fight to prevent it from being changed or, if change is inevitable, to minimize it as far as possible. This is not a criticism of these people; that is the way human nature works. But there is a sort of built-in toriyism—I was going to say, but I will change that to a built-in resistance to change—that inevitably grows up under any system of government and—

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree** (Minister of Labour): The hon. member's leader did not say that on television last night. He thought this government was a leader—

**Mr. Bryden:** Who was this?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member's leader on Channel 11 last night. He said the hon. Prime Minister was one of the great leaders in Canada.

**Mr. Bryden:** Oh, I am sure he said that.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** He did.

**Mr. Bryden:** Naturally, Mr. Speaker, I never question the word of the hon. Minister of Labour. I am going to have a question to ask of him tomorrow, I might tell him now, on a different matter, but in this House I am not going to say that he is making a false statement.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I did not mislead the hon. member on that other document though.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Bryden:** Oh, I see, the hon. Minister knows all about it already. Well, that is fine, I will still—

**Mr. White:** The hon. member for Woodbine misled us, though.

**Mr. Bryden:**—have a question to ask and he can give his explanation. We had better not get into that now or the Speaker will have both of us in his bad books.

To revert to the point that I was trying to make; I was not even talking about the Tory party, I was just talking about "toryism" with a small "t", and how institutions tend to develop it and how there is a built-in resistance to change within those institutions. So there have been lots of voices opposing any concept of amalgamation.

I think the place where one could have looked for genuine leadership in this field, was in the city of Toronto—more particularly, the mayor of the city of Toronto, who is, in a sense at any rate, the spokesman for that area. Admittedly, he is not the spokesman in the same sense that the hon. Prime Minister of the province is the spokesman for the province, but he still is the spokesman. If the city has a spokesman at all, I presume it must be the mayor.

If the city of Toronto or its council and its board of control and its mayor strongly believe in the amalgamation principle, as they led us to believe, then I think it was the function of the mayor of the city to give leadership in putting forth that point of view, against the opposing point of view that was being expressed by so many people during the course of the discussions of the last year or two.

Indeed, sir, those of us who are members of this Legislature representing city of Toronto constituencies will remember that some time last fall—I do not remember the precise date, but it was some substantial time ago—the mayor invited all of us to attend at the city hall in the council chamber and to meet with himself and the members of his council to discuss this issue. Most of us went there. I think there were two or three of the hon. Cabinet Ministers who, probably because of other engagements, could not make it, but most of us were there. For the first part of the meeting, the mayor berated us at considerable length for our failure, as he alleged, to take any stand on this issue and to come out in support of the city of Toronto.

This, I may say, provoked the hon. Provincial Secretary, who was there in his capacity as the member for Bellwoods, not a

little. He stood up in his characteristic, flailing manner and really let the mayor have it for some time. In fact, we had quite a donnybrook going there for a while. Then the hon. Provincial Secretary ultimately retired; I do not know if he retired in high dudgeon or just to go to another meeting, but at any rate he retired and we got back to the humdrum business of posing questions to Mr. Hardie, who handled them all in his very capable fashion, and to discussing the matter among ourselves, to no apparent purpose that I could see.

Frankly, I never did know what the mayor wanted when he asked us down there. If he wanted a declaration of where we stood as individuals, I was quite prepared to give it; in fact, I did try to give it, but he did not seem to be very interested in that. I could not tell exactly what he was interested in, except that he seemed to think that we, as the elected members from the city of Toronto, had not been doing our job in supporting his position and the position of the city council.

Of course, he overlooked the fact that in terms of our responsibilities, the matter had not yet come to the area where we could effectively deal with it. We could state our individual opinions and some of us did, but we still were not in the area where we could deal with the matter. There had still been no statement from the government about it. The parties themselves had, no doubt, been engaged in considerable discussions as to what position they would take, but again, they were at the disadvantage that the government itself had announced no position.

The mayor of the city of Toronto is an educated man; he is familiar enough with our system of government to realize that we work on a party system; we are not a group of individuals; we have to deal with government policies and government proposals. There really is no other effective way of dealing with the business of the province. We, as backbenchers, can put forward ideas from time to time that are discussed for an hour twice a week, but we all know that the important stuff comes from the government side. That is the way this system operates, so that we were not in a position to do anything really effective in our capacity as members of the Legislature from the Toronto area at that stage.

Later, however, we got into that position. I think it was in January of this year—at any rate, it was substantially after that meeting—the government announced its policy in quite clear-cut terms, the policy that is essentially now incorporated in this bill.

At this point the Toronto members could

have started to operate in their capacities as members of this Legislature, but what happened? At this critical juncture, the mayor of Toronto folded like a tent in a windstorm—completely and absolutely. Just when it was time to join the battle, he retired from the battlefield and went over to the other side.

So this is the difficulty that those of us in the area—such as myself, I may say—who believe in the basic principle of amalgamation, have been labouring under. There just has been no leadership from the place where it should have been given, so we are now engaged in the battle which is almost certain to be a losing battle. I can see 78 reasons, or whatever the number is, why we are going to lose.

**Mr. G. H. Peck (Scarborough Centre):** Seventy-seven.

**Mr. Bryden:** Seventy-seven—well, the difference is not significant—why we are going to lose. I am not sure if there are 77 reasons; maybe there are only 76, I would judge from one of the speeches made during the debate. However, even that does not make much difference.

So we are going to lose and all we can do is put forward our views as clearly as we can, in the hope that we may be able to influence the implementation policy if we cannot influence its broad outlines.

**Mr. Speaker,** perhaps on that happy note, I move the adjournment of the debate. I will say that I have a considerable amount more that I wish to say in this debate.

**An hon. member:** Let us keep going!

**Mr. Bryden:** I am quite willing to keep it going, but I was asked to adjourn the debate.

Motion agreed to.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, we will resume this debate tomorrow and I would then like to go to second reading of Bill No. 86, which is The Loan and Trust Corporations Act. We will then resume the estimates of The Department of Health, and between 5 and 6 o'clock tomorrow night there will be a private member's bill up for discussion.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts** moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10.30 o'clock, p.m.







# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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**Tuesday, April 26, 1966**  
Afternoon Session

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**Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow**  
**Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.**

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are pleased to welcome as guests to the Legislature today, in the east gallery, students from St. Ann's separate school, Toronto.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. D. Bales (York Mills), from the standing committee on legal bills and labour, presented the committee's third report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bill with certain amendments:

Bill No. 64, An Act to amend The Labour Relations Act.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motions.

Introduction of bills.

## THE CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES ACT

Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy Resources and Management) moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Conservation Authorities Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. J. R. Simonett** (Minister of Energy and Resources Management): Mr. Speaker, the amendment enlarges the Spencer Creek conservation area to include the city of Hamilton, the town of Stoney Creek and that part of the township of Saltfleet lying outside the Niagara peninsula conservation authority and creates a new authority under the name of the Hamilton region conservation authority.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald** (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Tourism and Information (Mr. Auld).

Will the hon. Minister explain why his department's advertisements in yesterday's daily newspaper, advertisements that were entitled "Ontario paddlers attention," stipulated Canadian citizenship as a requirement

for entry into the 1966 trials for the 100-day centennial canoe race in 1967?

**Hon. J. A. C. Auld** (Minister of Tourism and Information): Mr. Speaker, the purpose is because this is a re-enactment of events of our own history and it is felt by our own department and by the national centennial commission that it should be restricted to people in Canada and not have teams from outside Canada participating.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Would the hon. Minister permit a supplementary question? Can the hon. Minister be assured that all those who applied were citizens at the time this event originally took place?

**Hon. Mr. Auld:** I would question that those would be very active competitors, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. K. Bryden** (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct the following question to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton):

With reference to the statement made by the hon. Minister on March 8 during his estimates that under the new fair wage schedules for highway construction the hours of work on interchanges, bridges and other similar structures would be limited to 44 per week—that statement appears on pages 1303 to 1304 of *Hansard*—how does the hon. Minister harmonize it with the fact that the schedules as now published permit a 55-hour week for work on structures in most of the province?

**Hon. C. S. MacNaughton** (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, my answer to the question is that at the time this matter was discussed in the House the precise terms of the fair wage schedule were still under active consideration. This I reported to the House on page 1303 of *Hansard*. The terms were finalized subsequent to March 8 in order to become effective on April 1.

The decision following the discussions to which I have just made reference took into account the fact that the hours of work and other terms of any fair wage schedule must be based on two underlying principles. In

the first place, they must be based on reasonable prevailing conditions; second, a fair wage schedule is always a set of minimum standards and collective bargaining can establish conditions above and beyond these minima.

Prevailing conditions at this time in the road construction industry, sir, taking into account established practices, collective agreements, climatic conditions and so forth, indicated that in the four areas of the province—Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto and Ottawa—the minimum standards for hours of work should be 44 hours at structures and 55 hours on grading, paving and general road building. Similarly, in the rest of the province prevailing conditions indicated that 55 hours should be the requirement for both structures and road building. For example, there was at least one collective agreement freely entered into in the Sarnia area that provided for overtime after 50 hours on structures.

**Mr. Bryden:** How many hours did the hon. Minister say?

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** Fifty!

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister would permit a supplementary question? I think he referred to a survey of conditions prevailing throughout the province, which takes in an awful lot of territory I may say, but could he give us any idea of the basis of those surveys? What sorts of materials were analyzed?

These schedules apply to a great many different localities and I take it that the highest he found in any collective agreement was 50 hours. Yet he is providing for 55 hours. Could he give us some idea of how he could arrive at the conclusion that 55 hours now prevailed in structural work throughout the province, apart from the four designated main centres?

**Hon. Mr. MacNaughton:** Mr. Speaker, I cannot. I used that as one example of a departure from the situation in the four zones to which I made reference.

I did, as I mentioned in my reply to the original question of the hon. member, point out to the House during the estimates of the department and in response to questions from the hon. member, that these matters were at that precise time under discussion by appropriate authorities of The Department of Highways and The Department of Labour.

I can only say to the hon. member that it was upon the advice of these people who are

accepted as knowledgeable in the business that this was developed. I cannot answer the hon. member beyond that statement, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, I have a question that relates to the same subject for the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree).

With reference to the statement made by the hon. Minister of Labour on April 1 during his estimates that the classifications for which wage rates would be set under the new fair wage schedules for highway construction, would comprise—I use his words—“the recognized trades”—that appears in *Hansard* on page 2171—how does the hon. Minister harmonize this statement with the fact that in the schedule now published for the so-called provincial zone wage rates are not in fact set for recognized trades but for vague, composite classifications such as engineering constructor, class 1, and engineering constructor, class 2?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, the fair wage schedule for the provincial zone lists a series of classifications and wage rates for these classifications. The provincial zone sheet also defines each of these classifications and lists the recognized trades that are included under these headings.

The terms engineer constructor, class 1, and engineer constructor, class 2, are used only as headings for groups of trades for which the same rate is established, in the same way that the terms licensed operator and equipment and maintenance operator, class A, and so forth, are used as headings.

We are not establishing trades known as engineer constructor, class 1 or engineer constructor, class 2. The use of these headings in the schedule is not to be taken in any way as so implying.

There are further reasons for the use of these headings in the provincial zone schedule. It is a fact that many contractors already use these titles to classify their employees. To protect the employees and ensure that there is no confusion we have thought it wise to define these classifications in terms of the actual recognized trades covered by them.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister one further question in relation to his explanation?

The bottom part of the schedule in question refers to specific trades and it uses the word, “include.” For example, engineer constructor, class 1, is stated to “include” carpenters and form builders. Now does that

word "include" mean that there may be some other unspecified groups included, or is this supposed to be a complete listing of those included?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** I can only say that the spirit of it is to deal with this matter right on the table. There is nothing hidden about anything in the wage schedule, to my knowledge, at all. To me, the questions raised are simply a play on words. Our department has had detailed discussions with various trades representatives speaking for the organized labour side of this matter, which, is quite clear in their minds.

**Mr. Bryden:** Just before these schedules were brought into effect, were there discussions with organized labour with regard to the actual schedules within, say, the month or two preceding their coming into force?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** Speaking from recollection, the answer would be yes.

**Mr. Bryden:** Could the hon. Minister indicate what trade groups, because I have had some complain to me that they were not consulted?

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** The hon. member's question here today is directed to the question of—

**Mr. Bryden:** I will ask the hon. Minister that question tomorrow.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree:** —as to the accuracy of the representations made by me during my absence.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

## THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO ACT

(continued)

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Mr. Speaker, before adjournment time last night, I had just started to comment on this bill. I have considerably more comments to make on it. It is, as I said then, an extremely important bill and I think it is worthy of detailed attention by this House. It has already been subject to considerable debate which I think has been enlightening and constructive.

The point was made by supporters of the bill that this bill has been the subject of quite intensive consideration by the government and many others before it finally reached the form in which it is now before us. I am quite ready to believe that that is so. It is quite obvious from the bill itself

that the whole subject has been considered in great detail. I felt satisfied about that before the debate started, and after listening to the debate until these concluding stages, I have had it emphasized to me just how much consideration has gone into the bill. I am not criticizing it from that point of view.

It happens that I have a somewhat different viewpoint of the whole matter than is expressed in the bill. I am not in any way questioning the competence or sincerity of the people who have put forward the bill, but I do wish to put forward what I think are some matters that have not been adequately considered in the presentation of the bill. In doing so, I am putting forward my own personal opinions; and in addition I think I can say that I will be summarizing the position that our party has taken, not only in the debate on this bill but at an earlier stage, back as far as last December, when we first put forth a statement of our policy with regard to the problems of Metro Toronto.

I recall at the time the *Toronto Globe and Mail* wrote an editorial to the effect that our ideas sounded very good and were worthy of consideration, but unfortunately they had been put into the hopper too late. In that vein I take it that the *Globe and Mail* editor himself dismissed them. Not because they did not, in his opinion, have merit and not because he did not think they were worthy of consideration, but merely because they were too late.

We perhaps could be criticized for not having put forward our point of view in a comprehensive form earlier. We were, however, waiting to hear what the government had to say. First of all, we were waiting to hear what Mr. Goldenberg had to say; then we were waiting to hear what the government had to say. We had such a long wait for the government that we finally decided to put forward our own point of view.

I do not accept the proposition that, even if these ideas were put forward somewhat late in the day, they should on that account alone be dismissed. If they have merit, I think they should be considered on it. I do not think that the Metro situation should be allowed to fester indefinitely; on the other hand, I do not think we should be stampeded into action which might appear to be inadequate to solve the problems that are faced.

In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, and I think also in the opinion of this whole group here, the basic problem involved in the future

organization of Metro Toronto is to harmonize, as far as possible, two equally important but conflicting values. On the one hand, there is the efficiency value. The governmental system should be capable of articulating and implementing policies that will solve the multifarious problems of the area, both effectively and equitably.

On the other hand, there is the democratic value. Participation of the people and of organizations of the people should be fostered. One of the major problems of the megalopolis of today is that human beings and human values are being submerged in great concrete jungles presided over by remote and faceless bureaucracies. People are losing their roots and their sense of identity. Our best efforts, in our opinion, should be directed to reversing this trend. We should be trying to encourage, not discourage, community spirit; we should be trying to find the means whereby people can participate effectively in their local government—not just by casting ballots every few years, but by playing a continuing part in developing their neighbourhoods into vital communities of human beings.

The danger in any system of government is that one of these values—either the efficiency value or the democratic value—will be achieved at the expense of the other; in order to gain one, we sacrifice the other.

The real art, as I see it, is to try to achieve both. Unquestionably, this will be exceedingly difficult, but we should not be satisfied to set ourselves any smaller objective.

Unfortunately, at this critical juncture in the history of Metro Toronto the government in power in Ontario is apparently satisfied with much less than that objective. It is not seriously trying to achieve either value. Indeed, the plan it has put before the House in Bill 81 will, in my opinion, get the worst rather than the best of both worlds.

Let us first consider the democratic value. Supporters of the government bill argue that the six governments at the lower level—that is in the city and five boroughs—will encourage local participation.

This, Mr. Speaker, is patent nonsense. The units are far too large for that. In conglomerations of 250,000 to 750,000 people, the individual will simply be lost in the lonely crowd. The local government—that is the government at the second level, the borough or the city level—will be just as remote from him as the Metro government. He will not be able to identify with it; he will not be able to feel that what he might

do will be of any significance at all. This, in my opinion, is one of the major problems of modern government, that people have the feeling that what they as individuals might do cannot have any effect, anyway, so why bother trying to do anything? Thus we have growing apathy—much worse at the municipal level than at any other level. This trend, if continuing, will mean the ultimate end of democracy. The result is increasing frustration, apathy and generally an unwillingness to participate. There is no opportunity to participate and ultimately there arises an unwillingness to participate.

Not only will Bill No. 81 not foster community spirit, in our opinion, but it will destroy that which already exists. The realization that this is so lies at the root of the present discontent in the Lakeshore municipalities. The people there have, to date, escaped the worst consequences of the onslaught of megalopolis. They have a genuine sense of community, but now they are to be swallowed up in a large, impersonal unit with which they cannot identify effectively.

That, I may say, is no criticism of the fine people of Etobicoke; it is just a statement of the facts of human psychology, that the unit is too big for the people in the Lakeshore communities to identify with it. They have identified with the communities they now have, and they, in my opinion, quite understandably are alarmed at the loss of the communities they have had, built and lived in.

Let us now turn to the efficiency value. The government plans to place all significant powers in the hands of the new Metro council. This apparently is in recognition of the fact that efficiency can be achieved only if all basic decisions are made by a single, central council. At the same time, however, the government is providing a built-in system for frustrating efficiency by institutionalizing six power blocs, which will have no real roots in the community.

The hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Ben) has said that the members of the six councils at the lower level will sit twiddling their thumbs with nothing to do. I only wish, Mr. Speaker, that that was the worst that was likely to happen, but human beings are not usually content to twiddle their thumbs if they have nothing positive and constructive to do. These councils cannot possibly do anything constructive. Since they will have no meaningful powers in relation to their size they will turn al-

most inevitably to negative and destructive activity.

At least four of the councils will be large enough, or the areas they represent will be large enough, that either singly or in groups of two or more they will be able to delay, obstruct or frustrate almost anything Metro wants to do. This might be tolerable or even desirable up to a point if they were to represent genuine community interests. They will be incapable of doing that, however. Too large to evoke community participation and with much too limited powers to evoke sustained public interest, they will almost inevitably become the captives of special interest groups which will thereby be able to dig themselves in, in opposition to the larger public interest.

This problem will be compounded by the fact that the Metro chairman will almost certainly continue to be indirectly elected. There is a possibility that he could be elected from among the elected members, but my prediction is that he will continue to be a person who is not subject to electoral control at any level. Not being accountable directly to any body of electors, his major concern will not be what the voters think, but what the power blocs think. His best method of maintaining and consolidating his position will be to play the power blocs off against one another. The public interest will get short shrift in this struggle for power.

And that is not the whole story.

These councils will retain control over local zoning. Since changes in zoning by-laws can mean tens of thousands of dollars to developers, the councils will be in a position to hand out important benefits to some people. At the same time, their activities will not likely be subject to regular scrutiny. The press is not likely to assign reporters to cover regularly the activities of councils whose main function most of the time will be to deal with such matters as local garbage collection. Important benefits to hand out, little or no public scrutiny; the possibilities that combination opens up for corruption, Mr. Speaker, need hardly be stressed.

That this is not alarmism is demonstrated by the recent history of York township. The activities of the council of that seemingly unimportant township rarely attracted the attention of either the press or anyone else except a few devotees. The council went merrily on its uninhibited way until slowly the public became aware that something was radically wrong. After much pressure, the government finally conceded the need for

an inquiry into the township's affairs and that inquiry demonstrated conclusively, Mr. Speaker, that a cosy arrangement had grown up between the council and developers in which the public interest was simply sold down the river. This is the actual record that occurred in York township not many years ago.

Under the plan the government has now developed for Metro Toronto, there is a real danger that this sort of situation will become the rule rather than the exception.

The New Democratic Party has proposed a plan for Metro Toronto in which an attempt is made to harmonize the efficiency and democratic values. I suggested that the government's plan will not really achieve either of them. I think that amalgamation simply by itself may achieve the efficiency value, but at the expense of the democratic value; therefore we have tried to deal with what we think is the real problem to be faced and that is to try to achieve both the efficiency and the democratic values.

We have put forward a proposal that has met with considerable resistance, it is true, but nevertheless we think it is at least an attempt to meet the real problem. I would suggest that some of the people who simply close their minds to the proposal should at least consider the problem. It is quite possible that if they considered the real problem they would come up with better ideas than we have managed to devise to date, but we at least have tried to meet the problem as we see it.

On the one hand, we propose a single council, with a single budget raised by a uniform tax rate, which will make all basic decisions for the area as a whole. In other words, if you want to put it that way, Mr. Speaker, we favour amalgamation.

Amalgamation by itself, however, is not enough. In an area of nearly two million people, a single council can become very remote indeed from the people. Some way must be found to encourage popular participation in local government.

For this purpose, we have proposed the establishment of approximately 15 or 16 local units whose boundaries would be so drawn as to embrace areas with genuine communities of interest and in which, therefore, there would be the actuality, or at least the potentiality, of genuine community spirit.

The key people in each community would be the aldermen or councillors elected to the central council from that community. I might mention, Mr. Speaker, that we envisaged that the aldermen or councillors would

represent fairly small wards or constituencies. We have suggested a council of approximately 60 members.

There have been some criticisms of that proposed in another context which I will not deal with at this moment, but I mention the number of 60 to indicate that what we had in mind for each ward was that an alderman would represent a total population of about 30,000. In fact, I might even go a little further and say that we had in mind that a system might be worked out whereby two wards would be about equal to one provincial constituency. We even thought that it would be desirable, and I still think it is desirable, that they should be drawn on that basis.

In other words, we could start with the provincial constituencies in the area—I think there are 28 or 29 of them—cut them in half in an appropriate way and have one alderman for each half. One of the advantages of that would be that it would reverse the regrettable trend of the present age where we are piling political boundaries upon political boundaries which have absolutely no relationship to each other and which have no effect except to create a state of confusion in the minds of the public.

Their federal constituency is totally different from their provincial constituency and their provincial constituency is totally different from their ward; is it any wonder that people get confused? I think we should be trying to find ways to eliminate that sort of confusion. At least this much could be said for the electoral system that we propose for the Metro area, that it would be possible to move back toward rationality and away from confusion if we had two wards fitted into every provincial constituency in the area.

But the main reason I raise this point in this context, Mr. Speaker, is to emphasize that what we have in mind is that the alderman or councillor, whatever you want to call him, would represent a fairly small constituency, one about half as big as the provincial constituency. We always talk about the desirability of having local government close to the people. Well, one way we can help to get it close to the people is to have elected representatives at the local level who represent fairly small groups of people. Frankly, I have no idea how aldermen in some of the monstrous wards in Toronto can maintain any contact with the people at all. I know they work very hard at it, but when you have a ward as big as, say, ward 8 or ward 1 or, even worse, ward 6 and ward 9 with 85,000 to 100,000 people, it is impossible for the alderman to carry out his quite onerous duties at

city hall and still maintain any sort of contact with the people he represents.

I believe that we should start from the proposition that municipal electoral units should be small. I also think that there should be one representative for each unit. Then there is no doubt in the minds of the people as to whom they should go if they have a problem. There would not be anything like the present situation where a person goes to one of the aldermen, and if he does not seem to be getting the right thing from him then goes to the other one and plays them off against each other so that they are both stumbling all over each other trying to deal with the same problem. If we had one ward for each alderman and if that ward were a small one, then I think we could start to develop a real rapport between the elected member and the people he represents.

This would also mean that in these 15 or 16 communities that we are talking about there would be three or four aldermen who were both members of the central council and also aldermen in that particular community. We see those people as playing a leading role in the development of their communities; providing leadership to the citizenship as a committee, a centralizing committee, for that local community.

Bear in mind again, Mr. Speaker, that when we talk about communities we are talking about areas where the boundaries would be drawn so as to fit natural community areas, areas where there is already a community spirit in existence or where, because of basic community interest, such a spirit could be fostered. We see the elected aldermen or councillors on the central council as providing the leadership in trying to foster that sort of spirit.

They, as a committee for that community, would be advised and assisted by citizens committees in a wide variety of fields. Part of the whole process would be to try to encourage these citizens committees in the field of education, and relating to welfare, the development of the community and so on, to try to get the citizens participating along with their elected members in considering the problems of their immediate local area. They would be dealing with them and trying to figure out the problems and constructive ways of solving them, always bearing in mind that they were part of a larger whole and that anything that happened in their community would have to be fitted into the total picture.

We believe, Mr. Speaker, that in this way citizens would have an opportunity to par-

ticipate in developing and implementing policy in their own communities. Until they get that opportunity, we do not think there is any possibility at all that we can reverse the present alarming trend towards reducing people to mere ciphers in huge impersonal cities.

The channel of communication between the local citizens groups centering on their elected members committee and the central council would, in our opinion, be a two-way street. The local groups would define the needs of their communities in various policy fields. Their proposals would go up to the central council which would then have to harmonize all the recommendations, often conflicting, which it received from the local level. It would make the basic policy determinations and then the local groups would be given discretion to apply those policies in their own communities.

There should always be room for flexibility. When I hear people talking in this House as if some ukase from the central government must be inflexible and rigid and to be applied in only one way, I shudder. I think the whole trend in modern government is to try to create flexibility. Especially where, for efficiency's sake, we find that centralization is necessary then we should do everything possible to create flexibility in local application. This is the way that we can make government meaningful for people, or at least if there is any better way I wish someone would mention it, but this is at least a possible way.

Now, in this process there is no question at all that many arguments and conflicts would arise, but argument and conflict—and I will say this slowly, Mr. Speaker, for those who treat the prospect with derision—argument and conflict are of the essence of a living governmental process. The aim should not be to suppress legitimate differences but to provide the means whereby they can be harmonized by consent. It is a difficult process, but it is a process in which we are engaged all the time. Sometimes we are successful and often not very successful, but I do not think lack of success should discourage us from trying to do a better job next time.

Under the system we propose, citizens will be encouraged to participate in the development of their own communities. I am not saying that it is a sure-fire formula, and I think it will take a long time before they will be participating fully, but that is because we have to overcome the problems that have grown over a period of 50 and 100 years, where people have become more

and more pushed out of any participation in the development of their community, notwithstanding the manifold efforts of many organizations that are trying to involve them. As they begin to participate in their community development they will necessarily begin to see their community needs in the larger framework of the needs of the municipality as a whole. They will thus be encouraged and enabled to play a creative role in the government, not only of their local neighbourhood but of the entire municipality, instead of becoming, as people are more and more becoming now, passive, apathetic consumers of government handed down from on high.

I submit to this House, Mr. Speaker, that the last situation I described, people as mere consumers of government in which they play no part, is the standard situation today. I believe that we should be trying to find some way out of that impasse, because it will mean the death of democracy if it continues.

What we have proposed, Mr. Speaker, is a new idea and as such it has naturally provoked the opposition, even the derision, of those who find it impossible to escape from old habits of thought. To such people I can only say that the whole trend in modern thinking about public administration is towards administrative decentralization. It is easy to say that the most efficient way—and I say this particularly for the champions of amalgamation with whom I agree in basic principle, but as I said I do not think amalgamation by itself is enough—but it is easy to say that the most efficient way to administer a programme is by a unified central administration which in its infinite wisdom will have uniform policies for all people in all places at all times.

The only trouble is that people resist being poured into moulds where some remote person at the centre has decided they belong. As a result the trend now, in progressive administration, is to find ways of encouraging local participation and creativity and of permitting flexibility in the application of policies that may have been determined centrally, and also to encourage the production of local ideas in the formulation of this policy. This is the whole trend in public administration, that is in public administrations that are alive to the times. I agree there are a great many that are not, but in those that are alive to the times this is the trend.

I think that this principle taken from the field of public administration can be

adapted to the particular type of problem that we now face in Metro Toronto. In my opinion the case for a single, central government is overwhelming when we think in terms of basic efficiency and equity in administration, but we have the other democratic problem to think about. Obviously this is not strictly an administrative problem, but it is related to the problems of public administration. I think that we can learn something, and our group has tried to learn something, from the most recent thinking in the field of public administration.

I might point out also, Mr. Speaker, that what we propose is similar in essence to Goldenberg's proposal for education. Our criticism of that proposal did not relate to the merits of the proposal as such, but was that it would segregate education totally from the rest of the governmental process in the area. This is what we thought was basically wrong with his proposal for education. It simply put education into a totally different compartment.

Local participation was to be encouraged in the formulation and application of education policy as we understood Goldenberg's report, but it was to be discouraged in every other area of local government for the reasons that I have already mentioned. The units at the secondary level were far too large—four of them in Goldenberg's case, six in the proposal now before us; too large in either event, in our opinion.

Furthermore, in this process, as outlined in the Goldenberg report, a network of local units for education was to be established which would bear no relation whatever to the units established for local government generally. This was just more than we could take, Mr. Speaker. I have already complained about the lack of coincidence of federal, provincial and municipal constituency boundaries. If we put in still another group of educational units with still different boundaries, the confusion would reach the ultimate.

This was the anomaly, as we saw it, in the Goldenberg report. The government proposes to remedy this anomaly by snuffing out local participation in education, as well as in all other areas of Metro government. We propose the exact opposite solution. We believe that there are many fields in addition to education in which citizen participation can and should be encouraged.

Take welfare as an example. The government now proposes—quite properly, in our opinion—that welfare should now be a function of the central government. But do

we want a vast welfare bureaucracy in which human beings, with their human problems, become mere cards in a computing machine? Welfare administration, we believe, should be brought down to the community level, where human beings can be treated in their own neighbourhoods as unique individuals with unique problems.

Similar considerations apply to recreation, local application of the Metro plan, and other government functions which impinge directly on the lives of individuals. There are some government functions—for example, the provision of expressways and rapid transit—which can be handled only at the central level, but most functions have both central and local implications. We believe that in the interests of effective, efficient government, a central amalgamated council should make all the basic policy decisions. Within that framework, however, there is a great deal of scope for flexibility and local initiative. We believe that that scope should be extended as widely as possible. The government apparently believes that it should be eliminated, even in the restricted form in which it exists today. This is the basic difference in principle between the government and us and, I take it, between the Liberal Party and us; or at any rate, the official spokesman for the Liberal Party. In regard to this whole problem as to whether or not we can develop flexibility in your local administration and leave scope for local initiative, we believe it is possible. We believe it can best be done, frankly, within an amalgamated structure, but we think also that it will take a lot of work and effort and a lot of hard thinking.

That was what my hon. leader meant when he said that he had not worked out every detail of this programme. We did not have all the resources of the Goldenberg commission at our disposal, for one thing. But apart from that, we see it as a continuing and very complex problem. All we can do is delineate some of the areas of the problem, without pretending for a moment that we can provide all the answers. I think anyone who thinks he can come into this House with the final answer to every question is deluding himself. We certainly do not think we have come in with the final answer here.

Supporters of Bill No. 81 are arguing that a two-level system of government for this area has already proved its worth. In other words, that it has succeeded. To many of the speakers, that was the main argument in favour of Bill No. 81. This is true, Mr. Speaker, only in relation to the absolute

chaos that preceded the establishment of the present Metro system of government. At the time Metro was set up, the area that now comprises Metro Toronto was so bedevilled by divided jurisdiction and local particularism that it was facing strangulation. I do not think that anyone could use any less strong word. It was strangulation that Toronto was faced with in the early 1950s.

The Metro government averted a major crisis. It moved ahead to build urgently needed water, sewage, transportation and other facilities. It prevented the skyrocketing burden of capital costs from swamping some or all of the constituent municipalities. To that extent, it was undoubtedly a success. Beyond that, it is becoming increasingly apparent that it has been a failure.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that after enumerating, as many speakers have done, the various successes of Metro in the mid-1950s, we should go on to consider its failures in the 1960s; I am going to mention one or two of them.

**Mr. J. F. Edwards (Perth):** Why go back? Why not go ahead?

**Mr. Bryden:** That is what I am doing.

**Mr. Edwards:** The hon. member is trying to stir things up all the time—

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Why does the hon. member not listen? He might understand.

**Mr. Edwards:** I am listening. The hon. member is trying to stir things up—

**Mr. MacDonald:** I saw a lot to disturb me in Stratford the other day, anyway.

**Mr. Edwards:** Is that so, that's only your thinking!

**Mr. Bryden:** It would seem, for some reason that escapes me, Mr. Speaker, that I have at least disturbed the hon. member for Perth.

**Mr. MacDonald:** That is a real achievement.

**Mr. Bryden:** I suppose that is the most disturbing I have ever done in my life.

In all the years of its existence, the Metro council has not been able to approve an official plan for the whole area. A government which cannot discharge even the fundamental planning function, in my opinion, has demonstrated that it cannot really govern effectively. If it cannot plan, it cannot govern, yet Metro has failed totally in this

fundamental area. In all these years it has not been able to approve a plan for the whole area.

It has also shown itself to be totally incapable of coping with our acute and growing housing problems, to the point where the province has had to step in and do the job for it. All the experience of many countries over many years in the field of public housing has demonstrated that, although finances have to come mainly from the higher levels of government, the most effective public housing policy is one that is locally administered. I believe that in Ontario local administration is the order of the day everywhere, except in the biggest municipality.

Metro not only did not object when the province moved in to take over inadequately this vital local function, it positively welcomed the intervention. So incapable is it of articulating effective policy in this important field that it is happy to have the Ontario housing corporation act as wet nurse for it. Here is the biggest municipality—I suppose it is the biggest municipality in Canada in terms of formal municipal organization—and it has to have a wet nurse in the form of the Ontario housing corporation because it cannot find any way of handling its own housing problem. This is the government that has been such a roaring success, we are told.

Much the same doleful story can be told about hospitals. Some years ago, an edict of the then Metro chairman brought hospital construction in this area almost to a standstill. I am not by any means holding Mr. Gardiner or the Metro councils of the day solely responsible for the hospital bed crisis that subsequently developed. They had a strong case for greater financial assistance from the higher levels of government which the province, unfortunately, stubbornly refused to acknowledge. But whatever the rights and wrongs of that dispute, surely no responsible government with a capacity to act effectively would permit its disputes with other governments to endanger the health of the people? Yet that is precisely what happened in this area.

**Mr. W. B. Lewis (Humber):** What happened in Saskatchewan?

**Mr. Bryden:** What happened in Saskatchewan? They have had about double—the hon. member is talking through his hat. By the time—

**Mr. W. B. Lewis:** I am not!

**Mr. Bryden:** This is a side issue, Mr. Speaker, that I do not want to get into. I

would be happy to debate Saskatchewan with the hon. member at any appropriate time and place, but we are now talking about Metro Toronto. I think men are very impoverished of ideas when all they can ever say about valid criticism put forward in this House is: "What happened in Saskatchewan?" when they, in fact, do not have the vaguest idea of what happened in Saskatchewan. It is just a game they play in order to evade arguments—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Bryden:** I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that he can talk about Saskatchewan at the proper time, but I wish to get back to Metro Toronto.

I defy him to say that what I said about the history of the hospital problem in this area was incorrect.

**Mr. W. B. Lewis:** It is not only in this area; it is all over—

**Mr. Bryden:** The plain fact, Mr. Speaker, is that the Metro system has served its day as far as the Toronto area is concerned. At the time it was set up, it may have been the only politically acceptable solution to the critical problems that then existed. Since then, however, it has become increasingly unable to devise the sophisticated kind of solution which the new, more subtle problems of the area require. It went full steam ahead when it was a matter of building visible structures, sewage disposal plants, water works, expressways and so on. It did so and performed a tremendous service. In fact, the area would simply have collapsed under its own weight without those services being done. But now that it gets into the more subtle types of services—the services that affect the quality of life of the people living in the area—it is simply failing to do the job.

The government itself has recognized this fact by bringing in this bill. The bill, however, will create more problems than it will solve. The second tier of the government machinery is now to be writ large in physical size. It is to be reduced almost to nothing in terms of formal power, but its capacity to obstruct will be almost limitless. For this, we are being asked to undertake a major reorganization of local government in the area with all the dislocations that involves.

I agree with the statement Mr. Hurdle made when one of the Toronto members were invited to attend down at city hall. He said: "If you are not prepared at this stage to go ahead with amalgamation, then for heaven's sake leave the present structure as it is for the moment." It is not like 1952;

we are not faced with imminent collapse. It is carrying on and we should avoid major reorganization because they cause great dislocation. My fear is that the problem of a major reorganization is going to make it impossible to alter this new structure for a long time to come, whether it meets the needs of the area or not.

The growing incapacity of the Metro government to govern effectively has been apparent for several years, but the government has merely fiddled with the problem. Now, time is running out on us. Nevertheless, we are not yet faced with the same immediate crisis as existed when Metro was first set up. We should move forward as rapidly as possible, but at the same time we should not be stampeded into going in the wrong direction. For that reason I cannot accept the sort of arguments that have been put forward in a few quarters, that we have to go ahead with this bill because something has to be done.

I am satisfied that the bill will mean that we will go in the wrong direction; I think that we should take a little longer in order to get ourselves pointed in the right direction.

The bill before the House simply will not do. It should be scrapped and replaced by something more effective. That may take a little time, but it is better to do the job right now than to have to do it all over again a few years hence, when even more powerful vested interests will have become entrenched behind otherwise meaningless second level government.

Amalgamation is obviously the next step, and we should proceed with it now. At the same time, we should be giving urgent attention to the fostering of the democratic values which this party has been trying to bring to the fore, admittedly with only limited success in the discussions of the future of local government in this area.

Mr. Speaker, before I conclude my remarks, and the concluding remarks of this party in this area, there are one or two specific matters relating to the bill which I consider to be of sufficient importance to merit some discussion at this time.

First of all, I would like to deal with the question of the selection of a chairman. This has already been dealt with by a good many hon. members who participated in the debate, and I agree with what most of them have said. I would like to say right at the outset, however, that I am opposed to the idea of electing a Metro chairman or Metro mayor in an area-wide election across the whole vast

expanse of Metro, with its approximately 1.75 million people.

That type of election, in my opinion, can have only one of two results—either you disqualify as candidates all but rich men; or alternatively you encourage the formation of machines. The cost of conducting an election in such an area is prohibitive for one man, unless he has the Kennedy millions behind him, or something like that, or unless he has a machine behind him. When I say a machine, I mean a machine of the Tammany style, not a political organization which I think is a totally different thing. For one man to try to contest an election in an area of that size is simply impossible. Therefore, that possibly, I think, is excluded.

However, I still am a firm believer, as I think many hon. members of this House are, in the proposition that the chairman or mayor of this metropolitan area should be a person who is elected by a body of electors somewhere. I object to the system that we have had in the past number of years where the chairman has never had to account to any body of electors. I think it has resulted in extremely arbitrary action and attitudes in some cases. I have particularly in mind the Metro licensing commission and the Metro police commission, where the present chairman of Metro has shown himself to be most arbitrary and unresponsive to the wishes of the people. I think this system should be changed. It is a very healthy thing for politicians to have to go before the voters and justify themselves, although it is going to be complicated under the complex structure that the government proposes in Bill 81 to provide a system whereby he can be a person representing some identified body of voters.

If I may say so, Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that the system we propose would really simplify that problem. We propose 60 constituencies, or approximately that number, across the area, roughly equal in size, with candidates running in all of them. After the election is over, the successful candidates who become members of city council will simply elect their own chairman and executive. They would elect the chairman from among their own number.

This, of course, would foster a party system, because it would not be very long, in our opinion, before candidates would be running as identifiable groups with identifiable leaders, but we think that would be a good thing. With that type of system—one council with a large enough number of members to adequately represent the area—

it is quite simple to handle the problem of the Metro chairman and the Metro executive. They simply become certain members of the council who have stood out sufficiently among their colleagues to achieve positions of leadership. This is essentially the system in England. We have tended at the municipal level to adopt the American system of government, whereas at the other levels we have the UK system. I do not think we know how to make the American system work.

So I think this central area would be a good point to start with the English system of government at the municipal level, and with a system that would frankly foster the development of a party system.

Some people, including the mayor of Toronto and the hon. member for Downsview (Mr. Singer), who does not happen to be here at the moment, have treated the idea of a 60-member council with great derision. They have said, "Why, if 60 members had to talk on every issue, we would never get any business done." Well, that is true if you think of city councils in terms of the chaos that has existed up until now, where it is an every man for himself proposition and everybody is fighting everybody else. They have to. We have a board of control supposed to be an executive body, and in every year at least two members of the board are fighting the mayor because they are going to be running for mayor next year.

A party system in our opinion would rationalize that situation; it would establish some sort of order, some sort of direction. Aldermen would form identifiable groups. The budget chief would not be fighting with the mayor because he plans to run against him next year; they would be part of the team, they would work together as a team.

In that context a 60-member council is not large at all. It would, I suspect, get the business done much more efficiently than happens now in the city of Toronto where aldermen are inevitably—I am not criticizing the people, this is the system—they are inevitably at odds with each other. They are forever reversing their decisions. This is another product of our present chaotic system of local government; that they never can make up their minds, there is never any real direction of policy.

However, that is not really the point—

Mr. W. B. Lewis: Would the hon. member permit a question—unloaded—please? I have been listening to his suggestions with a

lot of interest. One question I would like to ask is: If the hon. member's system was to come into effect would the ultimate chairman still represent the riding that he was elected from in a dual capacity?

**Mr. Bryden:** Oh, yes!

**Mr. W. B. Lewis:** He would?

**Mr. Bryden:** That would not be an impossible job in our opinion. If he represented a ward with 30,000 people in it, this would not be an impossible job.

But one of the hon. members, I think the hon. member for Armourdale (Mr. Carton), pointed out the difficulties under the present system that is being proposed, the difficulties that would arise if the mayor of Toronto happened to be elected Metro chairman; that is a different proposition altogether. But if you have 60 constituencies of equal size, it would be just as easy for the Metro chairman or mayor, or whatever you want to call him, to represent his constituency while serving as mayor. It would be just as easy for him to do that as it is for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) to represent his constituency in London. Election results lead me regretfully to the conclusion that he must represent that constituency very well because he seems to clean up on the Opposition in every election in it.

**Mr. W. B. Lewis:** Then is the hon. member suggesting that the party system be included in this municipal setup?

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, Mr. Speaker, I do not think that one can impose a party system from the top. This is one thing that strikes me as somewhat unreal about the discussions of the party system for the local government that have been going on in Toronto, as if you can superimpose it on the system. I think the party system will grow out of the system.

Now what we are proposing—let me put it this way—what we are proposing if adopted would foster a party system. I do not think there is any doubt about it at all. People will rally behind a leader, a recognized head of the group, who would become mayor if that group got enough people elected. Then people would know what they were voting for too, they would know who the mayor would be if the party of their choice got elected. I think that this would produce some sort of order and rationality in what is at present an extremely chaotic system in our local government. I want to emphasize again when I say the system is chaotic, I am not

in any sense criticizing any of the participants in the system. I think we have some excellent people in city hall. I would say the level is higher than average for legislative bodies, but the system just makes it impossible for them to act in a co-ordinated way.

However, I got into that as sort of an aside, Mr. Speaker; I was really talking about the vital importance, in my opinion, of having as the Metro chairman a person who is himself an elected representative. I have dismissed, as I think most people have, the idea of an area-wide election. Therefore we are left with no alternative but to have a system in which the Metro chairman would be elected by the Metro council from among its own members and we should, in my opinion, eliminate the possibility that that chairman could be elected from outside the membership.

I have not taken a poll among the hon. members of the Metro Toronto area, but it is my impression from listening to the speeches in this debate in this House—and I have listened to most of them—that the majority of the hon. members of this House who represent constituencies in the Metro area favour that proposition. I believe that that is so. I am hoping that, when the time comes, these hon. members will show that they favour it with their votes, that if—and I am sure we all know one will be—that if an amendment is moved to that particular section of the bill in committee, these hon. members will get up and speak for it and vote for it.

In fact, I would go a little further and say I hope that some of the hon. members on the government side will move the motion. I would be very happy to do it and I am sure my friend, the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Ben) would be happy to do it; but I think it would carry more weight if one of the hon. members on the government side moved the motion.

Indeed, I carry it even a step further; I think the government should take note of the fact that apparently most of the people who represent constituencies in this area think that the Metro chairman should be chosen from among the members of the council. I do not think there is any doubt about that at all. I think the government should give the hon. members elected in this area at least enough credit to have some idea of what the facts of life are in this area. The government should take note of this feeling of the members of all parties in this area and should bring in an amendment to the bill itself.

I know that our system of government encourages the administration to think that it is all-wise and knows more than all the rest of us poor backbenchers put together, but I think that they should just consider the fact that the people who actually live here—even a Cabinet Minister said so, and that is going quite a long way for a Cabinet Minister—the people who live here, who represent the people living here, think that this is the way the Metro chairman should be elected.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I have one further point I want to raise and that relates to an old question, one I thought had been finally settled forever: Namely, the question of the partial graded exemptions. I do not want to go into this at great length—

**Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce):** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. member would permit a question before he leaves the point he has been on?

In his presentation that the party system would automatically develop under his plan would the people, the voters of Metropolitan Toronto, know who this mayor was going to be before the election if a certain party was elected? In other words, would there be a leader of that party, as there is now in provincial politics?

**Mr. Bryden:** Well again, Mr. Speaker, I do not think we can really determine the direction that a system will take. All we can do is lay down the conditions and try to foresee what direction it will take. But as I see it, what would happen would be that, yes, two or three parties would develop. They might be the same parties that operate at the higher levels, they might not be, but each of them would have its own recognized leader and its own platform and programme and ultimately its own record of performance, or the lack of it, to go upon. So that the people would know, I think, who the mayor would be if they voted for that party, and that party was successful. I think that is the best system. I think what we propose would foster that kind of system; that is a major reason why I am in favour of that kind of proposal.

However, just to make one or two references, Mr. Speaker, to the partial graded exemptions. Many of the hon. members who do not represent city constituencies probably do not even know what I am talking about, but this is an old system dating from immediately after the first world war, where certain small householders received certain relief on their assessment. If one looks back at it, I think one could say that it was a mis-

take to introduce that system when it was introduced. It is one thing to say it should not have been done in 1920, but it is quite another to say it should be undone now, because the partial graded exemptions have become organic to the entire tax structure of Toronto; they were long ago, I have no doubt the economists would tell us, incorporated in the prices that the people paid for their houses. The thing I am concerned about is that if we eliminate these partial graded exemptions—or authorize the city to go ahead with the plan that it had to abandon a few years ago—over a five-year period, we will create quite serious hardships for more than 60,000 small homeowners, and when I say small, I mean small. They are the people with absolutely the smallest and poorest homes in Toronto, and the people with the least income.

This system applies in Toronto and I think in New Toronto and otherwise not in the Metro area, and I am against the proposal in the bill that the partial graded exemptions should be eliminated.

The city of Toronto came before this House about five years ago with a proposal that is identical to the one that is in the present bill. It brought it forward, of course, as a private bill. It went to the private bills committee. We had quite a tussle. A lot of householders who were considerably alarmed came in and made representations to the committee. I believe the proposal of the city of Toronto in its bill actually passed the private bills committee. All the Toronto members, or most of them, voted against it. But some of the members outside Toronto were voting in favour, enough of them to carry it. The matter became such an issue that the government quietly dropped it in the wastepaper basket and forgot about it. I have no doubt that it was because of pressure from their own hon. members in this area. I do not flatter myself by thinking that my opposition, which was quite vigorous and vocal, was the decisive factor in the government's mind. I have no doubt that public opinion reflected itself through the elected hon. members on the government side of the House in the Toronto area. So the thing was finished then, and I thought it had been permanently finished. Now we have it coming back, but it is no longer in a private bill, it is now in a government bill. It has now become a matter of government policy, so that the opportunity for the citizens to organize against the proposal, as they did back in 1960 or whenever it was, is now much reduced. There is no chance of them appearing before a standing committee. They

are now bucking not a private bill from the city of Toronto, but a government bill. It is going to be very difficult for them to take any effective action.

I have had a great many calls asking if I am going to do anything this time about the partial graded exemptions. Am I going to organize deputations, as I quite freely confessed at the time I did back in 1960. I have to say that I find it difficult to find an effective way of fighting this change. I hope that some of the other Toronto members will rally with me to the cause and prevent this hardship being imposed on these people of limited means. I do not really think that Toronto needs to remove the partial graded exemption at all. They have been there for 45 years, for heaven's sake; they can stay there for the rest of time. Why keep stirring up this issue every few years? I hope that the private members and Cabinet members representing constituencies in the city of Toronto will take this matter up with the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Spooner) and see if he would not see fit to remove from the bill that clause relating to the partial graded exemptions.

That, Mr. Speaker, concludes my remarks on this bill. In summing up and getting back from some of the specific matters I have just been raising to the basic principles, I would like to stress again the importance, in our opinion, of finding ways of fostering democratic participation in government. We think that this is particularly important at the local level. There is a piece of mythology that the local government is closest to the people and that is where democracy really operates. This may be true in small municipalities; I have no doubt that it is, but in huge urban conurbations like Metro Toronto, it is a total myth. There is nothing further away from the people than their local government. As a matter of fact, they demonstrate that by their lack of interest at the polls. They do not understand it, they cannot participate in it; it has become removed completely from them.

We believe that the most important problem of all is to try to find some way of giving local government back to the people, even in the great metropolitan concentrations. The proposals we have put forward, with whatever defects they have, represent at least an attempt to face up to that problem.

Mr. W. B. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question?

Mr. Bryden: As far as I am concerned—

Mr. Speaker: The speaker is finished. The member has taken his seat and I do not think we should get into a question-and-answer period at this time. The member for Niagara Falls.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I have sat here patiently since last Thursday listening to this most interesting debate on a very serious matter. I have heard many people express their opinions. I believe that this is the most serious bit of legislation that has come before this House in my term in office since 1959. I would like to touch on some of the points that were made by some of the speakers, yet I feel that the detail has been thoroughly aired here and there is not much more that can be added to, especially the details, since we have had reams of papers and reports on this serious problem. Yet one could go back a little way in his memory and his recollection of this particular bill to find out what brought the current events about. We who come to Toronto from out of this particular area are often criticized for not looking too kindly at your problems or your affairs in the city. We have been accused of naming you the hogtown. We have been accused of picking on the city, and yet we look at you with pride.

We feel this pattern that is going to be set here this day through this bill is going to be in existence for a long, long time. I am one, Mr. Speaker, who feels that we ought to air some of the opinions of the other side.

The last speaker made mention of the graded exemptions. Just to clear a point, they were introduced after the first world war as a means of assisting veterans to become homeowners. This was the only reason. Soon it came to apply as legislation exemption to all homes assessed at less than \$4,000 to \$5,000. The count now, I understand, in the city of Toronto is some 78,000 homes that benefit by this type of assistance. I thought that should go on the record to put it straight.

On April 18, 1963, a bill was presented to the House, called the Metropolitan Toronto Act. At that time the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs made a statement to this House, and I think maybe one should make reference to that section. As I said, this has many aspects and areas which should be taken into consideration. I think the one important matter, and I think I heard it discussed before; I am sure the hon. Min-

ister will put me right if that was not so, there was a problem of transportation in the city. The hon. Minister, when he brought in that particular bill on that day, April 18, 1963, read into the record, and I will quote one paragraph:

With respect to the Toronto transit commission, the government had decided to accede to the requests of the metropolitan council for legislation which will permit the metropolitan corporation to contribute to the cost of operating the transportation system. This will give the metropolitan council, which is representative of all the area municipalities, ample power to achieve a reasonable distribution of the cost of providing this essential service, as between transit riders and municipal taxpayers.

When I heard that statement, and I read it again, I took it that the hon. Minister was making reference to some form of amalgamation, at least in the Toronto transit commission and their transit system. That was my impression; I could be wrong.

The same day, the hon. Prime Minister, contrary to what a couple of the members on this side of the House thought, made a statement. On first reading, statements are not usually made by the hon. Prime Minister because the hon. Minister himself made that statement in the first instance. Yet, being a broadminded group in the Opposition, we felt it was quite in order because we wanted to know what he had to say. As I read this particular portion of the statement I found out one particular thing, and that is the hon. Prime Minister himself realized there was a problem.

May I go back a little way in my experience in this House? We have talked of this problem of Metro Toronto with our former leader (Mr. Oliver), who was very serious about the problems. He apparently sensed that there were problems there that ought to be clarified. I felt that if Metro had problems—and I was only then thinking for myself and spoke my piece—they should approach the government to ask them to look into these matters for them and then, and only then, we as legislators should take on the matter. It was not too long after that that an application was made to the Ontario municipal board to do just what the hon. Prime Minister outlines in this statement in *Hansard*, page 2531, again on April 18, 1963. He states, in part, and I quote:

The original statute, as is well known, was largely based upon recommendations of the Ontario municipal board, following

an extremely lengthy and controversial hearing of an application made by the city of Toronto for the outright amalgamation of the city and its 12 suburbs. The board's eventual dismissal of that application and the recommendations which were made for a major reform in the system of local government in this area are well known to all of us.

This is clear enough. An application was made, the Ontario municipal board saw fit to turn down Metro's request to amalgamate, at that time, the 12 municipalities of the city of Toronto. So they turned their back on the city of Toronto at that time, and from that day to this there has been this contention, I would say, between government and the Toronto people. Whether it is noticed on the outside, I do not know. I sensed it from where I sat.

I know there were problems. When I have heard hon. members in this House speak, I took it from what they had to say that they, too, sensed the problem and that is why Bill No. 81 came about. I would like to quote a few of the hon. members. They talk about complete unanimity among the members in the Legislature I suppose one can say something of a confidential nature about another member in the House. I knew that the Conservative caucus was debating this matter. I mentioned to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs that I understood he had a problem in passing, and he said: "You would have to have the wisdom of Solomon to settle this problem." I think this particular House has to have the wisdom of Solomon also to bring about something that is better than what you have now. I think, Mr. Speaker, we are in agreement on this issue that there are problems that have to be taken care of.

At this point, I might say when Goldenberg brought in his report it made reference to four boroughs. The papers happened to be full of that particular problem, and the pros and cons came out. I am not one to worry too much about a ball game; I like to know what the score is at the end of the game. I thought this would work itself out. Your people met, came in with many recommendations and decided on a six borough system. Quite good; better than 13. I might say better than 16 of the new party. This is what I gather, anyhow, from what has been said.

I might say to you, Mr. Speaker, and through you to this House, that hon. members on the government side of the House are not in complete agreement with Bill 81, as I would interpret what they have to say.

Mr. G. H. Peck (Scarborough Centre): Neither are the Liberals.

Mr. Bukator: We will come to that particular point; the hon. member will be surprised how close we are to being just about united on this particular issue.

An hon. member: How close?

Mr. Bukator: A lot closer than the people are on the other side of the House.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): That is right!

Mr. Bukator: My hon. colleague from Kent East confirms that. And it must be so; he is an honourable gentleman.

Mr. Spence: Thank you.

Mr. Bukator: I am glad to see the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) in the House. He made one of his better efforts here yesterday, in my opinion, in support of this bill. I liked the comments after we agreed to support something. I must quote him word for word as I came across it, but I do not have *Hansard*—I suppose I could have got the transcript, but this is close enough that he, I am sure, will disagree with me if it is not right. He said:

I am quite frank with the Legislature when I say that there are two or three items in this bill which I do not like which, if I had the final decision, would have been different.

This is being fair; one must give an hon. Minister credit for making a statement when he says there are two or three items that he would not agree with. This is the first member of the government that I have quoted. He knows that there are problems, but he believes, in my opinion, that Bill No. 81 will give you more assistance in the problems that you have here than Bill No. 80 did, so for this reason a half-loaf is better than none. At least, that is the way I would interpret it. Yet I cannot see why you cannot accept even the expert advice of the hon. member for Woodbine, who has a complicated method. He agrees with amalgamation "but."

I believe the problem can be handled as easily with the one council as you can now with the six, or possibly seven, when this bill will be and could be amended to take in what members from other areas have asked for—another borough. So I do not think we are dealing with such a serious problem. Let us take what the hon. member for Eglinton (Mr. Reilly) had to say.

He urged the immediate amalgamation of

the Metro fire department and other changes which would be brought in within two or three years. He suggests the election of the chairman, amalgamation of the health services, increased road grants for Toronto and expand Toronto, and the Metro parking authority. He feels that there should be an expanded parking authority. This is an internal problem whether they have the present system that they have now—and I think they have the authority to work that problem out—whether they have a four or a six borough system, or whether they have an amalgamated system. They can still work this problem out; it is not that serious.

I would say that on the strength of this particular speech alone—and I hope the hon. member reads the record—this ought to elect him in Eglinton. He wants the government to give him everything, except he does not support amalgamation. What would this indicate to you? This House is full of people who are not here, Mr. Speaker.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bukator: Anyhow, the hon. gentleman from Lakeshore (Mr. Eagleson) gave a good reason for not supporting amalgamation, because he figured that there ought to be a seventh borough. He made a plea for the establishment of a seventh borough to cover the Lakeshore municipalities of Mimico, Long Branch and New Toronto. His reasons were that the Humber divided this particular area with the Queen Elizabeth the other way, and so they ought to have a little borough there by themselves which would come back closer to the 13 that you have. You are heading up, instead of down, and with this we cannot agree. Naturally, we cannot agree.

I like what the chairman of—I do not remember the title of this particular committee, but someone can correct me—the hon. member for York East (Mr. Beckett) was the chairman of the select committee on municipal affairs; he has a solution for the problem. He proposes a five to seven member committee, and I suppose that would be hon. members of the committee of the House. I would hope that if such a committee came about, Mr. Speaker, that it would be an all-party committee. Then, at least, we could hear the other side.

This particular committee should be attached, it says, "to the Prime Minister's office." He said that at the end of two terms the Metro council could be ready to recommend any necessary changes in the Metro Act. The hon. gentleman said: "Research in all matters affecting local government should be intensified."

Now it would appear to me that if the government had to intensify on all matters, then there is something radically wrong with what you have and you want to improve it. It would be better to meet the problems as they arise and deal with these problems which, neglected and unnoticed, have accumulated over the years, and this is why.

I am amused at the hon. members for Toronto who tell us what a wonderful job this Metro bill did and what a great job of work the hon. members who were elected to that job did and yet they come about and say, "But I think this particular bill will do better."

Here is a man who has been about a long time and certainly knows municipal affairs, he was counsel, I guess, to several municipalities. He said that you should have some one on top of these problems to knock them out before they become a blaze and a problem that you cannot handle. And so I do not think he quite agrees with your new bill. Yet when the time comes about, he will be there.

We are compelled, Mr. Speaker. I think the United States system has something over us in that when it comes to an important issue like this they can vote for the bill regardless of party lines. If that were so in this House, something tells me that this bill would be defeated. There are many hon. members in the back benches of the government who do not agree with this.

These arguments have come out from time to time because human beings, being what they are, have expressed themselves from time to time as not believing that this is the answer to all problems for all time. Yet the hon. Prime Minister would have us believe that if this comes into existence, as one of the newspapers quotes him: "This will settle this problem in my time."

Someone suggested that he might take on another job. He is also missing and I cannot address my remarks directly to him, but maybe someone will read this to him. If he would decide to take the job in Ottawa his time might be short here, Mr. Speaker, and we might bring about the legislation that Toronto needs.

The hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop), who is always here—he just left a few minutes ago. These are all Toronto members that I am talking about; I am sorry, as I leaf over the pages—I did not pick them because they are not here, Mr. Speaker.

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. Bukator:** I made reference to the hon. member—but he must have been out getting a drink of water because he is a hard-working man.

**An hon. member:** That is right!

**Mr. Bukator:** The hon. member for Forest Hill made reference to a two tier system; a lower tier for local affairs and an upper tier for regional government. That is what the hon. member has now, is it not; in his Metro council? They have the two systems and apparently they do not work. From the hon. member's statement, I quote:

I would be less than frank if I did not admit that the present Bill 80 is found inadequate.

Now no one disputes that. It is inadequate and so we are bringing out another bill, Bill 81, which I believe is equally inadequate as the one before it except that you are going to have many disputes among your politicians when the time comes in this next election to find out who is going to represent what particular area. So the government has not solved the problem; it will start a problem with which it will not be able to cope. This is the opinion, not mine, but of the Liberal Party.

We do not believe that this is the answer to our problem.

We had another hon. member who spoke at length in this House. He said:

Amalgamation itself will improve the efficiency of the city.

This was quoted by the hon. member for Woodbine.

We favour amalgamation, but I think anyone who comes into this House and thinks he has all the answers is simply delineating himself—

I do not quite follow that word, "delineating," but I will look it up. I continue:

No one has all of the answers to this particular problem, but I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that the answer to this problem can be very easily handled, much more so with an amalgamated group than it can by this new method of Bill No. 81 that is not going to accomplish what we want.

It just cannot do the job, and I predict to you that your problems are many and varied when this comes into existence. I am pleased that this is not quite finished yet, because we can deal with this bill section by section when it comes before the committee of the whole House.

I like the comments of my hon. leader, made on June 17, 1965, and the heading reads: "Goldenberg proposal absurd, Liberal Mr. Thompson asserts." Then he gives his reasons:

Heartiest critic was Liberal leader Andrew Thompson who termed the proposal timid and absurd. Mr. Thompson hit the report harder for failing to extend Metro government to fringe areas outside of Metro.

The government must have those problems now that the fringe areas beyond this large city, with the services that they require and do not have, have a tendency to add to slum sections. If they cannot get sewers and they cannot get water and if they do not have garbage collections, then they must have a problem. This particular bill will not solve this problem at this time and our hon. leader was justified in saying what he did.

I quote my hon. leader again:

Mr. Goldenberg was expected to build a government for the future, not a blueprint for the repair squad.

Mr. Thompson said, "He has been trapped by the ancient and mystic county boundaries of a century ago."

I have several others that I would like to mention here. The hon. member for St. George (Mr. A. F. Lawrence); he too does not happen to be in the House. I am battling 1,000 today!

CRITICIZED FOR FAILING TO HAVE THE METRO CHAIRMAN ELECTED BY THE VOTERS INSTEAD OF THE METRO COUNCIL

"The population at large ought to have a chance to vote for the chairman in some way," Mr. Lawrence said. He also said that Metro councillors should not also serve on the local council—

which is an internal problem that can work itself out, whether we have the new Bill 81 and the type of Metro borough system we are speaking of or whether we have an amalgamated city; this is not a serious problem.

On March 12 there was an editorial in the morning newspaper, and among other things it made mention of an hon. gentleman in this House who passed an opinion. I must confess to this House that I was going to use this particular editorial—using the term very loosely—to pin his ears back. It made reference to the hon. member for Beaches (Mr. Harris) and said:

There is a role to be played in this by members of the Legislature, particularly those from Toronto. They have not, to put

it mildly, rushed to take the stand on the future of the area. If this shyness was because they lacked a rallying point, perhaps their difficulties are at an end. Mr. Jack Harris, the Conservative member for Beaches, had stepped boldly forward into the leadership by declaring in the report to his constituents that he personally, unlike Premier John Robarts, would prefer total amalgamation.

He does go on to say that the plan outlined by Mr. Robarts is a step toward amalgamation, but we see this simply as a residue of shyness soon to be cast off when Mr. Harris' colleagues toss a mantle of leadership about him—to the ramparts, tear them down.

I thought that the hon. member would naturally line up behind his party, which is our way of life. Instead he stood in this House and made an outstanding speech. He expressed opinions and he expressed them well. He favoured total amalgamation and he gave his reasons why, and they are exceptionally well laid out. This man is to be complimented, and he has also got himself a bit of publicity in the morning paper simply because he stood up and told the truth as he saw the truth.

There was reference made—now that I have complimented the government in a fashion—I am going to turn to what the hon. member for Lakeshore had to say. I think he was making reference to the hon. member for Downsview. Those of you who were in the House last night will recall what that hon. member had to say from his own practical experience. I thought that he would be in the House when I—

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour): He is not here.

Mr. Bukator: I am sure he will be. He is not the type to step out of a battle. He has made it very clear to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the hon. members of this House last night. He went on to tell you why he did not approve of certain things through his practical experience. I remember him saying Eglinton runs through six municipalities, and the road would not be fixed because one municipality might want to do its portion but the others would not. When the Metro council came about it did a good job, and he went on to relate what they did, and he went on to praise them. He gave them credit where credit was due, for fresh water, sewage disposal, garbage collection, police protection, an amalgamated fire department; he thought this was all good. And we agree

with him. But he went on to say, Mr. Speaker, that he could not agree with this bill and he gave his reasons. He said the answer to the problem is not in four boroughs, nor in six boroughs. He does not agree with this bill, and when the time comes for the vote, he will definitely be voting against Bill 81. One could not put it any clearer than that.

**Hon. J. Yaremko** (Provincial Secretary): He said he was going to vote for the amendment.

**Hon. A. Grossman** (Minister of Reform Institutions): He knows there won't be a vote on the amendment.

**Mr. Bukator:** You see, between the two hon. Ministers, they have settled the problem. When the vote comes before this House on Bill 81, the hon. member for Downsview will vote against it.

**Hon. Mr. Yaremko:** That is not what he said.

**Mr. R. A. Eagleson** (Lakeshore): He is against it on principle, but he is not against the Metro concept.

**Mr. Bukator:** He is not only against that bill on principle, he is against all members of the government on principle, because he does not think they are doing a job.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bukator:** There was a meeting in the riding of the hon. member for Lakeshore not too long ago that I read about. He was not talking; the people were talking and he was listening. That is why his speech came about, referring to the seventh borough.

**An hon. member:** On divorce too!

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bukator:** One should not worry about the hon. members of this House; they are capable of handling their own problems. I only wish I could say the same for the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs on this particular issue.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bukator:** The Liberal Party has never been more united on any issue.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. MacDonald:** That is a bigger laugh among your own people than among others.

**Mr. Bukator:** We have two hon. members in our party who have expressed an opinion, but I say to you, again, Mr. Speaker, when this bill comes to this House, both those hon. members and every member of the Liberal Party are going to vote against it. That is unanimity.

**Mr. MacDonald:** For different reasons.

**Mr. Bukator:** I would say if I was going to bend a little bit I would turn to your policy, because you want amalgamation with 16 municipalities, 3 more than they have now. A man would be on safe ground in supporting your particular ideas, which are as confusing as your party has always been.

I am sorry, Mr. Speaker; I did not mean to get off the track this way.

I would like to repeat what I said here earlier, that the hon. member for Downsview stood up in his place last night and said that the Metro Bill 81—I must remark on the return of the hon. members, nice to see them all back again—

**An hon. member:** They heard the hon. member was ashamed they were out.

**Mr. Bukator:** The best speech that was made in this House, and I have listened to this debate since last Thursday, was made by the hon. member for Downsview in favour of Bill 81. He gave you every reason why you should support that bill. He made a better speech than hon. members did on the other side of the House, but he also told you of the shortcomings, and I repeat that bit for his benefit and for yours. He stated very clearly if that was put before the House for a vote he would vote against it, because it did not accomplish what this city needs to clear the problem up. That is complete unanimity, as I see it. We are 100 per cent against Bill 81. Now what else can you ask for?

**Mr. Bryden:** What is the hon. member 100 per cent in favour of?

**Mr. Bukator:** We are in favour of defeating eight of you in the next election. No, there are only seven to be defeated; one is not going to run. That makes our task a little easier.

Let me read to you out of the morning paper. I am sure you will all be happy to hear these are my concluding remarks:

The welfare of Metropolitan Toronto did not command the loyalty of many of the members at Queen's Park when the government's bill to establish a five-borough,

one-city Metro was deliberated this week. With a notable exception of Robert J. Harris, PC Beaches, government backbenchers were slavishly prepared to stay with the government's wrongheaded policy. Members of the Opposition and the back benches did not care to go ahead with this.

I want to get that particular thing right, because I like it:

One individual in the House stood up to be counted—

I am wondering when the vote is taken, whether he is not going to vote with the Liberal Party. He has a very difficult job. He is here and listening. I hope he displays that courage that he showed here a day or two ago, and vote with the Liberal Party, because he is not for this bill and he admits that.

I am going to miss a lot of this reading. I understand you would like to adjourn the debate at 5 o'clock.

The truth is that the government does not propose what would be in the best interests of the people of the Metro area because it does not propose to set up a political power that would be strong enough to challenge its own dominance.

I wonder if that is true. Is it possible that one government in this city with 1.75 million and if you had one mayor to head up this particular group, that he would be a contender for the position of the Prime Minister? Is that the reason? If that is so, then I would think that it was not very courageous of the present government to step aside from that fight. I am sure that the hon. Prime Minister and his group could meet that problem head on if it ever came about.

No province can achieve its full potential while its urban core is restrained from achieving its full potential. But that is what Mr. Robarts is doing, deliberately; and it would be fair to assume that should other urban centres arise in Ontario to challenge his powers, they also would be kept in disputatious fragments, that they may fight each other instead of bringing united will to bear on Queen's Park. We should all be the poorer, chiefly to preserve Mr. Robarts from having to justify his decisions to political leaders who are powered by enough voters to be able to demand justification.

I do not believe that is so, but I can reassure this House through you, Mr. Speaker, that we, the Liberal Party, will not and cannot support this bill because it is not being fair to the people of Metro Toronto.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I wonder if the hon. House leader has given consideration to concluding this debate now, and taking the private member's resolution at eight o'clock?

**Mr. J. H. White (London South):** The matter was considered but it was thought, since the debate still has two speakers, we expect, that we should have our private member's hour now. We will resume the debate at 8 o'clock.

Mr. White moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

## NOTICE OF MOTION

**Clerk of the House:** Notice of motion No. 23, by Mr. D. A. Paterson.

Resolution:

That an adequately staffed branch be established in The Department of the Attorney General to investigate all bankruptcies and to ensure that in any breach of the law appropriate action is initiated by law officers of the Crown.

**Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South):** Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Racine), resolution No. 23 standing in my name.

Mr. Speaker, I approach this problem of fraudulent bankruptcies on the level as a small businessman and as an ordinary citizen of our province who is quite concerned with this problem. I trust that some of the persons trained in the legal profession will enter into this debate to clarify the legal positions in this regard.

The purpose of my placing this resolution on the order paper is to draw to the attention of this House the very serious problem confronting all segments of our society in relation to fraudulent bankruptcies, and to obtain statements by this government as to both federal authority and provincial jurisdiction, and as to what role our office of the Attorney General will play in the investigation and the enforcement of our bankruptcy laws.

I would hope, too, that through any press resulting from this hour, that our public and our businessmen in all areas would learn more about this problem, to be more careful with creditors and, most important, know who to contact and where to contact an arm of the law to investigate a suspected fraudulent bankruptcy.

At the outset I would like to state that outright fraudulent bankruptcies account for only about five per cent of the total of all bankruptcies in Canada, although I would assume that there are many more bankruptcies that are essentially fraudulent yet still within the bounds of our existing laws.

A legal and proper bankruptcy does have a place in our society. It affords a means for an unfortunate to wipe the slate clean and begin again. It provides for an orderly disbursement of the assets and it does provide for some protection for a lender against dishonest acts which may occur. However, as a small businessman I for a number of years have been concerned about bankruptcies as a whole, and fraudulent bankruptcies in particular.

The average businessman has not sufficient knowledge about bankruptcies and our officers of the law across this province having knowledge of how to proceed when fraud is suspected are too few in number and are not readily available to the majority of businesses in our province.

It is for this reason that I would like the Attorney General's department to set up a specially trained fraud squad or bankruptcy squad, composed of accountants as well as law officers, who could make an investigation when requests are made through the OPP. The key to having legitimate requests for an investigation made is that the trustee in bankruptcy should make the request and not just one of the disgruntled creditors. This must be done should there be any discrepancies of which the trustee is aware.

Also contingent on this request is an onus on the government to proceed with an investigation at government expense. Too often in the past creditors have not had the funds to proceed with an investigation. An unscrupulous debtor will take advantage of his creditors and assure himself against investigation by so depleting the assets that there is no money to pay even the trustee's expenses let alone the cost of an investigation.

In a submission to the federal government, the Canadian small and independent business federation points out that big business can often write off the bankruptcy loss, but the small business cannot and it is often sometimes jeopardized and placed in the position of going into bankruptcy itself. At the present time, under our federal bankruptcy laws, it indicates that anything happening prior to an actual bankruptcy is the responsibility of provincial officials.

Back in March the Deputy Attorney General, in a speech replying to a request of the

Ontario retail lumber dealers association—they were requesting that a bankruptcy squad be established—advised this body that Metro and the OPP had such squads. He further reported that in the last three years ten applications were investigated by the Crown, resulting in three convictions, two dismissals and two charges pending, with three applications under consideration at that time.

Now, according to figures I have received, last year in Canada there were about 3,300 bankruptcies and with an estimated five per cent of these being fraudulent this would mean about 160 fraudulent bankruptcies in Canada. With Ontario the foremost province being the greatest industrial and commercial province in our country, I would assume that the proportion of fraudulent bankruptcies would be much higher than the ten cases that came to the attention of the Attorney General's department in the past three years.

As I have pointed out, at this date if a suspicion of fraud is uncovered it is largely up to the creditors to pay for any investigation they want. Now, as a creditor, and having already lost money, I personally, and I assume others share my view, would be usually reluctant to spend more money for an investigation, which possibly might send the bankrupt person to jail but in any case certainly would not get any more funds into the hands of myself or another business.

It is apparent that provincial authority seems slow to act on bankruptcy cases unless an investigation has already turned up sufficient evidence to warrant conviction.

The government of our province has a responsibility to business to which it issues charters, licences and gives certain regulations. It certainly has an obligation to the public at large to set up a special bankruptcy squad and give it the funds to carry out complete investigations and follow right through in the courts.

If easy money can be made by sharp business people with no ethics by defrauding the public, then there will be an ethical breakdown in the business community with serious results for every consumer.

Back on June 21, 1965, as a preamble to a resolution prepared by the retail merchants association for submission to the federal government, the following clauses were written and I quote:

Whereas there has been a notable increase in the number of commercial bankruptcies; and whereas there have been many inferences that some of these bankruptcies could be planned; and whereas insofar as the retail trade is concerned this

situation adds little to the stature or reputation of the ethical retailer; and whereas the situation reflects on the Ontario retail industry throughout, the manufacturer, distributor, jobber and supplier who bears the major portion of the losses incurred: Be it resolved—

and so forth.

I think that this preamble sums up my own thoughts as an independent merchant, as well as all other honest people in business today.

Bankruptcies of any nature are bound to affect the cost of doing business and ultimately increase the cost of goods to consumers. Last week, according to the press, this government indicated that it was concerned for the public in relation to unethical business practices. It indicated that certain licensing will be instituted, and certainly during the past couple of years other efforts in this field have been begun.

Indications too are that a fraud squad be set up to investigate consumer complaints, but I feel that this government should take one further step to establish and adequately staff a branch in The Department of the Attorney General with adequate funds to investigate the circumstances of all bankruptcies so that where fraudulent practices have occurred they will be prosecuted on the initiative of the Crown to the fullest extent possible. The taxpayers and the consumers, the honest business people of our communities, deserve this type of protection and action by an arm of the law of this province.

Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, in rising on behalf of ourselves to support this resolution, I do so not because I agree necessarily that there is any need for a branch of government to be involved in the investigation of all bankruptcies, but I find no difficulty in supporting the resolution simply because of the attitude of defensive complacency with which I think the government treats this matter of bankruptcy law enforcement in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I think there is no need to labour the point that bankruptcy and insolvency are matters over which the government of the province of Ontario has no legislative authority whatsoever, but it is also equally true that the government of the province of Ontario and the Attorney General is charged, under the Constitution, with the administration of justice in the province. To that extent he is obligated to make certain that offences under The Bankruptcy Act are prosecuted where those

offences are disclosed to the law officers of the government.

It may be that there is some marginal overlapping between offences under The Bankruptcy Act as such, and the wide net of fraud offences which are chargeable as criminal charges under The Criminal Code of Canada. I know that the Attorney General's department appears to take the view that they will enforce the Criminal Code and the charges which are laid under the Criminal Code in the province of Ontario, but they do have a reluctance to enforce the provisions of The Bankruptcy Act when fraud has occurred.

Before pursuing that particular theme, I would like to comment generally about the bankruptcy law. The bankruptcy law is a remedial statute rather than a punitive statute and I, for one, would not wish to see the punitive aspect of bankruptcy legislation take the place of the remedial aspect of bankruptcy legislation. It has been traditional in our bankruptcy law to make certain that a person who runs into business difficulties in good faith, and honestly gets into trouble financially in his business activities, should have an opportunity to shed his financial liabilities and to commence business again. This, of course, has been the basic tradition of bankruptcy law in the United Kingdom and in Canada and in the other countries which follow the common law tradition.

Of all the bankruptcies which have taken place in Canada—there are, of course, a tremendous number in each year, representing tremendous financial loss to those who have incurred liabilities which are not paid off—I think it would be fair to say that only a very small percentage, in fact, require investigation. The basic purpose that we have to accomplish is to make certain that those bankruptcies where fraud is involved, or where illegal business practices have taken place, should be earmarked and those responsible for the frauds should be investigated and, where necessary, prosecuted.

Under The Bankruptcy Act at the present time, there is a very specific but cumbersome provision for the method by which a trustee in bankruptcy—who, after all, is the person who will have made the initial investigations into a bankrupt company on behalf of the creditors—can, if he wishes to do so, exercise some discretion in taking the matter before the bankruptcy court. The statute imposes an obligation on him to do so if he has reasonable grounds for thinking an offence has been committed. He produces the grounds

on which he considers that he has a reasonable belief that an offence has been committed, and the bankruptcy court at Osgoode Hall will, if it sees fit to do so, then issue an order of that court authorizing the trustee to institute the prosecution for an offence under The Bankruptcy Act. The trustee then takes that order and goes to the Crown attorney at the city hall and takes advice from the Crown attorney. If the Crown attorney so advises him, he then lays an information against the person or persons who he believes have committed an offence. It is at this point that it would appear the Attorney General or the province of Ontario becomes involved for the first time in the enforcement of offences under The Bankruptcy Act.

It is true that a trustee in bankruptcy on his own initiative can go, as any citizen can, if he has reasonable grounds for believing an offence has been committed under any statute to the Crown attorney and lay a charge. But for practical purposes, prosecutions under The Bankruptcy Act by the Crown attorney originate in this rather cumbersome way through the bankruptcy court, and it is only as a result of that procedure that prosecutions are laid under that Act. So cumbersome is this procedure that in the 2½-year period ending June 30, 1965, there were only ten such orders issued by the bankruptcy court in Ontario. Of those ten, a few months ago three were still under consideration. Charges had been laid in seven cases, which resulted in two dismissals, and three convictions, two matters were still pending before the court.

It would appear that in all cases in which applications were made to the bankruptcy court, the order of the court was granted authorizing the trustee to commence a prosecution. So it is within that very limited field we should speak this evening of the way in which the government could, in fact, assist in the prosecution of the offences under The Bankruptcy Act where there has been fraud, without impinging in any way on the operation of the bankruptcy law as a remedial statute.

The Attorney General's department has taken the position that this procedure is a very sound and a very proper one, and that they agree with that procedure in principle. On the other hand, a leading bankruptcy practitioner in Toronto has clearly pointed out that the procedure just does not work, laudable and proper as it may be in principle. The reasons which appear to be at the basis of the failure of this system to work are, I think, twofold. One is that it is

cumbersome. Secondly, and I think most important of all, any form of planned bankruptcy, of planned failure of a business which is a fraudulent operation or, indeed, any form of complex fraud, is a very expensive matter to investigate, and the trustee in bankruptcy for the creditors is going to have to obtain the funds from the creditors of that company in order to investigate the bankruptcy, in order to provide the kind of information on which he can go to the bankruptcy court and persuade that court that he has reasonable grounds for believing that an offence has taken place.

In a bankruptcy, creditors are very reluctant to put up more money to chase bad money for that kind of a purpose. Particularly if there are no assets in the company, there are very few creditors who are going to be wealthy enough or, indeed, concerned enough, to dip further into their pockets in order to have a complex accounting and legal investigation made on the basis of which a trustee could go to the bankruptcy court.

The second aspect which makes this very difficult, is that it does require—and I have mentioned this—a specialized knowledge to deal with, and to unravel, most fraudulent bankruptcies. It is not something which can be done on the basis of someone making a cursory examination of either books or accounts, or of the behaviour and activities of certain persons.

Therefore, it would appear to me Mr. Speaker, there are two places in which this government could effectively deal with the fraudulent bankruptcies which, at present, go uninvestigated in the province of Ontario: that is by providing immediately in The Department of the Attorney General, a group of trained lawyers and specialists in tax and accounting matters to whom a trustee in bankruptcy could go for advice and assistance in his investigations, if he decides that there is the likelihood of fraud having taken place.

If the government provided a branch of the Attorney General's department for this purpose, it would automatically relieve the creditors of the need to put up the money required to institute the necessary investigations leading to a charge, and it would have the advantage that the trustees in bankruptcy—most of whom are carefully selected and qualified persons—are not persons who are likely to abuse those facilities. You would therefore have an opportunity for a trustee in bankruptcy, when he believes that some fraudulent practice has taken place, to go and solicit the assistance of a group of qualified people. These people could assist him

and bear the expense of conducting the investigation which, by statute, the trustee is obligated to conduct and also to assist him in placing the matter before the bankruptcy court.

This would not require any particular change in the bankruptcy statute at all. It would simply mean that the Attorney General's department would accept any responsibility for having the facilities available which would enable a trustee in bankruptcy to take effective steps to deal with what he believes to be fraudulent practices in the field of bankruptcy.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the counter-argument will obviously be made that this is really a matter which should be dealt with by the superintendent of bankruptcy and through the registrar in bankruptcy in the province of Ontario. But at this particular point in the development of our system of government, I do not think we can wait for the federal government to provide the registrar in bankruptcy in the province of Ontario with the adequate staff to fulfil the function that I have just outlined. It is now necessary for the government itself to provide this facility so that we can be certain that those bankruptcies which require investigation are investigated and we can be certain that those bankruptcies which are bona-fide and honest business collapses will not be subject to punitive investigation.

However, Mr. Speaker, I will certainly support this resolution wholeheartedly until such time as the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) gives some indication that he is prepared to do something about the investigation of fraudulent bankruptcies, rather than leave it entirely to the cumbersome system which I originally outlined.

I think that it is important that the government be equipped and ready to take some initiative and to provide some assistance in the fields of fraudulent bankruptcies where the activities of those persons engaged in fraudulent practices are prone to lead to very complex and detailed fraudulent schemes. It is only by shifting the burden of cost and the burden of the investigation from the backs of the creditors that it will be possible for effective investigation of bankruptcy frauds in the province of Ontario to be undertaken.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. G. R. Carton (Armourdale): Mr. Speaker, I am happy to take part in this debate, because it is some 14 or 15 months since I made a speech on this most im-

portant topic. It was the subject of my Throne speech and I must confess, sir, that I received absolutely not one iota of support from the hon. members of the Opposition at that time and, in fact, I was criticized in subsequent speeches for daring to bring up this matter which was really the responsibility of the federal government.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Carton: One of the speakers, as a matter of fact, because I had chosen such a wishy-washy topic, dubbed me the "gumless wonder of Armourdale." However, I am most happy to see that a member of this government having set the alarm some 15 months ago, the hon. Opposition members are now alert and awake, ready to assist us in what I still consider to be a most important matter.

The present booming economy of this province is luring fraud artists in large numbers, and they are operating under the guise of businessmen and we must discourage—and do so quickly—these undesirable elements from other jurisdictions and we must take the initiative.

We must be on guard, Mr. Speaker, for the new look in crime.

We have to be on the alert, we have in fact, to be anticipating, for it seems to me that no sooner do we find a particular crime and take steps to stamp it out, when, immediately, another type of criminal activity breaks out.

It is like a street cleaner who goes along sweeping the street, but as he looks behind there are more pieces of dirt and paper falling that he must go back and clean up.

The prime current examples of this type of new crime, Mr. Speaker, are the alleged pay-offs made to persons responsible for making loans to borrowers in the mortgage market. Since my address a year ago, we have of course had the Atlantic fiasco. I do not propose to deal with this widely publicized matter, except to say that certainly there can be no investor today who merely sits back, without making all efforts to make himself knowledgeable on the conduct of the business concerned, and the composition of the management of the company.

Now dealing a little more specifically with the resolution, I would point out that it is most difficult to pursue the allegations of an aggrieved creditor, for in fact he has, in most cases, only suspicions without having access to the books, the records and the information to back them up. I think this is the crux of the problem. The most vital records are reposing in the hands of the trustee. In order to

obtain these, it is necessary to go to a justice of the peace, obtain a search warrant and in many cases, perhaps, the authorities are not convinced in their own minds that this is justified.

This is governed by section 163 of The Bankruptcy Act. It was outlined by one of the previous speakers and I will not go into detail on section 163. Briefly it states that whenever an official receiver or trustee has grounds for believing that an offence has been committed, it is his duty to report such matter to the court, and then in addition, the superintendent of bankruptcy, or a creditor, inspector or other interested person who has reasonable grounds, may file a report with the court. Then, as the previous speaker pointed out, when the court is satisfied that there is ground to believe any person is guilty of an offence, the court may authorize the trustee to initiate proceedings for the prosecution.

To sum this up, Mr. Speaker, it will be seen that this section places a duty upon the trustee to report to the court in detail where he has grounds for believing that an offence has been committed. Other interested persons, including creditors, may take advantage of the same procedure. Where the court is satisfied upon these applications that there are grounds for believing that a person is guilty of an offence, the court may authorize the trustee to initiate proceedings for the prosecution.

In such a case, the trustee deposits the report with all the evidence then available with the appropriate Crown attorney, who investigates and considers the matter further and advises the trustee.

It must be admitted, and I believe that one of the previous speakers stated this, that this particular procedure is sound in principle. It provides a screening process, ensuring that the understandable, but in law unjustified, personal bitterness of creditors will not influence the administration of justice. Review by the bankruptcy court provides an objectivity that otherwise might be lacking in the institution of proceedings by persons who have a personal and subjective interest in the outcome of the prosecution. The latter attitude is, of course, completely repugnant to our sense of justice, and the Act seems to contemplate the elimination of such a misfortune. We feel that this aspect, therefore, is valuable in the administration of the statute.

The procedure is valuable for a further practical reason. The trustee is the person who has the greatest detailed knowledge of the affairs of the bankrupt and he has the

accounting background so essential for the analysis of the evidence on which prosecution will be based. It seems, therefore, reasonable that any proposed charges be processed through this official, so that he and his evidence will be available to the Crown attorney. The administration of the bankruptcy court, the official receiver, and the trustee is vested, as was stated prior, in the superintendent of bankruptcy at Ottawa. Under the statute, he is responsible for supervising the administration of all estates to which The Bankruptcy Act applies.

Some of the statistics were mentioned by the prior speaker. I will not bore this House with further details on these, but it does seem that in view of the small numbers, presuming that creditors are aware of this procedure, it would appear that very few applications contain sufficient grounds for the initiation of prosecution. It appears that there have been prosecutions in Toronto taken upon the information of trustees without proceeding under The Bankruptcy Act, section 163, but these are unusual and the Crown attorney believes, quite reasonably, that The Bankruptcy Act procedure should be followed in all cases.

It has been mentioned that the Criminal Code describes many offences relating to possible misconduct in business. Briefly, these comprise a series of sections from 300 up to 345, the main one being fraud, section 323. There is one section, Mr. Speaker, section 309, which is described as forgery by making a false document and I would like to illustrate to the House why, in some cases, it is most difficult to obtain a conviction. I will do this by relating a personal experience as a counsel for one of these particular persons.

This happened some 12 or 14 years ago, when this particular person and his company went bankrupt for about \$1 million, having arrived in the country with \$10 in his pocket some two years prior.

He was completely investigated by everyone concerned and every possible charge was conceived in order that they might bring this man to task. However, they settled on the crime of perjury and they laid a charge of perjury, in that he did make a false affidavit with respect to the prior month's bills having been paid. As we all know, when there is an architect involved and a general contractor, the architect gets an affidavit from the general contractor that the bills have been paid and then advises the owner to make further advances.

However, this charge was laid and the

individual concerned, not having any money, as he told me, and not being able to afford a good lawyer, I handled the case. I looked into this very thoroughly and I came up with a statutory case of law, if you want to call it that. Its interpretation would make it almost impossible to obtain a conviction in this case.

When a lawyer takes an affidavit, there is a prescribed procedure for the taking of this affidavit. Whether or not the lawyer follows that procedure in every case one honestly never knows, because during the course of the taking of that affidavit anything may have happened. The phone may have rung, his secretary may have come in; anything may have happened. If one is put in the witness box a year later and asked if he gave the proper procedure for taking an affidavit, I doubt if too many lawyers could, under oath, testify that in fact they had taken the proper procedure.

In this particular case, after getting him off on this instance, they then found some statutory declarations that he had made, so they laid new charges. The same thing held sway there, sir, for a more technical point, and that was that. I think, with all due respect to the legal profession, we are not all knowledgeable in all matters. When you take a statutory declaration from a person, you must, in order to support a charge of perjury, read over to the declarant that part at the bottom "and I hereby make this solemn oath," and so on. That must be read to the declarant. If it is not read to him prior to him signing, then in fact this will not be able to be brought against him on a charge of perjury at a later date.

In actual practice, as I mentioned, Mr. Speaker, section 323, which is the general fraud section, is the most appropriate section under which to charge any person who defrauds the public, whether it is in the course of an insolvency or otherwise. The Ontario provincial police are not ordinarily involved with bankruptcy matters or trustees, but there is an anti-rackets branch of the force. They laid 115 charges of fraud, involving 971 separate offences, in a six-month period from January 1 to June 30, 1965. Unfortunately, the statistics compiled in the annual report of the commissioner of the Ontario provincial police indicate a similar activity in the investigation of fraudulent conduct, but they do not set out whether or not they dealt with insolvency or bankruptcy.

The police forces throughout our province and our Crown attorneys are very familiar

with the problems and allegations that have been raised in recent bankruptcy proceedings in Ontario. Both the Ontario provincial police and the Metropolitan Toronto police force have specialized branches devoted to breaking up fraudulent schemes. These branches have been active for several years. All matters referred by order under section 163 of The Bankruptcy Act of Canada have been dealt with as effectively as possible, and this will continue to be the case.

Our hon. Attorney General has met with representatives of several associations to discuss bankruptcy matters. He does not have the legislative authority to deal with the substantive law in this area, but he and the officials of his department are at all times available to review allegations of fraudulent conduct in the area of insolvency. In cases where charges are justified, the appropriate action will be taken. Officials of the Attorney General's department have already met some representatives to discuss particular matters and allegations; these are presently under investigation but, for obvious reasons, the particulars cannot be disclosed. Similarly, the continuing investigations that are constantly undertaken by all police forces are reviewed by the appropriate Crown attorneys and charges are laid as warranted by the facts. It should be noted that in cases where a police investigation requires some special service that is not available to the force, the Attorney General's department provides the funds or the assistance required if the investigation warrants that action.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that there is a close liaison between the various provinces in Canada. I believe, in fact, there is a subcommittee set up comprising the Attorneys General of the province of Ontario, the province of Quebec and the superintendent of bankruptcy in Ottawa. The superintendent of bankruptcy will now be in a position to take a more active part in the administration of estates through the medium of two well-qualified supervisors, one in the city of Toronto and the other in the city of Montreal.

It is my further understanding that if a complaint is made to our officials by creditors, they would refer it to the aforementioned supervisor, who will have access to all records, all vital statistics, all pertinent information in the hands of the trustee. If on investigation the supervisor is satisfied that there has been an offence committed under the Criminal Code, or under The Bankruptcy Act, he will so advise our officials and, what is most important, will provide them with all

the accounting records, company books and so on, in order that they may proceed.

As I stated at the outset, this, to me, was the major problem of concern prior to this new process. This certainly seems to be a vast improvement in the system from the practical aspect and coupled with the new proposed amendments to The Bankruptcy Act, will certainly make it much more difficult, if not impossible, for the deliberate fraudulent businessman, as opposed to the inexperienced, undercapitalized, honest businessman, who gets beyond his depth innocently.

**Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale):** Mr. Speaker, one of the reasons the general public, and businessmen in particular, think politicians as a group very slow and incapable of making up their minds is simply because politicians take so long to arrive at any conclusion. This I say of all of us as a group and I include both the federal and provincial governments, especially when we come to the problem we have before us.

We have allowed what was a minor problem back in the 1940s to become a national disgrace. Since 1950, bankruptcies have increased four times; they doubled in the last year and I think the bankruptcies for all of Canada, estimated in the first nine months of 1965, came to \$338 million. It has been estimated that by the end of 1965, when all the figures are in, they will amount to almost \$500 million.

Here, in the province of Ontario, \$240 million was the amount of loss suffered by businessmen in the first nine months of 1965. There has been all kinds of news in the papers about the bankruptcies that have taken place in the province of Quebec; they have all the gory details about bodies being found in lime. But even in the first nine months of 1965, Quebec lost only \$76 million and we in our turn are in the neighbourhood of \$240 million. So you can see that the public in the province of Ontario, and the businessman in particular, are suffering more than in any other part of Canada. I think it is time that the province of Ontario came to grips with this situation.

I know you can throw a lot of the blame on Ottawa, and that is where a lot of it should go. But the fact is that so much of our bankruptcy law comes from Ottawa and is administered by the province of Ontario, that there is a great tendency to kick the ball back and forth. In the meantime, the Canadian public and the public of Ontario gets rooked, right, left and centre. It is all

because we, as a group—and particularly the government of this province which is primarily responsible for the administration—has literally sat back and done very, very little.

The time has come when we should take a strong, hard look at what we in this province can do. It is in making a few brief remarks in this respect that I rise to support the resolution of the hon. member for Essex South.

The hon. member for Armourdale, Mr. Speaker, has said that he was accused of being the gumless wonder of Armourdale because he spoke about the bankruptcy laws some time ago. I do not know who said it but it certainly did not come from me nor, as far as I know, from anyone on this side of the House. But I tell you what is, and who has been, gumless in the entire administration of enforcing bankruptcy laws in this province, and that is the government of the province of Ontario. They are most certainly the gumless wonder when it comes to trying to protect the small businessmen here in the province of Ontario.

I see the hon. Minister from Lanark (Mr. Gomme) shaking his head over there, but let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, it is typical of Tories just to sit back and shake their heads and do nothing.

**An hon. member:** Because of your association.

**Mr. Trotter:** It is true that a lot of changes that must be brought about will have to be brought about by federal legislation in changing the bankruptcy law. Here the hon. Attorney General of this province does not have complete control but he certainly has a great deal of influence. It is time for us to know what influence he is trying to exert and what he is trying to urge upon the government in Ottawa.

Failing any immediate changes in the bankruptcy law, there are a number of things that we could do in this province not only in the field of administration but also in changing, to some extent, our laws here having to do with our own companies.

For example, if we do set up an office in this province, and we should, Mr. Speaker, we should hire well-trained legal talent—commercial lawyers and those who are well trained as chartered accountants—because business has become so involved today, that it is virtually impossible for the average businessman to keep track of what is actually going on; especially when he is dealing with some company and has no idea

of all the corporate intricacies that are involved; especially when you are dealing with a group of individuals, or an individual, who deliberately sets out to defraud the creditors.

I urge the government to set up an office whereby a group of well-trained men can at least scrutinize all the bankruptcies that take place in the province of Ontario, and when they spot something fishy or something that looks very wrong, they should investigate, and investigate in a hurry. Unless immediate action is taken, so often those who do plan to defraud and to cheat can cover up their tracks very, very quickly.

Today, I believe, the government gets about two per cent of the estate of a bankrupt for its fee in the bankruptcy court; but the costs of any investigation the creditors must make are borne by the creditors. I feel that these costs should be borne by the government because again such legislation would help the small businessman. If you have a number of men who have relatively small accounts they do not have the funds or the wherewithal, the know-how, to follow up the person who has been the real schemer, the man, or the group of individuals, that sets out to defraud.

I think it is a duty of government, and it is a duty toward the businessmen, and to the general public, to investigate any bankruptcy that they feel requires investigation.

One other thing I think we should do in this province is to change our law, Mr. Speaker, so as to shift the onus of proof. Today a bankrupt can look back at his creditors and say, "Prove that I didn't spend all my money within the last three months." In so many instances when a company really is bankrupt but the actual litigation or legal action has not taken place, the men who are running the company spend their money to get rid of what they can.

The onus today is on the creditors to prove that the bankrupt has been throwing away his money or trying to defraud. The onus of proof, Mr. Speaker, should be switched and put on the bankrupt so that he must show to the creditors that he has handled the funds of the company in a proper and honest way.

Such legislation should protect the honest businessman, whether he is the bankrupt or the creditor. Let us be honest about it, Mr. Speaker, there are many businesses that go bankrupt not because they are dishonest, but simply because they have made a mistake

in their judgment, or just the way the business climate has gone in the overall picture. Many an honest businessman has gone bankrupt, re-established himself, and has been a credit and an asset to the community as a whole. But again we should not fear this idea of making the bankrupt accept the onus of proof. In other words, we should change our law and say to the bankrupt "Prove that you are not wrong." This is one way we are going to protect the public.

I think the province of Ontario should define the words arm's length. It should be defined in The Bankruptcy Act. There is a very loose term of what you mean by arm's length in order to get into all these intricate schemes that some men carry on. I might recommend, Mr. Speaker, that if Ottawa sits back and will not define it, in terms of trying to enforce the law here in the province of Ontario, we adopt the definition of arm's length as it is adopted in The Income Tax Act, because this has teeth in it, and teeth is what we need in our laws here.

If we are to set up an office in The Department of the Attorney General, I would suggest that in a period of time we not only have a central office here at Queen's Park, but we have regional offices throughout the province of Ontario. This would be an office that would have the facilities available to businessmen to get information as to how and what their rights are under The Bankruptcy Act and similar proceedings.

These are a few suggestions I had to make, Mr. Speaker, it is a frightful problem that we have with us, especially for the business community. Let us face it, if one company goes bankrupt, many companies may follow. It is a most unfortunate thing that we have sat back and have allowed the people of the province of Ontario to lose so many millions of dollars. Often, it is just the small person who would have no information, or little or no knowledge whatsoever of bankruptcy and would have no idea of how to handle the situation. This is why I plead that we have some means of helping the law to be enforced.

I just want to give you this brief example, Mr. Speaker, before I conclude. This again has to do with the aluminum sales, and where bankruptcy as well plays a part. I am not going to use the name of the individual who lost money over this: I will call him Mr. A, but the rest of the facts are correct. Approximately two years ago a salesman selling aluminum siding for a company called Stag Home Developments approached Mr. A with a sales gimmick that his house would be used for demonstration purposes, provided he pur-

chased the aluminum siding from them. I might interject in here, Mr. Speaker, that I am reading from a letter from the reeve of the township of Coleman, up near Cobalt, and it is a very recent case.

They informed him that the siding would be put on at a cost of \$1,860. He was to receive a \$100 credit for every house in the area which would be covered with this particular aluminum siding, plus another \$100 credit if he supplied names of people who would be interested in buying this siding from them. To begin with, Mr. Speaker, it is the old gimmick of the fast buck salesman, but here comes the story of how the bankruptcy trick is pulled.

Mr. A received no credits and has been informed that his financial transaction is in the hands of Norwich Acceptance Limited, in Montreal. They have advised him that he owes \$51 per month for 60 months, a total of \$3,060. This is \$1,200 more than he originally intended to pay. What happens? They go to check with the Stag Development Company and this is what happens. "I have heard that the Stag Home Development Company has filed in bankruptcy," and, of course, there is no money left. Some of these companies that go into bankruptcy and go around defrauding the people are private companies, and we are going to have to inquire more of these private companies. Mr. Speaker.

The fact that they are just a private incorporation is no longer good enough when they are dealing with the public to a very great extent. In enforcing our bankruptcy laws, no matter what Ottawa does, we can do a great deal more if we ask a lot more questions about private companies, because private companies are taking too much money from the Ontario public without giving a proper answer of where that money has gone.

I may say, too, that The Mechanics' Lien Act, although not directly dealing with bank-

ruptcy, really has a great deal to do with the industry of construction here in the province of Ontario, and The Mechanics' Lien Act is extremely weak. It is, again, another instance where our laws have not been brought up to date.

So I would urge the resolution be supported.

**Mr. Speaker:** The member for Scarborough North has two minutes, if he cares to use them.

**Mr. T. L. Wells (Scarborough North):** Mr. Speaker, in the two minutes that you have allotted me, I would just say that I have just been reading over the speech made by the hon. member for Armourdale last year, in which he finished up by suggesting, I think, something very much along the lines of this resolution—that the Attorney General's department have a staff to investigate those bankruptcies that are fraudulent. I am sure that this will be under consideration in the Attorney General's department, as are all the other important changes that are being made. I think the one point I would make in the minute I have, is that, as usual, we hear a lot of wind and fury from our friends in the Liberal Opposition that the government of this province is not doing anything. All the Opposition is doing is trying to cover up for the lethargy, inaction and disinterest of the government in Ottawa. The Canada Bankruptcy Act has a lot of loopholes, and it encourages people to go bankrupt as a means of escaping business liabilities. The Act was last revised in 1949. Let us see them down in Ottawa cut out some of the gyrations they are going through in their House and get down to business—business as we do here and pass some legislation.

It being 6 of the clock, p.m., the House took recess.





# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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**Tuesday, April 26, 1966**  
**Evening Session**

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**Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow**  
**Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.**

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

## THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO ACT

(continued)

**Hon. J. W. Spooner** (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, in participating in the debate on the amendment by the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Thompson), I would perhaps provide the House with some historical background that has not already been mentioned and make some comment in respect to some of the various points which have been discussed in this debate extending over the past several days.

Bill 80, which established the Metropolitan Toronto corporation, did not come about as a result of action taken without due consideration.

If you will remember—and it has already been stated in the House—that in the early 1950s in this area of Metropolitan Toronto, a considerable number of municipal problems were apparent and becoming more and more intensified as problems with the growth of this area.

The whole study of the metropolitan responsibilities came about as a result of an application by the city of Toronto for complete amalgamation of the area municipalities; and also an application to the Ontario municipal board by one of the Lakeshore municipalities, requesting the creation of an area for the joint administration of area-wide services.

Mr. Speaker, the Ontario municipal board, headed at that time by the present advisor to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and the former Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, spent two-and-a-half years in public hearings and deliberations before coming to a decision. I do not remember the membership of the Ontario municipal board at that time; but I am quite certain that their deliberations and their studies and their investigations were very complete. The board's decision was not in favour of either of the applications filed before it and heard by the board.

The board found, however, that the problems did exist and it was mentioned in their report that the board found that the applicants—the city of Toronto, one of the Lakeshore municipalities and then all of those who had appeared before the board—had proved the need for some major reform of the existing form of local government. The board on its own then proceeded to assume the responsibility of presenting its own proposals for the organization of a suitable form of metropolitan government in the Toronto area. The Prime Minister of the day, the Hon. Leslie Frost, approved of the board's views in looking into this matter and coming up with a suggestion as to what might be done.

Basically, Mr. Speaker, as we all know, the board's solution was the application of the principle of federation to local government in the area of the 13 municipalities comprising Metro Toronto. It pointed out also—and this is a fact that I do not think we should lose sight of—that the principle of municipal federation in counties has always been an important feature of the organization of municipal institutions in Ontario. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that by and large the county organizations in this province have proven to be efficient and valuable.

Now then, in the board's recommendation, they embodied in their proposals a number of fundamentals of the county type of federation which, as they say, has survived the test of long experience. The board therefore recommended the creation of a new joint central authority to be called the metropolitan council; and the board also foresaw the gradual and the orderly transfer, to the central authority, of certain additional powers over a period of time, but qualified its recommendation by stating that these transfers of additional authority should await the gradual development of public opinion after the new system has been placed in operation. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, with that background, this Legislature passed Bill 80 and Metropolitan Toronto was born on January 1, 1954.

Since that time, much has been said, and I am not going to repeat the value that the

metropolitan corporation has been to the development of this great area of our province. It is unnecessary to repeat what has already been said on these matters, but I think that those improvements in the development of this area are apparent. Though there may be questions of opinion as to how fast some of these developments and some of these improvements might take, these are still matters of opinion. I believe that the metropolitan council has been composed of representatives of the 13 municipalities who were sincere in their work on the metropolitan council.

We realize that 12 years ago the services provided to the citizens of the area municipalities were not all of the same standard. Of course, I think also, sir, we realize that the greater the size of the area of municipal administration, the more difficult it is to justify absolute uniformity in the standards of local services that are required by different portions of the area. Some portions will be able and willing to pay for higher standards than others, and the essence of local government is to provide as much local choice in such matters as possible.

Distinction between basic educational services required by all, and by local services required only in parts of the area, is essential to the design of an acceptable system of local government. The same principle applies in considering the services to be provided from the province, from the proceeds of provincial taxation.

The present Metro system provides for and encourages reasonable diversity in local services and decisions as to priorities to be made by local elected bodies closely responsive to the needs and desires of the local electorate, but, at the same time, the services which are required throughout the area, throughout Metro, such as water supply, sewage and drainage disposal facilities, major roads and transportation facilities and schools to be provided on an area-wide basis at the cost of the entire area.

In brief, Mr. Speaker, the kind of municipal government proposed by the amalgamationists, for this area of 240 square miles—which may some day be even larger—cannot be truthfully called a local government at all. It is a different kind of government.

Reference was made in the debate in the House to the study conducted with respect to the city of London, England. I have here in my hand a report issued in June of 1965, written by the executive secretary of the metropolitan school board of Toronto, Mr. W. J. McCordic. It is entitled "The reorganization of local government in Greater

London." Mr. McCordic was in the United Kingdom for, I believe, a period of a year and took it upon himself to prepare this report on the subject of the local government in Greater London and, as we know, there has been a great change made there. London is perhaps even more a single city than Metropolitan Toronto and those of us who have been there perhaps would remember that that would have been our impression.

A Royal commission, studying the government in London, in its report made perfectly clear its apprehension about the evident erosion of local government in the London area. The lack of any responsible authority for Greater London had resulted in transfer of functions to the central government on a scale which seriously threatened the prospects of continuing self-government. I think that that is an important point, and that it can be applied to the very principle which I am discussing here.

In the new London boroughs—and the number of boroughs has been greatly reduced in the new setup of 1965—in the London boroughs, it is hoped that there will be preserved the traditional relationship between the individual ratepayer and his town hall by locating there those functions involving first-hand contact with the public. It is expected that the average individual will tend to think of what goes on at the town hall as local government.

Another study, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to bring to your attention, was in the form of a bulletin prepared by the bureau of municipal research, located here in Toronto. The bureau of municipal research has been a continuing organization for many years. I do not remember how many, but I would say at least 50 years in this area. Its directors, its chairman, and the officers of the bureau have, over a period of years, published many bulletins on various aspects of municipal administration as well as other subjects.

In September, 1965, the bureau published a bulletin entitled "Metro Toronto proposals for reform." I do not intend to go into the contents of that report at any great length but I would bring to your attention one matter, and that is the section of this report dealing with the question of amalgamation. And it is rather significant, Mr. Speaker, to notice that nowhere in the entire bulletin does the bureau advocate outright amalgamation. This is in very strong contrast to previous bulletins of the bureau when its director was another person.

As a matter of fact, at one time, in 1953, the bureau of municipal research published a bulletin entitled, "Half a Loaf." I presume that at that time, like the city of Toronto, the bureau chose to treat the Metro Act as a step towards ultimate complete amalgamation. This attitude, I say to you, Mr. Speaker, is conspicuously absent from this latest bulletin and I presume—I can only presume—that this bulletin is prepared in the light of the experience and the facts as they exist today with regard to the operation of the metropolitan corporation, and its past and its future as represented by the many of the recommendations in the Goldenberg report. I realize that at the time this bulletin was issued, in September, 1965, Bill 81 had not yet been prepared.

Mr. Speaker, in promoting outright amalgamation, as it has been suggested by some of the speakers in the House, I think that my friends are losing sight of the prime value for whose fulfilment local government exists in a constitutional democracy such as this. I think we could say that these prime values are access and service.

By access, I mean the most widespread participation possible on the part of all, or virtually all, individual citizens. Access to government in terms of capacity to influence public policy decision, and to enforce responsive and responsible administrations, is of course, the cornerstone of democratic government. Political philosophers back to the time of Plato have recognized that local government is peculiarly conducive to the realization of the access value. The local government which is sufficiently small to enable all citizens to participate directly in public affairs is that local government which realizes the access value most fully.

I am not in the habit of quoting writers but one of the writers I have read or studied over a period of time is Alexis de Tocqueville, who wrote the book *Democracy in America*. I think I might give you some of the biography of this man. He was born in France in 1805 and died in 1859. He was a French statesman and writer. He completed his studies with a course in law in Paris in 1826. After a year spent in travelling in Italy and Sicily, he returned to France to a post in the law court at Versailles. He left France in 1831 for the United States of America, where he was sent by his government for the purpose of studying the penitentiary system. In 1832, he published in France, in collaboration with his travelling companion, a man by the name of de Beaumont, the result of their official investigation.

From notes taken in a private capacity while on his visit to the U.S., he wrote his masterpiece which is, Mr. Speaker, *La Democratie en Amerique*. That, I am sure, will be interesting to my bilingual friends sitting on the front bench opposite. This remains today the classic interpretation by a foreign observer of the American republican system and a democratic society. What did he say in connection with democracy in America? He said:

Local assemblies of citizens constitute the strength of free nations. Municipal institutions are to liberty what primary schools are to science. They bring it within the people's reach, they teach men how to use and how to enjoy it. A nation may establish a system of government but without the spirit of municipal institution, it cannot have the spirit of liberty.

There is a very familiar democratic theory that, where communication with the public is considered paramount, the municipal government must be small to permit this communication.

Now the establishment in 1953 of the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, and the continuation of the metropolitan form of local government, resolves this matter of communication and also provides a full efficient municipal service of a size sufficient to reap the benefits of economies of scale in the larger operation. A partial list of the services and functions that will remain with the city and the boroughs contains these responsibilities. I am going to make some comments about these later on, but I would like to list them for the record: fire protection, health, local official plans, land use, subdivision control, plans of subdivision, committees of adjustment, urban renewal, minimum housing standards, building permits, trash collection, local streets, local traffic control, local street lighting, water distribution, hydro distribution, sewage collection service, local libraries, local parks, community centres, store closing hours, industrial sites, local improvement undertakings, sidewalks, and so on.

Intejections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Mr. Speaker, during the course of the debate much was made of the fact that Bill 81 does not provide an enlargement of Metro. Actually, no such recommendation was made by the commissioner, Mr. Goldenberg. I am not going to deal with his background of knowledge and experience, to set him up as another expert but—

**Mr. V. M. Singer** (Downsview): Who set him up?

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** The hon. member set him up and he accepts his recommendation.

**Mr. Singer:** The hon. Minister appoints his expert; he draws limits and he is right, eh?

**An hon. member:** Nonsense.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Mr. Speaker, I had advised the House leader that I would speak for 15 minutes. The 15 minutes has already expired and I think probably another five—that is very nice of you. We thank you for the comments, seeing you have given out the time.

In Mr. Goldenberg's report, which was a very intensive and extensive examination of ten complete years of the operation of metropolitan government in the Toronto area, he did not make any recommendation with respect to the enlarging of the metropolitan area. He did pass some remarks about the fact that there were studies on regional government in the counties of Peel and Halton to the west of the metropolitan area, and I would hope that the special commissioner who is engaged in this work will complete his studies by sometime this year, and the government will then have the advantage of that report.

In the area east of Metropolitan Toronto, the municipalities themselves in that area have gotten together, have conducted some studies of their own, and are now beginning to realize that there probably should be a very intensive study conducted of the area east of Metropolitan Toronto with a view that perhaps there might be need for another organization in that part of the province that would provide the services that are needed on a metropolitan or area-wide basis.

**Mr. Singer:** Who makes that, the provincial or the local government?

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** I think that all of these things, Mr. Speaker, have to be attacked on the basis of co-operation between the department, its officials, between the government and the municipalities involved.

**Mr. Singer:** Does the hon. Minister lead or does he follow?

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** We lead in that respect.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! The chair realizes it is quite early in the evening but I would appeal to the members that perhaps we could have fewer interjections. If my memory

serves me right, the Minister listened very attentively while other members of the House were speaking to this bill, and I would ask for the same consideration for the Minister.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Mr. Speaker, there was also reference in the Goldenberg report with regard to the development of the municipalities that are located north of the present boundaries of Metropolitan Toronto. There again, those municipalities are giving consideration to their position in the future in regard to municipal services.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Then, Mr. Speaker, comment has been made as to inefficiency and lack of economy in the present metropolitan organization. This has been assumed by certain advocates of amalgamation that the larger the government, the more efficient and economical will be its administration. However, actual experience has shown, and statistics can be provided to prove, that this is not necessarily true.

As an example, Mr. Speaker, I would note—and I am advised by officials of the department who are very knowledgeable in this respect that, when the 13 assessment departments were joined into one assessment department in Metro, there did not necessarily appear any saving on that horizon. Increases in the size and population in Metro and other jurisdictions have almost inevitably been accompanied by ever-increasing per capita cost in the provision of services.

No evidence was presented to the municipal board prior to 1953 or to the present Royal commissioner, Mr. Carl Goldenberg, to prove that there would be any greater efficiency or economy if we had one big city. On the contrary, any apparent savings in cost would be more than offset by the political necessity of raising all standards of services to a common level.

Hon. members may be interested in hearing what was said by the 1957-58 commission that studied the operations of Metro, and I may remind them that the commission was named, I believe, by the Legislature, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister of the day, the hon. Mr. Frost, and was comprised of Dr. Lorne Cumming, the then Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs who had been chairman of the Ontario municipal

board when the first Cumming report was presented. Other members included a number of very knowledgeable people—Mr. William J. Stewart, a former mayor of the city of Toronto, a former member of this Legislature and I would suggest to hon. members, a many of very, very broad knowledge. Another member of this commission was Mr. Thomas Graham, a reeve of North York.

**Mr. Singer:** A reeve? No, sir—

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** He was reeve of North York at one time, I believe.

**Mr. Singer:** No, sir, he was not; he was a deputy reeve, never the reeve.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** He was not? Then, I will stand corrected. He had municipal—

**Mr. Singer:** He was deputy reeve—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Deputy reeve? The hon. member made his point and I accept his correction. That is the first time that he has been correct in a long time.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Singer:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister—

**Mr. Speaker:** The member will please state his point of order.

**Mr. Singer:** The hon. Minister should add to the description of the gentleman he just named, that he was the former member for York Centre, having been beaten in an election by the Liberal member for York Centre.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Mr. Speaker, in presenting the bona fides of Mr. Thomas Graham, I intended also to say that Mr. Graham had been a very valuable member of this Legislature and that we missed—

**Mr. Singer:** His voters did not think that he was that valuable.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Well, that is all right; still he was here, and at the present time, sir, I think that he is performing a very important duty on a commission which has a province-wide responsibility. Another member of this commission of inquiry was Mr. Lewis who, I believe—if my information is correct—was at one time the reeve of Etobicoke—

**An hon. member:** That is correct; that is quite right—and a member of this Legislature.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. W. B. Lewis (Humber):** Mr. Speaker, I am still here!

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** And he is still here, in the Legislature.

The other member of this commission of inquiry, Mr. Speaker, was Mr. Allan Crossman—

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:**—a man who has spent a lifetime working for the citizens of Toronto, was a member of the Toronto city council and who, for many years, has been an hon. member of this Legislature and performing additionally very important and onerous duties now, as the Minister of Reform Institutions.

Reading an extract from the report of this commission of inquiry, dealing with the administration and the actual operation of the metropolitan government—

**Mr. Singer:** How serious can you be about this nonsense?

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Mr. Speaker, may I suggest to you that this is not nonsense. I am trying to lay the groundwork for a vote in this Legislature this evening, and I hope to present evidence to indicate that this amendment to the motion for the second reading of Bill 81 should not be supported. I read from the report:

In investigating the administration and actual operation of the metropolitan government and its relationship with the administration of the area municipalities, your commission has made a special effort to discover whether the new system has resulted in duplication of services and unnecessary administrative expense, in view of the assumption on the part of some critics that such duplication existed in fact and was an inevitable accompaniment of the federation scheme.

During the hearings the various members of the commission closely questioned both metropolitan and local officials on this point, but with the exception of some minor adjustments which may still be required, the commission was able to find no evidence to support this charge and finds, on the contrary, that the separation of metropolitan and local functions and duties has already resulted in an improvement in the efficiency of both levels of government and that further progress in this respect can be reasonably anticipated.

**Hon. A. Crossman** (Minister of Reform Institutions): That was the evidence of the hon. member for Downsview before the commission.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** Well, he was right in that respect again; that is the second time tonight.

Mr. Speaker, the principle of federation is sufficiently elastic and adaptable to include diverse local units and this has proved acceptable to the people of our province and our country throughout its entire history, not only in the federation of the Canadian provinces, but in the 100-year-old federations of local municipalities in our county system. This is a basic principle of our present Metro government, a form of government which has, within the short period of a comparatively few years, proved its merits in terms of actual accomplishment.

Mr. Speaker, some comments were made in connection with a number of other matters that could have been included in the opinion of the hon. members in Bill 81. For instance, it was suggested that fire services were one of the services which could be placed on an area basis.

Personally, and I make this statement without having sufficient facts on which to base a definite opinion, I was somewhat surprised that the commissioner, Mr. Goldenberg, did not recommend the amalgamation of fire services. Therefore I presume, and in reading his report I am quite convinced, that he examined into all phases of that particular activity, and came to the conclusion that at the present time it would be sufficient to amalgamate the fire services in the number of municipalities that would remain as parts of the Metro corporation. I would suggest that in this instance, as in other instances, Mr. Speaker, the metropolitan corporation council could very well itself, over the period of years, amalgamate the fire services, in the same manner as the police services were amalgamated some years ago.

The police services were not amalgamated at the time that Metro went into operation on January 1, 1954, but were amalgamated, I believe, in 1957. Therefore, the same principle is there, leaving to the local municipalities, and their representatives on the Metro council, the opportunity to advance in providing area-wide services, if and when they find it convenient and possible to do so.

Reference was made to the possibility that tax collection procedures could be

undertaken as a Metro responsibility. That again is a matter of local decision, a matter of arrangement between the component municipalities and I would suggest that that suggestion has a considerable amount of merit, because today, with the advent of data processing machines and other types of advanced technical equipment, that it might be quite possible for the municipalities, the components of Metro, to place certain of their accounting functions into one office.

The same would apply to other services that can be provided by Metro.

In connection with fire services, I wish to make this comment. There are a number of recommendations in the Goldenberg report dealing with the matter of central communication for fire services, for ambulance services, and matters of that kind. Some concern has been expressed by a number of the municipalities that will be consolidated, with reference to the transfer of employees. That, Mr. Speaker, is a matter which can be settled quite adequately at the level of the Ontario municipal board hearings.

I would bring to the attention of hon. members, subsection 2 of section 150 of Bill 81, which deals with this matter of the authority of the Ontario municipal board. It states, in a few words, that for the purposes of every Act, the municipalities amalgamated by this section shall be deemed to have been amalgamated by order of the municipal board, not subject to section 42 of the board Act, or to petition or appeal, and subject to the provisions of this Act, the municipal board may exercise its powers consequent upon such amalgamations, and these various other sections do not apply to decisions or orders made in the exercise of such powers.

So, at the time, the municipal board has to approve the consolidation of the municipalities, the rearrangement, or the position that the municipalities that are being consolidated will have to find in the new municipality with respect to voting privileges and matters of that kind. The municipal board will be able to deal with all of these details that are, of course, always inherent in an amalgamation. That being the case, Mr. Speaker, I think that—

**Mr. E. Sargent** (Grey North): You are wandering.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** There is no doubt that I am wandering because I have been listening for the last four or five days to people

who have done exactly that, and I certainly did not have time between five o'clock this evening to prepare one of my literary masterpieces.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order.

**Hon. Mr. Spooner:** There was another matter, Mr. Speaker, that I wished to bring to your attention relating to metropolitan government, and the fact that this is not unique to Canada or to Ontario. I have in my hand, a photostat of an article which appeared in an American publication. This is the publication of the American Bar association. I am sure that a great number of the hon. members would be pleased that I should quote from such a well-known publication, which represents many thousands of members of the Bar in the United States.

In 1965, at its annual convention, the association received a report from its board of governors, dealing with this question of the structure of local government in metropolitan areas. A committee had conducted some very intensive studies over a period of many months and they prepared about a ten-page report. In summary, it maintains that in the United States, a two-level system of local government recommends itself for the performance of urban functions in metropolitan areas. So I am somewhat confirmed by the statements contained in this article.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, may I suggest to the hon. members that Bill 81, in its present form, provides adjustments in existing governmental structure, necessary to permit local government in the metropolitan area to play its full role in the years ahead. The functions at the local level will be provided at the city and borough level, and the metropolitan government will be strengthened with jurisdiction over the metropolitan area, an area of sufficient size to permit the operation of the Metro functions adequately and the integrity of local units of government are protected within their sphere of operation. Furthermore, the local units of government will be represented on the metropolitan council by persons directly elected by the voters, and the wider the election support to these people, in my opinion, the greater weight is given to the recommendations contained in Bill 81. I realize there will be many points in the discussion which will take place during the debate when the bill is before the commit-

tee, and I would hope by that time that I will perhaps be in a better position to answer the many queries which no doubt will come on the various sections of the bill.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I would recommend to the hon. members of this House that the amendment proposed by the hon. leader of the Opposition be voted down.

**Mr. Speaker:** The debate being concluded, I shall now call the vote on the bill.

Perhaps I should remind the members once again, so there will be no confusion, that by operation of rule 56, that whenever an amendment has been submitted such as the one submitted by the leader of the Opposition, to strike out words, the first question that I must put to the House is whether those words shall stand as part of the bill.

Therefore, all those in favour of the bill being now read the second time, will please say, "aye."

All those opposed will please say, "nay."

In my opinion the "ayes" have it.

Call in the members.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! All those in favour of the bill being now read a second time, will please rise.

All those opposed to the bill being now read a second time, will please rise.

#### AYES

Apps  
Auld  
Bales  
Beckett  
Boyer  
Brown  
Brunelle  
Butler  
Cass  
Cecile  
Connell  
Demers  
Downer  
Dymond  
Eagleson  
Edwards  
Evans  
Ewen  
Gomme  
Grossman  
Hamilton  
Haskett  
Henderson  
Hodgson  
(Scarborough East)

#### NAYS

Ben  
Braithwaite  
Bryden  
Bukator  
Davison  
Farquhar  
Freeman  
Gaunt  
Gisborn  
MacDonald  
Newman  
Nixon  
Oliver  
Racine  
Renwick  
Sargent  
Singer  
Smith  
Spence  
Taylor  
Thompson  
Trotter  
Whicher  
Worton  
Young—25.

## AYES

Hodgson  
(Victoria)  
Johnston  
(Carleton)  
Kerr  
Knox  
Lawrence  
(St. George)  
Letherby  
Lewis  
(Humber)  
Mackenzie  
MacNaughton  
Morningstar  
McKeough  
McNeil  
Noden  
Olde  
Peck  
Pittock  
Price  
Pritchard (Mrs.)  
Randall  
Reilly  
Reuter  
Robarts  
Roberts  
Rollins  
Root  
Rowe  
Rowntree  
Simonett  
Spooner  
Stewart  
Thrasher  
Villeneuve  
Walker  
Wells  
White  
Whitney  
Wishart  
Yaremko—62.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 62, the "nays" 25.

Mr. Speaker: I declare the bill carried.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

#### THE LOAN AND TRUST CORPORATIONS ACT

Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General) moves second reading of Bill No. 86, An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporations Act.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, the government has suddenly recognized that in

the financial field there are a series of crises that have arisen that are, to say the least, somewhat embarrassing to the affairs of commerce, to the affairs of industry and to the general good conduct of financial matters in the province of Ontario.

As a result of that, Mr. Speaker, we have had the privilege of seeing introduced by my friend, the hon. Attorney General, a series of bills, Bill 86 being one of those bills, which purports, at least in the verbiage that it is presented to us, apparently to change the atmosphere that has allowed these various abuses to grow up. One need not look further than the affairs of the British Mortgage and Trust Corporation, the affairs of Atlantic Acceptance Corporation and the various—Mr. Speaker, I am having great difficulty in following the conversation that is going on here—the various confused affairs that have governed our financial affairs in the province of Ontario over the past considerable period of time.

I suggest and submit to this House that the only reason that we are seeing an amendment to The Loan and Trust Corporations Act, the first amendment which has been presented to this House in a period of many, many years, is only because a great scandal has arisen in the province of Ontario, and the provincial government has been unable to cope with the ramifications of this sort of occurrence.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder, insofar as changing the words of a particular statute, insofar as substituting the present words in Bill 86 that the hon. Attorney General submits to us tonight, if there really is an improvement in the intent of government towards this very, very serious problem. In other words, Mr. Speaker, does it mean any more than the hon. Attorney General's submission to us a few days ago of a very substantial series of amendments to The Securities Act?

The government is able to write into any statute a series of words, a co-ordination of words, a series of paragraphs, that may, if they are sincerely believed by government, mean something for the benefit of all of the people of Ontario. But I say, sir, that all the words in Bill 86 mean absolutely nothing to the people of Ontario unless or until the government is prepared to indicate to us a real intention on their part to provide the policemen, to provide the enforcement arm that is going to make this legislation work.

Now, Mr. Speaker, when we raised this problem in connection with the amendment to The Ontario Securities Commission Act, the hon. Attorney General rose in his place and

introduced to us, a management study that had been prepared for government. He said it was not a secret report, but the people of the province of Ontario had never been informed of it. He said there was no magic about this report that all the people of Ontario could not know about, but nevertheless until the second reading of the debate on The Securities Commission Act came about, there was no revealing to the people of the province of Ontario, there was no revelation to the members of this House, that such a report, such a management study, had in fact been in existence.

I recall, sir, that I asked him specifically when that debate was going on, whether or not there had been referred to the consultants, to the people who the government hired, the whole question of salaries. And the hon. Attorney General said, and I remember his words very carefully—I checked on them since in *Hansard*—he said, “Yes, there is.”

Now I have had the opportunity of reading that management study report, insofar as the securities commission is concerned, and there was only one reference to dollars in that report. There is no other reference to salaries in that report at all.

**Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General):** Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, we are supposed to be debating the principle of Bill 86, The Loan and Trust Corporations Act. The hon. member is talking about The Securities Act, and the Price-Waterhouse report, and what relation that has to this bill I fail to follow. I would like to insist that he observe the rules and speak to the principle of the bill.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, in reply to my hon. friend's point of order, I was only using the performance of government, insofar as The Securities Act was concerned, as an illustration of their apparent lack of good faith insofar as the people of Ontario are concerned in presenting amendments in legislation to the House. I say, sir, in a better case that they had to state, insofar as the securities commission was concerned, they asked Price-Waterhouse to do a study and when I asked the hon. Attorney General if the study had related to salaries, he said, yes.

I say this, sir, and I will leave The Securities Act now, they can put all the words they want to into The Loan and Trust Corporations Act, but unless this government is prepared to stand here tonight and say through their spokesman, the hon. Attorney General, that they believe that this Act is

worth enforcing, it is not worth the paper it is written on.

Unless the hon. Attorney General is prepared to tell us—even though we have not got a Price-Waterhouse report relating to the gentleman who is responsible for enforcing The Loan and Trust Corporations Act—unless he is prepared to tell us, that we, the government, are prepared to hire the staff and to pay the salaries that will encourage a good staff, then this Bill 86 is not worth the three, four or five pages on which it is written.

I say, sir, that it means really nothing, after the trial and tribulation and confusion and scandal, that the government brings in substantial amendments to existing legislation, unless the government spokesman is prepared to say, unless the hon. Attorney General is prepared to say: I am prepared, as the responsible Minister, to tell you, the members of the Ontario Legislature, that we are going to hire the staff that will make this worthwhile. There is no indication, either in the Attorney General's introductory remarks or in this bill, or even in my hon. friend's interjection here—and I suspect that he is very sensitive to this type of criticism because no approval has been given to him by his leader, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) or by his colleagues on the Treasury benches, that he is going to be given a free hand in hiring the staff to enforce this new legislation.

I would suggest, sir—and I know my friend very well. He is a good Minister, he is a good lawyer, and I have great respect for him. But I suggest that, if he had his way, he would have introduced this bill to us in a form whereby he would be able to say, “Not only are we changing the wording of the statute, we are prepared to say that government is going to spend more money to bring into government employ lawyers, accountants, clerks, administrators who will make this meaningful.”

I suggest that before us tonight are three, four or five—how many pages have we got here?—nine pages; 17-odd sections of words that are absolutely meaningless unless an authoritative voice on behalf of government is prepared to say: “We are going to hire the people who will make it work.” Even though the hon. Attorney General is going to join in this debate, and he is going to say: “Do not worry, you can trust us,” we really cannot trust this government. We really cannot trust the uncommitted, unconfirmed words that will be presented on the second reading of a government bill, and

which are comparatively meaningless unless they are accompanied by a substantial commitment in the estimates that are going to follow.

An hon. member: Hear, hear!

Mr. Singer: I suggest, as I have suggested many times in this House before, that unless the government is prepared to recognize that it must pay to the lawyers in its employ, to the accountants in its employ, to the investigators in its employ, salaries that are competitive with the going business practices in this province of Ontario, then the government's changing legislation is a sham and a mockery. And unless the hon. Attorney General is empowered not only on his own, but is empowered by his hon. leader and by his colleagues on the government benches and by his colleagues on the Treasury board, to say, "We are prepared to surround the implementation of this Act with sufficient money, sufficient intelligence and with sufficient talent," then these are nothing more than empty words.

Insofar as the contents of this bill are concerned, I think they are commendable. I do not think there is anything wrong with them at all and I think this is an advanced step forward. But I do not believe for one minute that the changing of these words would have averted the scandals which we have seen in the Atlantic Acceptance Corporation and the British Mortgage and Trust Corporation, and which have moved my friend just in the last 24 hours to lay charges against a senior official of the British Mortgage and Trust for bribery in his official position as the general manager. I do not think there is one thing in here that will stop it unless and until the government is prepared to say: "We are committed to hiring the best available talent in the legal field, in the accounting field, in the clerical field, to make sure that this legislation works."

I say the government can surround itself with verbiage to its heart's content, but unless and until the government is prepared to put sufficient dollars—the hon. member for Kent West, who is an intelligent and successful businessman should know this better. I say this deliberately—

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West): You have said it eight times!

Mr. Singer: My friend here, the nonsense member, this is his favourite phrase. The nonsense member from nonsense west in Kent should know this better than perhaps any other member of this House. He is a

successful businessman and he should know that it means nothing to put idle words on a piece of paper. If you mean business, then you have to back it up with dollars and not with talk.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: And the hon. member for Kent West should be able to recognize this better than anyone else in this House. I say that unless and until we get a commitment from the hon. Attorney General, it will be 10 times, 12 times, 15 times and 20 times; because I do not believe in the integrity and the sincerity and the honesty of government policy that is not prepared to back up its words in a statute without the dollars to make it work.

I do not care if the hon. member for Kent West is bored or unhappy or displeased with this sort of approach. Unless the government means business, then it does not mean a thing to bring in an amendment like this to Bill 86.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): But you also say "Do not raise the taxes."

Mr. Singer: One other point, sir. All right, the hon. member for St. George says, "Do not raise the taxes." We would not have to worry so much about raising taxes if we were prepared to make sure that the ordinary citizens of the province of Ontario got a reasonable break, and was not being victimized by the racketeers who apparently have been able to find a fertile field for their activities in the province of Ontario. We would not need quite so many lower-priced policemen if we had top-priced enforcers to make sure that the racketeers did not get their way in on the way by.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Singer: I suggest, sir, that the hon. member for St. George, if he had the courage that he presently talks about and was able to express his views on the previous bill that we debated, would be in a much better position to take his place in this debate than he is at the present moment.

An hon. member: Point at him.

Mr. Singer: Yes, I point at him deliberately. There is one other point which I think would be well worthy of the hon. Attorney General's consideration. I would think that the government should consider and should have an opinion, as they introduce the amendments to Bill 86, about voluntary de-

posit insurance. The government has helped to organize a fund for loan and trust companies; and when a loan and trust company did get into difficulties, the government did not hesitate to come forward with a guarantee. And the guarantee, while it did not involve the putting up of any dollars, served its purpose. And served perhaps a reasonable purpose—

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. J. H. White** (London South): Then you did agree with this government's policy.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Singer:** Well, the hon. member for Kent West who is the greatest interjectionist perhaps in the House should indeed have the courage—

**Mr. McKeough:** Speak to the bill!

**Mr. Singer:** —at least from time to time to get up on his feet and express whatever views he has. I am certain the hon. member for Kent West cannot have any views of any depth because he has not got the courage to get up and make a speech at all.

Let us get back to the bill, and if the hon. member for Kent West will just stop interjecting and saying nonsense—he is identified throughout Ontario as the member for nonsense west. He knows better and he should know better, and he contributes absolutely nothing to these debates. If he will just stop interjecting, I will leave him alone, as well.

I suggest this, sir. I think the government could well—and I think the hon. Attorney General who is a reasonably intelligent man and a reasonably approachable one, insofar as these matters go, should have some sort of expression to us about deposit insurance. As I was saying, sir, the government did help to support—and I do not condemn them particularly—by a guarantee the difficulties into which the British Mortgage and Trust managed to manoeuvre themselves over the past recent months.

I do not want to anticipate the report of the Royal commissioner; it is going to be before us in due course. The government has seen fit, and most unusually, to anticipate what might be happening; and, in the middle of this sort of proceeding, has laid criminal charges against one of the witnesses who appeared before this Royal commission. This indicates an emergent situation and the government felt moved to act. I commend them for it; they should have acted even

before they set up the Royal commission. But in my experience here I have never seen the government move in in the middle of a Royal commission and lay charges against one of the witnesses who appeared before that Royal commission, as a result of evidence. They have at least waited until the Royal commissioner did report. However, I do not criticize them for that.

I suggest, sir, that we would like to hear, before this debate is over, whether or not there will be a system, or whether there is any hope that we will have a system, for voluntary deposit insurance.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, if I might ask the hon. member a question—

**Mr. Singer:** There is no hope—

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I think that the hon. member does not care to hear when he is asked a question. I will deal with it in my reply.

**Mr. Singer:** Yes, I am quite sure; I have great confidence in my friend, the hon. Attorney General. Was he asking a question? I missed it.

**Mr. McKeough:** He has been trying for five minutes.

**Mr. Singer:** My friend from nonsense west interrupts so much that he disturbs the trend of my thoughts.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** The question I would like to ask the hon. member, in view of the remarks that he just uttered, is, would he, if he were Attorney General, arrest a person in the midst of their evidence before a Royal commission, or would he wait until they had finished their evidence?

**Mr. Singer:** Oh, my hon. friend is playing with words; he is playing with words. I do not disagree. He did not arrest somebody in midstream, as it were, in the midstream of evidence; he waited until the particular witness had finished. But my criticism—and my hon. friend is a good enough lawyer to recognize this—my criticism is that he has anticipated, out of embarrassment, what the report of the Royal commissioner, the hon. Mr. Justice Hughes, will be.

He has anticipated the only logical conclusion that Mr. Justice Hughes can come to, insofar as this part of evidence is concerned, and I commend him for it. My only criticism, Mr. Speaker, is that my hon. friend should have anticipated what was going on and should not have waited until all of this

dirty linen was dragged before the Royal commission and Mr. Justice Hughes.

This indicated two things, sir. It indicated, one, the inadequacy of The Loan and Trust Corporations Act—and we have a bill before us tonight to amend it—and, secondly, sir, the inadequacy of the functioning of the Attorney General's department, because they did not have the machinery, the manpower, or the intelligence in that department to properly look after the provisions in the Act as it existed.

I say this, sir, as my substantial criticism of these amendments that are before us tonight. Insofar as they are written there is nothing wrong with them, but they are meaningless and completely meaningless, unless the hon. Attorney General is prepared to give us on behalf of government—the complete and sincere commitment on his own behalf, and that of his leader, and on behalf of the hon. members of the Treasury benches—that they are prepared to pay enough to hire the best lawyers and the best accountants and the best administrators to make sure that this Act works.

If we look at the evidence that is coming out before the hon. Mr. Justice Hughes, we must recognize that there is poor administration in the Attorney General's department, that there was not a competent staff to be sure that these provisions of the previous statute were going to be enforced, and there was an inability to discover that there was anything going wrong until and unless the public clamour arose to the point that it became a public scandal.

The only reason I brought in the Ontario securities commission was because the same and exact point arises there, and when we get again to The Securities Commission Act and the provisions of the management report, I think we have a right to insist, and I think the people of Ontario have a right to insist, that the government be prepared to spell out in no uncertain terms where they are going and what they are going to do. Here we have not even got a management report.

Let me get back to the second point I want to make and that is about a deposit insurance scheme. I think the experience in the jurisdictions to the south of us in the United States has indicated that there is substantial merit, insofar as trust companies or semi-banking authorities are concerned, to insist upon some system of guarantee so that we will not have the concern expressed by my friend, the hon. member for Grey North about special favour given to special groups.

I would think that if the government had encouraged, or had set up, a system of insurance for deposits, that we would have avoided a substantial concern that exists in the minds of the people of Ontario today. This is a secondary point and it is something that I would like the hon. Attorney General to comment on in due course. But the number one point that the government cannot evade is that if they mean anything at all by the sort of legislation they have before us, then there will be an unqualified, an unmitigated, assurance that not only do they bring words before us in a statute, but they are prepared to retain and to pay a competent staff to make sure that it works.

Unless this is given as an assurance for the people of Ontario, then I say, sir, that Bill 86 is absolutely meaningless.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the hon. member for Downsview for leaving it to me to deal with the principle of the bill which—

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Renwick: —has been called for second reading tonight.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Sound and fury signifying absolutely nothing.

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Speaker, the principle of the bill, immersed as it is in these amending clauses to The Loan and Trust Corporations Act is, as I take it, obviously designed for the purpose of protecting those persons who invest in, or deposit their funds with, loan corporations or with trust corporations.

In the absence of any explanatory statement by the hon. Attorney General as to the purposes of the bill, that is what I would take the bill to be—and the design of the bill to be—to achieve that purpose.

There are many facets of this bill which require the attention of this assembly in the course of the second reading of the bill and there are many distinctions which have to be made. I would hope in the time available to me, Mr. Speaker, to make some of them and to comment on them, because I do not share—unfortunately, I do not share—the view of the hon. member for Downsview that this is a commendable bill when one considers it in the light of the position which loan and trust corporations, and particularly trust corporations, occupy today on the Canadian scene and in the province of Ontario, in the financial community and in the operation of

the capital market, which is primarily centered in the city of Toronto.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, the briefest definition of a loan corporation and its purposes is stated in a study which was done for the Royal commission on banking which reported some time ago. It is a study done by the school of business administration at the University of Western Ontario and I think it is fair to say that it is the first time that there has been a definitive study of the place that the loan and trust corporations occupy in the financial hierarchy of the capital market in Canada.

It states that the primary function of a loan company in the capital market is the lending of long-term funds for developmental purposes on first mortgage securities. Moneys for this purpose are secured mainly through the sale of debentures to the public and the savings departments of the particular institutions, and that, in essence, is what a loan corporation does. It borrows money from the public, either by attracting deposits to the loan corporation or by selling debentures to the public and it takes the funds—or about 75 per cent at least, of the funds which it receives in that way—and then invests in first mortgages on real property, mainly in the cities.

The loan corporations have, for practical purposes, as other institutions have for practical purposes, abdicated any mortgage activity in any places other than the cities and towns in the province of Ontario.

**Mr. A. F. Lawrence:** Does the hon. member agree that federal government action has pretty well cut them off in the rural areas?

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Speaker, I do not know the answer. I was simply commenting on the fact that the mortgage lending activities of loan corporations are restricted to urban areas at the present time. The hon. member may very well be correct.

Now in the province of Ontario, at the latest information which is available, at December 31, 1964, there were in the province of Ontario, 19 registered loan corporations. Eight of them were incorporated in the province of Ontario; eight of them were federal incorporations, and three of them were Quebec incorporations. Of the 19, 12 were incorporated within the last seven years, seven of them in Ontario, five federally, and one in the province of Quebec. So that prior to 1959, there were normally only about seven loan corporations operating in the province of Ontario. You will

readily see that there is some good reason why it has been attractive in the last while to incorporate loan corporations in the province of Ontario, or elsewhere. The business has in fact become an attractive and profitable one.

It is interesting to note the historical development of the loan corporations in the province of Ontario. The loan corporations have grown in size during the last 100 years, but not in numbers of companies. In Ontario in 1865, there were 11 loan companies, and you will recognize, Mr. Speaker, that in 1959 there were seven loan companies.

In 1890, there were 66 loan companies and in 1900 there were 83 loan companies. Today in Ontario—that is speaking of 1962—there are nine loan companies registered with the registrar of loan and trust corporations of Ontario, and this reduction of numbers of companies has come about primarily because of the amalgamation and merger of small independent loan companies into larger units.

Mr. Speaker, with that brief résumé of the numbers of loan companies operating in the province of Ontario and a statement as to their functions, I would like now to turn and deal in a similar manner with trust companies.

At the present time, that is at December 31, 1964, there were in the province of Ontario—eliminating three which appear to fall in a special category—31 trust companies registered in the province of Ontario. Seventeen of them were incorporated in the province, eight were federal incorporations and six were Quebec incorporations. Twelve of those 31 companies were incorporated in the last ten years, of which eight of them were Ontario incorporations.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, trust companies perform many functions. I think it is convenient that we should clearly remember in the course of this debate that the function of acting in a fiduciary capacity, that is as an executor or an administrator of estates, as trustees of funds in various capacities or on an agency basis, which is the general run of trust business which most people are familiar with, is excluded entirely from the provisions of this bill. Three-quarters of the assets of trust companies fall in the category of their estate, trust and agency accounts, and they are handled on an individual basis by the trust companies within the terms of the trust or agency agreements under which the assets are entrusted to their care. It in fact amounts to something in excess of three-quarters of

the assets of trust companies that are within the category of the fiduciary activities of those companies. As I said, Mr. Speaker, this bill and The Loan and Trust Corporations Act itself, for practical purposes, with the exception of one particular section of the governing Act, does not relate in any way to that tremendous total of assets which are under administration by trust companies in the province of Ontario.

I think it is also interesting to note that three trust companies in Canada, in fact, have in excess of 60 per cent of all the funds which are held for administration under trusts or estates, or under agency or safe-keeping arrangements, and again I reiterate that those funds and the terms under which they are held, are not covered by this bill or any of the amendments to it. The only provision of The Loan and Trust Corporations Act, which deals with those assets, has no bearing on the kind of problems which The Loan and Trust Corporations Act is attempting to cover, and has little, if any, relationship to the activities of the registrar under The Loan and Trust Corporations Act.

I think it can only be said that whatever examinations the registrar carries out, his analysis or testing of those types of accounts is either cursory or very spotty, and in fact is an ineffective supervision of that aspect of the trust company's business.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might ask the hon. member a question?

I accept his statement that this bill does not deal with administration of estates, as such, or that activity of trust companies. But is the hon. member suggesting that that is a field that this bill should deal with, and that with all the other legislation we have surrounding estates administration, that that is necessary in this bill we are talking about tonight?

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Speaker, I had not, in considering all the facets of this bill, come to any fixed conclusion about that respect of the trust company's business. But I think it is very important that this assembly be aware of the fact that that large area of the trust company's business which is the traditional business of trust companies, is not dealt with in this bill. You may ask how it is dealt with. My understanding of it is—in estate law, estate accounts—that the right of a beneficiary under an estate, or a beneficiary under a trust, to call his trustee to account for the way in which the funds have been handled.

Whether the funds have been handled in accordance with the terms of the agreement, in the final analysis, is by recourse to the courts and to require the trustee to pass the accounts in the courts.

I simply raise the question, and I think it is one which I would hope the hon. Attorney General on another occasion would consider, as to whether or not this is in fact, in this day and age, with the tremendous number of dollars of assets which are involved in estate trust and agency accounts, whether it is not now proper for the government to consider whether the traditional method of passing accounts in the surrogate court before the surrogate court judges, in estates, is a sufficient protection for the innumerable number of beneficiaries under those trusts and estates, who may not first of all, be aware of their rights as beneficiaries. Many of the trusts are held over from one generation to another, who may very well be infants who may very well not be aware of their rights, and who may very well, even if they were prepared to apply for a passing of accounts, either not know the procedures or not be prepared to foot the expense of doing so.

I would suggest that what we are in fact talking about here is that there is a substantial area of ignorance about that part of the investment of the total investments of our community, and information really is not even available from the trust companies—not on an individual basis—but it is almost impossible to find out how the total assets under administration by a trust company are invested at the present time. Only the most cursory information is known about that field of trust company operations.

Now I am not suggesting for one moment that trust companies, by and large, do not act in the best of good faith, that they do not have reasonably competent people. But I am suggesting again that when so large a portion of the total assets of a community are entrusted to these types of corporations, that it is incumbent upon the government to at least inquire occasionally as to whether or not the traditional, and if I may say so, perhaps in my view archaic, view of supervising those activities does not now require a second look.

The other functions, Mr. Speaker, which the trust company carries on—and this is the part that this bill deals with—are known as, or sometimes spoken of as the guaranteed fund aspect of the trust company's business, or in the case of the loan corporation the money which is borrowed from the public by way of debentures or deposited in cash. For the trust companies, as I understand it,

the guaranteed funds consist of moneys which people deposit with the trust companies and consist of funds which people entrust to the company on term deposits and are represented by what have become known as the guaranteed investment certificates. These are called guaranteed funds.

Before coming back to those funds, I would simply like to point out and to comment that a trust company as such has no power to borrow money; it cannot issue debentures and it cannot borrow funds. In the extension of its trustee functions—and perhaps today there is no economic distinction left—but in legal terms there is a distinction. These so-called guaranteed funds are funds which people deposit and obtain guaranteed investment certificates, or leave on deposit on a demand basis or a very short-term basis without any necessary evidence of the deposit other than an account book.

They are guaranteed not in the traditional sense that there is a third party who guarantees them; but they are guaranteed by the very person who has accepted that money for deposit. I think the only significance to the term "guaranteed funds" is that The Loan and Trust Corporations Act requires the trust companies to earmark and to set aside, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, certain types of securities or cash; and to earmark them on a dollar-for-dollar basis as protection for those guaranteed deposits or guaranteed investment certificates. And it is only in that sense that they are guaranteed. It is, however, a very real sense, because the money is deemed to be held by the companies on trust.

Its significance, I assume, is that if a loan or trust corporation were to be wound up, it would rank ahead; or those funds would be set aside and earmarked and available for the depositors or the persons who hold the guaranteed investment certificates to the exclusion of all other persons having any claim on the bundle of securities or cash which is set aside for that purpose.

Among other functions—and I will not return until much later to the other functions of trust companies—but again, in this study done by the school of business administration at the University of Western Ontario, it states that trust companies act as executors, trustees and administrators under wills or by appointment as trustees under trust established by living persons, and as agents in the management of property. And they act as trustees for corporation bond issues and as transfer agents for corporation shares.

Everyone knows, when one sees the brochures of trust companies, that it lists a large number of services which it performs for the

community; but, by and large, they come within the ambit of that type of function.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to turn to the bill, and to the provisions of it which are proposed by the hon. Attorney General, to increase the protection of the public. My view and our view is that the protection of the public is important—it is essential that the public interests be important—but we think that it must be a realistic protection; and that when the hon. Attorney General brings in a bill purporting to provide for the protection of the public, he should be prepared to tell us that it will in fact do so.

If you will look at the first section of the proposed bill, and at the fourth section of the proposed bill, you will find that the hon. Attorney General now provides that if you are going to incorporate a trust company in the province of Ontario—or, if already incorporated, a loan corporation—if the loan or trust corporation now wishes to exercise its borrowing powers or its ability to get deposits from the public and to issue guaranteed investment certificates, such companies must now have a minimum paid-in capital of \$500,000.

When I first read that, I assumed that this would mean that this was a substantial additional protection for the people of the province of Ontario who deal with trust companies. When, to my utter astonishment, I reviewed the report of the registrar of the loan and trust corporations for the year 1965, which covers the business of those companies for the year 1964, but also includes the summaries of the annual statements of each of the trust companies for the year 1964, I found that there is not one single trust company or loan corporation which, at December 31, 1964, was not operating already in the province of Ontario with a paid-in capital of \$500,000 or more.

There were two mortgage corporations, one of which had a paid-in capital of \$206,000 and one with a paid-in capital of \$446,950; but in both those cases neither of those loan corporations had any deposits from the public and had not issued any debentures. Similarly, in the case of the trust companies, there were two trust companies, one of which had a paid-in capital of \$250,000 and one with a paid-in capital of \$315,350; in each of those two cases, where they did not have this \$500,000 paid-in capital figure, I found that there were no guaranteed funds held by those companies. In other words, they had not solicited deposits from the public and they had not issued any guaranteed investment certificates—so that we should

not be labouring under any misapprehension that those particular amendments to The Loan and Trust Corporations Act in some way provide some additional protection over and above the protection which, in accordance with sound business practice, has been provided by the loan and trust corporations in any event.

Mr. Speaker, the next section of the bill, section 2, incorporates by reference—and again I do not know why the hon. Attorney General would want to make it all that difficult by incorporating so many sections by reference into this Act—the proxy requirements of The Corporations Act, which undoubtedly will at some point be adopted, and which have been dealt with and will be dealt with on the debate on The Securities Act and the amendments to The Corporations Act.

So it incorporates those provisions about proxy requirements, and I need not say any more about them this evening. They are beneficial and they are wise amendments and the comment stands as was made on second reading of The Securities Act: It is good to have the kind of rules which should have been in the province of Ontario 30 years ago.

The next section, section 3, deals with the question of insider trading and incorporates, by reference again, the recommendations of the Kimber report insofar as they have been, or are being, taken into The Corporations Act. Again we think these are beneficial provisions for the protection of the public.

But those provisions were not really directed toward any of the problems which arose in the case of the British Mortgage and Trust Company; and again I would not want anybody to think for a moment that in some way this was going to provide some protection against the debacle which occurred in British Mortgage and Trust company.

Now it may, in one small instance, but there has been little if any evidence so far that any insider of British Mortgage and Trust was engaged in the operation of obtaining control of that company by dealing in its shares; or that there was any substantial trading in the shares of British Mortgage and Trust by shareholders in it.

If it was so, and if this is the reason why the insider trading has been incorporated in here, I would hope the hon. Attorney General would so tell us, because otherwise it must simply mean that he thinks that because it is in The Corporations Act, because the Kimber committee recommended it, it is a

good thing to have in this Act. If it is a good thing to have in this Act, I assume that it will be a good thing to have in other corporations which are under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General's department. But you will recall, Mr. Speaker, that insider trading had to deal with directors or other persons in the know in companies dealing in the shares of a company, requiring them to report changes in their holdings from time to time.

Now, it may well be that in British Mortgage and Trust Company one or more of the directors or persons associated with them were engaged in fact in gradually acquiring control of the British Mortgage and Trust Company. But at the time of the merger of that company with the Victoria and Grey Trust Company, there were some 300,000-odd shares outstanding, and there were about 1,000 shareholders, many of which held shares in blocks of 500 or 1,000 shares and had held them, I understand, for a long period of time.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like, since it fell in the same category as the other recommendations of the Kimber report, to comment about the area which has been omitted by the hon. Attorney General from this bill, and which was included in The Securities Act and in The Corporations Act—all the provisions relating to the specifications about financial disclosure by the trust companies. There is little, if any, reference in The Loan and Trust Corporations Act as it presently stands, and in this bill there is none about additional or other requirements of financial disclosure of the affairs of trust companies. There is no indication whatsoever because these are shares, which by and large and certainly in the case of British Mortgage and Trust, were traded over the counter, were not traded through the stock exchange, were not subject to the regulations of the securities commission. It would seem to me that the financial disclosure provisions of The Loan and Trust Corporations Act is one of the areas where there was such a gap in the requirements of this Act that it was possible for the accumulated problems of British Mortgage and Trust to come to a head undetected.

I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that to the extent that we hold to the fiction that shareholders of companies are the owners of it and in some way control its destiny, and in some way have some effective say in its operations, I would think that the British Mortgage and Trust Company example would dispel for all time any suggestion either that the management of a particular trust company was prepared to give the kind of information to its shareholders which would

have permitted the shareholders to form an informed opinion on its affairs.

Not only were they not prepared to give that kind of disclosure—anyone who adheres to that tradition of the way in which companies operate could only have been shocked at the cursory statements furnished by the companies in convening the meetings for the merger of Victoria and Grey and British Mortgage and Trust Company, and could only have been shocked by the lack of information given to the shareholders whose investment had for practical purposes disappeared at the time the meetings themselves were held to approve of the merger.

This is because people are not that sophisticated or informed that they can ask that kind of question. They are dependent on the financial community and those persons who are knowledgeable to have information available which will permit public discussion of their affairs. I do not think in this House that we need ever again speak about the way in which management deals with its responsibility to provide its shareholders with informed information about the activities of these companies.

Hon. members will recall that it was the fantastic situation which the directors of the British Mortgage and Trust Company allowed themselves to be placed in that the shares of British Mortgage and Trust Company were traded on the "over the counter" market in the city of Toronto at \$30 when the directors of the company knew that it had been wiped out entirely. This is because the prime and fundamental defect in the operation of British Mortgage and Trust Company, regardless of the activities of any one particular person be he the managing director or otherwise, the defect in British Mortgage and Trust Company was a complete failure by the board of directors of that company to know what was going on in that company.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in most instances—and we will come back in the course of these remarks to some other aspects of it—basically in a company such as a loan company or a trust corporation, the protection, the three lines of protection which the public relies on, whether they are shareholders, or whether they are depositors or holders of guaranteed investment certificates, are first of all the board of directors of the company. They are entitled to assume, under the way in which we operate the commercial and financial affairs of the community, that the directors of the company have a real responsibility and that they will discharge that responsibility.

The second line of defence, Mr. Speaker,

for such people who are interested in those companies, is the annual audit or other periodic audit by qualified chartered accountants of the financial affairs of the companies, and the presentation of adequate and informed and properly annotated financial statements reported on by the auditors of the company. In this respect, again, there was a failure of the British Mortgage and Trust Company.

This is why I would like an explanation from the hon. Attorney General as to why he did not consider it appropriate that there should be specific provisions in this Act for financial disclosure by loan and trust corporations in the course of his remarks. The third line of protection for the people who are investing in these companies is the government of the province of Ontario and the registrar of loan and trust corporations, responsible to the hon. Attorney General, and of course, that too failed.

So you had a total collapse of the three levels of protection which the people in the province of Ontario were entitled to assume. If one of them failed, the other two would have picked up the defects. Nobody expected a complete default of the three protective methods by which the people in the province of Ontario who invest their funds in these companies obtain their protection.

I can come back to that again, but the point that I would like to make is that this bill is seriously in default in not having provisions in it related to financial disclosure.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we come to section 5 of the Act, and section 5 and section 6 deal with these liquidity ratios which are now to be improved so that, as I understand it, the depositors and the holders of guaranteed investment certificates will have a reserve of liquid assets available to meet any reasonable demands made on the company.

Again let us not think for a moment that these changes in those sections of the bill would have protected any person who held funds in British Mortgage and Trust Company. It is not possible to establish liquidity ratios at a level which will produce protection for depositors which is required if there has been the kind of substantial default which occurred in the British Mortgage and Trust Company. There you had a company which in a very short space of time had withdrawals of public deposits in excess, I believe, of \$15 million. On one day—I think the day before the government stepped in to protect it—the withdrawals were \$1,800,000. Now, there is no financial institution which can operate with a liquidity ratio

which will protect against that kind of run on its cash requirements by demanding their deposits back, or by demanding the cashing of other securities which they may hold.

Again, let us forget that this discussion on section 5 has anything to do with the British Mortgage and Trust Company situation, because it does not provide any protection against what occurred in that case at all. What it has done is to provide—the present Act now provides—that 20 per cent of the amount of deposits must be in cash or in certain types of securities, bonds of the government of Canada and Ontario and at the present time in municipal bonds, or bonds of any city in Canada. That is the liquidity requirement at the present time and anyone knows that municipal bonds and certain types of government of Canada bonds are not particularly liquid assets.

This simply reinforces the position I stated a few minutes ago, that these changes are not designed to provide the kind of liquidity which would have permitted all the depositors with British Mortgage and Trust, or holders of guaranteed investment certificates that were on demand, to get their money out. There is no question that there were assets in British Mortgage and Trust which, if they could have been liquidated, could have provided the funds to pay off the depositors. Somebody would have lost out because the total loss of British Mortgage and Trust ranges between \$10 million and \$13 million and, by amalgamation, it has apparently been cut to about a \$6 million loss.

The significant thing, Mr. Speaker, is that the additional provision, that they must not only cover deposits but also obligations of the corporation payable in less than 100 days, is a direct extract from the report of the Royal commission or the Porter commission on banking. The Porter commission simply said, "Well, we have to have some kind of a rule which will determine what are banking liabilities." And they said that the best possible rule which would be considered as banking liabilities for the purpose of the kind of definition that they wanted to evolve as a definition of banking operations, were demand deposits and all obligations maturing within 100 days.

But the interesting thing about the Porter commission is that the one ratio it kicked out as having no use whatsoever was this very liquidity ratio which the hon. Attorney General is proposing to amend, and suggesting that in some way or other this is additional protection for the public. The Porter com-

mission ruled out that liquidity ratio as an effective or business-like requirement.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: It still prevails at the banks.

Mr. Renwick: I stand to be corrected, Mr. Speaker, on that. I do not think it does. I think there is a cash ratio which is required at banks but I do not think there is a liquidity ratio. But I may very well be wrong on that.

It has this to say about liquidity ratios—that is, the ratio of liquid assets to demand deposits or other obligations maturing within 100 days. It says:

Taking account of all these considerations and of the fact that liquid assets which must be held are not in fact a source of usable liquidity, we do not believe that statutory liquidity ratios should be imposed for purposes of public protection by the banking legislation.

The public interest will be adequately safeguarded if the authorities keep themselves informed of the circumstances of each institution and have the power to intervene if a particular institution is extending its asset position dangerously or not making adequate provision to meet maturing liabilities. In order to protect the institutions against unnecessary use of this power, any regulations laid down should be subject to appeal.

Mr. Speaker, this is a clear statement by the Porter commission that, for practical purposes, liquidity ratios of the kind that this is supposed to be have no real place in the operation of financial institutions at this time.

The other interesting thing, Mr. Speaker—and so that no one will think that they are going to get some additional protection by this bill—is again, if one looks at the report of these ratios which are disclosed in the report of the registrar of loan and trust corporations in showing the position as at June 30, 1965, which is the last time available.

You will note that the amending bill eliminates from the liquidity ratio bonds and debentures of municipal corporations in Ontario or of any city in Canada. Formerly, trust corporations and loan corporations could also hold, in addition to government of Canada bonds, or bonds of or guaranteed by the province of Ontario, municipal bonds or debentures. And you will find that in fact—and while the information is not specifically set out in the breakdown between the types

of government bonds, that is, those bonds maturing in three years or less or those maturing in ten years or less, which is another part of the amending provision—you find in fact that most of the companies do not hold any substantial amount of municipal debentures of any kind; and that, in relation to the amount of government bonds which they hold, it is a very insignificant part of it except in the case of one company which does hold a tremendous portfolio of municipal bonds.

But to give the example which I think is pertinent, the British Mortgage and Trust Company at June 30, 1965, which, as hon. members will recall, is exactly the time when it was in trouble, and just shortly before its shares tumbled on the market, had \$36 million on deposit. It held cash of \$1.5 million, and it had government bonds, that is government of Canada bonds, or province of Ontario bonds, or guaranteed bonds of \$7 million, and it held municipal debentures of, strangely enough, \$1,000. So certainly the exclusion of municipal debentures from this liquidity ratio, so far as British Mortgage and Trust Company is concerned, is completely inconsequential. And you will find that the Victoria and Grey Trust Company at that same date, which is just three months before the merger, held against \$38 million in deposits, \$332,000 in cash, \$27-odd million in government bonds, and about \$3.5 million in debentures.

So it is quite certain, and if one reviews the other trust companies and sees the tremendous holding of government bonds as such, I think that it is fair to say that an analysis of that statement—and until the hon. Attorney General produces a statement showing that my assumption is wrong, it is fair to say that an analysis of the government bonds held by loan and trust corporations at that date, and of cash held at that date, as against their deposits, fall in fact within the amending provisions of this bill. And the amending provisions of this bill do not provide any additional protection, although it may well be that, by an upgrading of those requirements, it raises the floor.

But practically all of the companies—and I think there is only one which may not fall within that category, which is the one which has a tremendous portfolio of municipal debentures. I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the provisions of section 5 and section 6 of the bill do not provide any protection whatsoever in addition to what is already provided by the loan and trust corporations which are registered and carrying on business in the province of Ontario.

I would also caution you, Mr. Speaker, that in section 2 of the proposed revised section 74, and also in the corresponding subsection 2 of section 84, there is a reference to 25 per cent and 50 per cent. But that 25 per cent is 25 per cent of the 20 per cent, so that is five per cent and the 50 per cent, is 50 per cent of 20 per cent, which is ten per cent. So within the categories which the hon. Attorney General is now providing, I am quite satisfied until he proves to me otherwise, that it provides no additional protection whatsoever for the people in the province of Ontario dealing with those companies.

I do not criticize the hon. Attorney General. He may have very good reason for doing this. But I do not want anyone to be under the impression that in some way this is an additional protection over and above what the loan and trust corporations themselves are presently providing, and have provided for some considerable period of time.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to turn to section 7 of the bill, and this is the section which has been again incorporated by reference from the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act—not incorporated by reference, but is similar to that Act. You will see that what little thought, if any, has been given to this amending bill, has been to take sections out of other bills and to bring them into this bill. I think this is an ineffective and, if I may say so, a very lazy way to amend the statute.

This provides that the registrar have an additional power, and it says that the registrar may address any inquiries to any corporation registered under this Act, or to the president, manager or secretary thereof, for the purpose of ascertaining its condition and ability to meet its obligations. It shall be the duty of any corporation so addressed to reply promptly in writing to any such inquiries. The registrar may, in his discretion, embody in his annual report to the Minister, the inquiries made by him under this section and the answers thereto.

Now one would assume by reading that, that in some way or other the registrar of loan and trust corporations had been acting under a disability, and it was necessary for him to have additional powers in order that he could carry out his job effectively. Well, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to point out to the House what powers the registrar of loan and trust corporations has, in fact, at the present time, and has had for a long period of time, and when I am speaking

about the registrar of loan and trust corporations, I am not criticizing him. The responsible Minister is the hon. Attorney General, and it is his responsibility to see that full use is made, where necessary, of the powers which are included in the present Loan and Trust Corporations Act.

The first power which the registrar has—he has many others, but these are the ones which are pertinent for the purposes we are talking about. If you will bear in mind what the registrar of loan and trust corporations could have done last year, the year before, and the year before that, in the case of British Mortgage and Trust Company, I believe, Mr. Speaker, you will understand why this third layer of protection to which I have made reference—that is the reliance of the people of the province of Ontario on the government of this province, to protect them if they deposit or leave their money with trust companies—is a reasonable one.

Provision is made that the registrar may prepare from the annual statements filed by the company, an annual report showing particulars of the business of each corporation, as ascertained from such statements, inspections and inquiries, and the report shall be printed and published forthwith after completion. Well, Mr. Speaker, the report for the business of the loan and trust corporations for the year 1963 was printed and published in August, 1965, and that kind of a report for the purposes of the public is useless. Just recently—that is within the last month—it is my understanding, you have the report for 1965, which is the business of 1964, and that report is available in published form in 1966 so you can see that that is relatively outdated, and I certainly urge the hon. Attorney General, if nothing else, to try to get the reports available to the public much more quickly.

But the important part is that in the report, the registrar shall allow as assets only such of the investments as are authorized by this Act. Then it goes on to say that in the report the registrar shall make all necessary corrections in the annual statements made by the corporations, and is at liberty to increase or diminish the assets or liabilities of the corporation to the true and correct amounts thereof as ascertained by him in the examination of their affairs at the head office or any branch thereof, or otherwise.

And it goes on to say that if it appears to the registrar, or if he has any reason to suppose that the values are not the correct values, he may require the corporation to

secure an appraisal of real estate, or any other security. And if it is made to appear that the value is less than the amount at which it is carried on the books of the corporation, or is not adequate security, he may write off such loan and interest, or investment, a sum sufficient to reduce its book value to such amount as may fairly be realized therefrom, such amount in no case to exceed so and so.

So you see that the registrar, acting under the Attorney General, has complete power to write down those assets to figures which will, in his mind, provide the kind of protection which the Act is designed to provide.

It then goes on—and I think this is particularly pertinent to this additional provision—that he can write and get information, because the Act now provides that the registrar or any person authorized under his hand and seal, may, with the approval of the Minister at any time within business hours, examine the books, vouchers, securities, and documents of a corporation. Any officer or person in charge, possession, custody or control of the books, vouchers, securities or documents refusing or neglecting to afford such examination is guilty of an offence, and the corporation if registered is liable to have its registry suspended.

Then it goes on to provide for special audits in certain cases. It also states that the Minister may, of his own motion, appoint any competent person to make a special examination and audit of a corporation's books, accounts and securities, and to inquire generally into the conduct of its affairs and business. It provides that such an examiner may summon witnesses and take evidence under oath and generally for the purposes of such examination, audit and inquiry, has the like powers as may be conferred on a commissioner appointed under The Public Inquiries Act.

Mr. Speaker, last summer when we were attempting to persuade the government that there should be an inquiry into the scandal which had taken place, you will recall that one of the things that we were asking, and indeed we wish now that it had taken place so that these amendments could have had some relevance to the British Mortgage and Trust situation, we asked that a separate inquiry be made, not by special appointment, but under the provisions which then existed and still exist in The Loan and Trust Corporations Act and which were designed to provide for the protection of the public. If that kind of inquiry had been instituted last year, in July or August of last year, the report would now have been available be-

cause the transactions of British Mortgage and Trust could very well have been investigated within three or four months and a report submitted so that the amending Act could have had an intelligible relation to the protection which it is supposed to provide for us.

It then provides that upon conclusion of the examination, the examiner shall make his report to the Minister. Then it goes on to say that the registrar may, by notice in writing, whenever he sees fit, require a corporation to make, in addition to its annual or other returns required by this Act, a return verified by affidavit of one of its officers, or to furnish information verified in the same manner upon any subject connected with its affairs. And it shall make the return within the time mentioned in the notice.

And for my purpose, I cannot see what additional power this amending provision of the bill is designed to provide.

He may address his inquiries to the president or secretary and so on, for the purpose of ascertaining its conditions.

Well, if the hon. Attorney General really thinks that that additional section adds something to what the registrar can already do, that is fine; we are prepared to let it go, it will not do any harm. I personally do not think it adds anything to the powers he already has.

Then, Mr. Speaker, that is not all of the powers; the assembly provided many powers for the registrar.

The registrar personally shall visit or cause a duly qualified member of his staff to visit at least once annually the head office of each registered corporation and he shall inspect and examine the statements of the conditions and affairs of each corporation and make such inquiries as are necessary to ascertain its condition and ability to provide for the payment of its liabilities as and when they become due and whether or not it has complied with this Act. And the registrar shall report thereon to the Minister as to the matters requiring his attention.

Where the registrar deems it necessary and expedient to make a further examination into the affairs of the corporation and so reports to the Minister, the Minister may in his discretion instruct the registrar to visit or cause a duly qualified member of his staff to visit any branch office or offices of the corporation to examine and inspect into its affairs and to make such further inquiries as the Minister requires.

Then, just to finish the powers which the registrar has, it says:

If, as a result of the examination, the registrar is of the opinion that the assets of the corporation are insufficient to justify its continuance in business, he shall make a special report to the Minister on the conclusion of the corporation.

As I say, Mr. Speaker, if, with those elaborate powers which the registrar has, the hon. Attorney General thinks that the addition now of the proposed section 117(a) adds anything to his powers, I think he could explain it to us and we will accept it. But we are quite happy with the powers which the registrar presently has in the bill, provided they are exercised.

**Mr. Singer:** Not much different to that which I said an hour ago.

**Mr. Renwick:** Now, Mr. Speaker, in section 9 of the bill you will find that there is an amendment of certain of the lending powers and a clarification of the collateral which is to be provided. I had assumed that that was the way in which the present section was interpreted but if it provides additional protection I am quite prepared that we should accept it.

There is another amendment in section 11 and again it apparently adds protection which was not available. There are the addition of the words: "In addition to the security required by this Act."

Mr. Speaker, we come to section 12, whereby again by incorporation, by reference from The Corporations Tax Act of the province of Ontario, they have transposed the provisions related to associated companies so that, to the extent that there is a limitation imposed on a loan or trust corporation of the amount which they can invest in one enterprise, it will also include all the associated companies.

First of all, I would like any hon. member of the House, just as a little exercise, to read the associated company provisions. They are designed for a specific purpose in a taxing statute. They have no place whatsoever in this kind of a public statute which is designed for the protection of the public.

In a taxing statute, Mr. Speaker, it is quite proper and right that, if you do not come within the taxing net in specific language, you are outside it. And you do find this extremely technical and detailed language in taxing statutes because this is the way the government enlarges the net of the

people who are included for tax purposes. There are these specific rules and you can make out your chart, and if you do not come within the chart you are safe; if you do come within the chart, that is fine.

But to transpose those into a public corporation which is dealing with the public of the province of Ontario, and to leave it to a board of directors if it chose to do so, to exercise that kind of judgment as to the kind of investment which they should make, whether or not it happens to fit within extremely technical definitions of what are or are not associated companies, then I say that this is not the way in which the investments of loan and trust corporations should be regulated.

It is not a game of elimination from a checkerboard of companies or a family tree of companies. The investment should be made as a result of the exercise of wise and intelligent discretion by the board of directors; and if they are not prepared to exercise that kind of discretion, they should not be on that board.

Then, Mr. Speaker, we come to section 13. If it has done nothing else, I think this section shows how ridiculous a bill this is for the purpose of protecting the public of the province of Ontario. As I understand it, the section reads at the present time—section 148:

A corporation shall not lend or advance money to any of its directors or auditors or to the wife or child of any director or auditor.

**Mr. N. Whitney** (Prince Edward-Lennox): That is good; that is a protection; what is wrong with it?

**Mr. Renwick:** Yes, that was so good that the government has now taken it a step further and they can make loans; but they have restricted it again. And instead of making the loan to the director or to his wife or child, we now have the provision that you cannot make it to a company if more than one half of the shares of the capital stock of the company is owned by the director or auditor of the corporation, or by the spouse or child of such director or auditor, or by any combination of such persons.

Well, Mr. Speaker, this is not the way in which traditionally the investors or shareholders of a company are protected against self-serving loans or contracts by directors. Now just let me point this out: So far as it is available in the newspapers about British Mortgage and Trust Corporation, this

provision does not in any way preclude what took place in the relationships between the Gregory family and the other companies in the Atlantic Acceptance group.

There is no evidence whatsoever, so far as one can gain from the various charts that have appeared in financial papers; there is no evidence whatsoever that the wife of Mr. Gregory or any children of his, or any grouping of the Gregory family in fact, controlled the Aurora Leasing Corporation. Yet they had a substantial share investment in that company and there was a substantial \$2 million-or-more loan by British Mortgage and Trust unsecured to Aurora Leasing Corporation.

Similarly, with a company called NGK Investments. There is no evidence, so far as I can see in the charts which have been published, that the Gregory family had any majority control of that company. Therefore I assume it is that kind of operation that this is designed to prevent, in the public interests. If it is not, then presumably there must have been other incidents which came to the attention of the hon. Attorney General which required the enlargement of this clause.

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Mr. Renwick:** Well, Mr. Speaker, it is not because I support this clause; it is simply because I am pointing out that, so far as one can tell, this section does not protect the public against anything that happened in British Mortgage and Trust Company. What is the traditional method by which directors are precluded from acting on their own behalf and having a conflict of interest? The usual standard provision, which has been in The Companies Acts of the United Kingdom and Canada and elsewhere, is that in any transaction in which any director is directed or indirectly interested in any way, he must disclose his interest; and he must refrain from voting on that contract, or on that loan, or in any way at all associate himself with that transaction.

Mr. Speaker, in this Loan and Trust Corporations Act, and in the amending Act, there is just no such provision. There is no standard provision that a director must declare the nature of his interest in any transaction in which he may be interested, directly or indirectly, or refrain from voting on it. This is not included in the present bill. It is not included in the amending bill. And as a substitute for it, we have this, what to my mind is a picayune extension of a provision which should never have had to be included in this, if the word "indi-

rectly" had been used in the first instance. It would not have been necessary, and if there had been that kind of a traditional power, then there would be no difficulty. I think, Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to note what they provide in The Bank Act of Canada in situations such as this.

You will recall that when the Home Bank collapsed they amended The Bank Act in order to cure some of the defects which were involved in directors of the Home Bank borrowing money from the bank. This was again one of the contributing factors to the failure of that bank. I would suggest, and I do not think it is any overelaboration to say that the collapse of the British Mortgage and Trust Company which was a viable, flourishing company on May 30 and was out of existence on September 30, is a comparable debacle to that of the Home Bank. Because of that, The Bank Act of Canada now provides that a director of the bank shall not be present or vote at a meeting of the board during the time of the meeting when a loan or advance to himself, or a firm of which he is a member, or a corporation of which he is a director, is under consideration, unless the loan or advance and so on is made to a wholly owned subsidiary of the bank, which does not apply.

But you can see that in the case of the banks, that he not only cannot vote on it, he cannot even be present when the matter is to be considered. There is an additional provision which prohibits the banks directly or indirectly from lending money or making advances in a principal amount exceeding, in this case, five per cent of their paid up capital—which is the guide they use in that case—to a director of the bank or to any firm or corporation of which a director or the general manager of the bank is a member or shareholder without the consent of two-thirds of the directors present at a regular meeting of the board, or a meeting of the board specially called for the purpose.

It is interesting to note that in The Bank Act they do not fool around with the penalty which is provided for this kind of protection for the public. It says that, except as authorized by this Act, if any director of a bank is present or votes at a meeting of the board during the time of the meeting when loans or advances to himself or any firm of which he is a member or any corporation of which he is a director are under consideration, the bank and the director are each liable to a penalty of \$5,000. And such director shall forthwith vacate his office of director and is

not eligible for election as a director of a bank within a period of five years after the date of the meeting of the board.

Now, Mr. Speaker, when you compare this provision of The Loan and Trust Corporations Act with the provision of The Bank Act, you can see how completely ridiculous and ludicrous it is for the hon. Attorney General to suggest that in some way or other, this is going to provide additional protection for the public.

The remainder of the bill, Mr. Speaker, deals with quarterly returns instead of semi-annual returns, and deals with dates for annual statements and extension of times and are minor matters.

Before concluding these brief remarks on the second reading of this bill, I would like to point out that there is another aspect of trust company operations which I think has about reached the point where it deserves consideration by the government. That is, and again I am not under any circumstances reflecting on the trust company involved, I am not familiar with what took place or not, I use it simply as an example, but a corporation which borrows money on the financial market generally has a trust indenture which is administered by one of the trust companies as the trustee for the collective group of bondholders. Persons who loan money, the bondholders, the noteholders, or the security holders, issued under that trust deed rely, whether anyone likes it or not, and whether there is exculpatory language in the provisions of the trust deed, believe that the trustee takes an affirmative and direct interest in the protection of that bondholder or security holder, and in the security which is designed to protect him.

Now I would think that in the case of the Atlantic Acceptance Corporation, where the Montreal Trust Company was the trustee under the senior security deeds, and there may well be other deeds with other trust companies, I think it is incumbent on this government to inquire and find out whether or not the public were under a misapprehension as to the protection which was afforded to them by the corporate trustee, holding as trustee for the security holders;

Whether in fact there were provisions in the trust deed which really reduced the trustee to nothing but a checker-off of pieces of paper not having any real need to exercise judgment as to the value of the security which he held for them;

Whether or not there should be any changes in the provisions of the law which would require trustees to take certain steps

to satisfy the public that they are in fact exercising an effective function in the corporate and financial markets, as trustees;

To make certain that there are areas where they can be held responsible for negligence or poor judgment;

To make certain that the public understand what the position of the trustee is, and to make certain that there are no conflicts of interest, because everyone knows that many of the trust companies are related, in one way or another, to other financial institutions.

Everyone knows that with the substantial amount of investment which they hold under their control for administration, they may have an effective say in the investment of the funds in companies. They may be subject to great pressure to divert some of the funds which are held by them in trust to investments in certain companies. It may possibly be held out as bait to some of them that being corporate trustee, which is a lucrative part of their business, it will come their way if investments are made in the securities of the issuing company.

Now there is nothing new in this suggestion. They have had this in the United States. They have had a statute, I admit under different circumstances and not with the traditional type of trust company which we have in Canada, but I think it well deserves looking into to find out whether or not the function which trust companies perform as corporate trustees in the financial market, do in fact serve the purposes which the public who invest in those companies, think is being served by the trustee, and whether there are any areas of conflict, and whether or not the language excusing trustees is adequate.

It may well be that trust companies which are going to act as corporate trustees, should in some way be required to file statements at the time they take on a bond trusteeship, and evidence of their qualifications to act in that way.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I just want to end where I began. I think that the loan and trust corporations in the province of Ontario, by and large, have served the financial community and the capital market very, very well. I think they have served them in a way which does not require this kind of picaresque ineffective legislation.

I think it is important to recognize—and again I quote from some of the provisions of the study of the school of business administration at the University of Western Ontario:

—that the trust and loan companies are Canadian-owned, and as institutions are

uniquely Canadian in character as contrasted to financial institutions in both the United States and the United Kingdom. The trust and loan company industry in Canada is a Canadian industry in the fullest sense of the word.

Not only is the industry unique to Canada, but the ownership is substantially Canadian. Of the 19 trust and loan companies that responded to our query about stock ownership, 16 of them indicated that over 90 per cent of their shares were owned by Canadians. The trust and loan companies have expanded more rapidly in terms of total assets than the chartered banks, and since 1957 their rate of growth has been exceeded only by that of credit unions—

Within the trust and loan company business, the most rapid growth has occurred in the company and guarantee business of trust companies. The largest and fastest growing source of company and guaranteed trust company funds and loan company funds have been term deposits, investment certificates and debentures.

Now, Mr. Speaker, all I say is that the areas in which British Mortgage and Trust Company failed were at the level of the responsibility of the board of directors of the company; at the level of the audited reports of that company; and at the level of the failure to perform the functions which this assembly had imposed upon the registrar of loan and trust corporations.

There is absolutely no question that it was a collapse of those three tiers of protection—and there are only three in the case of loan and trust corporations—that it was the collapse of all three of them which led to the debacle of the British Mortgage and Trust Company. It is well known—

**Mr. Singer:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if this might not be in contempt of the—

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, I was just—

**Mr. Singer:** —Royal commission being carried on by Mr. Justice Hughes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I was just going to mention this point to the member for Riverdale, that perhaps he should not go too far with the merits or the reasons for failure in this case, as it might prejudice the case, which I understand is still being considered by a Royal commission.

**Mr. Renwick:** Well, Mr. Speaker, my comments were not for the purpose of intruding

on the affairs of the Royal commission. I was perhaps paraphrasing the words of the interim president of the British Mortgage and Trust Company in a public address in the city of Toronto, in which he pointed out clearly and in unmistakable terms—and it is in the press if anybody cares to look it up—he pointed out that—

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise again on a point of order, that when I raised previously a ruling made by Mr. Justice Hughes before the Royal commission, you made it abundantly clear to us that that ruling did not apply in this House.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Speaker, the interim president of the British Mortgage and Trust Company stated that he as a director did not delve as far as he should have, and he wished that he had now delved; that the board of directors could have, if they had looked, found what was wrong in British Mortgage and Trust Company. He also pointed out in the same address that the auditors of the British Mortgage and Trust Company, although they were carrying on in accordance with regularly accepted accounting practices, could very well, if they had looked and inquired, noted very clearly that a substantial amount of the short-term money was unsecured, which was outstanding by British Mortgage and Trust Company. He pointed out that the registrar of loan and trust corporations, an able and conscientious man I believe his words were, could not possibly fulfil the functions which were his responsibility under The Loan and Trust Corporations Act because he was completely understaffed and unable to cope with the flow of business which was required.

It is on those three levels—and I simply point out to this House—that apart from the proxy and insider trading provisions, there is no additional provision in this bill which provides any protection whatsoever which is not now presently available to the public of the province of Ontario in the loan and trust corporations as they are now acting.

I therefore recommend in view of the remarks which I have made, particularly the remarks dealing with the responsibilities of directors to disclose their conflict of interests, to refrain from voting and to be subjected to a substantial penalty; particularly with reference to my remarks about provisions in this Act for adequate financial disclosure; particularly with provisions in this Act which would indicate that the information filed under this Act is public information, that the hon. Attorney General withdraw this bill, reconsider it and bring it in at a later date.

For that purpose, Mr. Speaker, I move seconded by Mr. Bryden, that the motion that Bill 86 be now read the second time, be amended by striking out the word “now” and adding the words “60 days hence.”

**Mr. Speaker:** Moved by Mr. Renwick, seconded by Mr. Bryden, that the motion that Bill 86 be now read the second time, be amended by striking out the word “now” and adding the words “60 days hence.”

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, I made a brief but very comprehensive statement on first reading of this Bill 86, The Loan and Trust Corporations Act, and I think I can be fairly brief in dealing with the principle of the bill on second reading.

Insofar as I was able to follow the hon. member for Downsview, I am glad to have the support of the hon. member for Riverdale in that he did not talk on the principle of the bill. He did, however, seem to me to say that he was agreeing with the principle of the bill, and all that I could get from his remarks was that there was nothing in the Act to say that the legislation would be enforced or enforced adequately. He said: “here are words.”

Well, I know of no other way that you express legal terms and legislation except in clear and distinct and careful language. I have always been under the impression that one designs legislation and frames it in words, and he did not seem to take any exception to the words, but said: “I cannot find anything here which says it will be enforced.”

Well, this is an amending Act to The Loan and Trust Corporations Act; it contains many provisions, many provisions for inspection, for audit, for examination, for inquiry, for returns and for enforcement provisions. I could reassure the hon. member for Downsview that we have been steadily augmenting and increasing the staff of the registrar over a period of several months past, and that will continue.

**Mr. Singer:** To what extent?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I will get the details for the hon. member.

**Mr. Singer:** This month? Next month?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** He said this is a good bill, but it does not go far enough, because it does not provide for an increase in staff, and that was about all that I could get from those commentaries.

The hon. member for Riverdale gave a very erudite discussion on the history of trust companies in the course of his remarks and admitted that their experience, that their reputation, that their service in the life of our province and in this country generally over a period of well over 100 years, have been excellent. And then he, I must say, spent a good deal of time talking on something which I thought had nothing to do with the principle of this bill, something perhaps that might well have been made with reference to The Trustee Act, the administration of estates by trustees.

This bill, I think I should make it clear, has nothing to do with the administration of estates. That is a function of trust companies, and we are not providing for these in this legislation. Should it be necessary and should there be any suggestion—and this was not suggested by the hon. member for Riverdale, and I asked if he felt we should deal with that in this legislation and I did not get an affirmative answer—it was not suggested that there should be any legislation in this bill with respect to the administration of estates by trust corporations, or by trustees.

I would, however, like to take a moment to reassure the hon. member with respect to the suggestion he made that perhaps it was time to consider whether there should be a more adequate examination of estates handled by trust companies. Well, they are examined by the courts after audit, before the judges, usually with solicitors who are capable and experienced at the audit of the account, and by auditors of high capability and character. I do not find, in his remarks, any suggestion, really, that that system needs improving, or that there has been any particular instance of where there has been a failure in that type of administration.

Then the hon. member for Riverdale took the bill and dealt with it section by section. I shall refer to some of the sections.

He referred to sections 1 and 4, which raise the requirements for the subscription of the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$500,000, and for that qualification to also apply with respect to investments. Now, that is an increase of 400 per cent, and he is quite right in pointing out that there are only two trust companies—and they are actually quasi trust companies—in this province operating with a capital of less than \$500,000, paid up and subscribed. But this bill is not designed only for trust and loan companies which are presently operating

and incorporated. It is designed to take care also of the situation where new companies are seeking to enter the field. We have had, I may inform the House, over the past several months, a considerable number of applications from groups of persons coming forward and subscribing \$100,000 which, in my view, is a rather pitiable amount today, to use as the basis for the incorporation of a trust company. But that is the way the Act at this moment reads, and we have increased it to \$500,000. At least it is a considerable increase, particularly when one takes it in terms of percentage.

The hon. member for Riverdale said: "Why did you not incorporate provisions for financial disclosure in this Act that you have in The Corporations Act?" I could scarcely restrain myself from getting up, had I had the right, to answer him then and there. But he saved me the trouble because toward the end of his speech he did what I was going to do, he said: "It is all in the Act anyway."

The sections are there; they are sections 113, 114, 115, 117 and 118 of the present Act, providing for the widest disclosure and the widest power to obtain information by the registrar, and by the Minister who administers the Act. It is set out in full and most specific terms, and the business of the trust companies, and the shares of the trust companies are in a very real and, I think, a very apparent sense, different from the shares of companies trading on the stock exchange.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Attorney General permit a question?

The provisions of The Loan and Trust Corporations Act which he referred to; did they in fact provide that this information will be made available to the shareholders of those companies? There is no provision that I know of that requires the information, as made available to the registrar, to be made available either to the public or to the shareholders. If the hon. Attorney General would assure me that that is so and that there is a study being made of those requirements, that is a different matter.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** First of all, let me say this. The shares of trust companies, I do not find, are traded from day to day on the stock exchange. The shareholders are not in the position of acquiring them on a securities market to know, as they must know, and we insist that they must know under The Securities Act and in The Corporations Act, how to deal in that type of

situation. This is not a market situation. But to answer more specifically the question, I quote from section 113, the first one I noted:

The registrar shall prepare for the Minister, from statements filed by the corporation and from any inspections or inquiries made, an annual report showing particulars of the business of each corporation as ascertained from such statements, inspections and inquiries, and the report shall be printed and published forthwith after completion.

That is the first part. The section runs for pages and the marginal notes say that:

The registrar shall show as assets only such as are authorized by this Act.

He may correct the annual statements; he may reappraise and reduce overvalued items of real estate; he may examine the books; he may cancel the registry of the company if they refuse to give the information; he may have a special audit—

Mr. MacDonald: Why did he not do something like that in the case of the British Mortgage and Trust Company?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I will come to that. And then it goes on:

The Minister may appoint a special examiner—

An examiner has wide powers, even to summon witnesses, or take evidence in respect of the trust companies. Now, you do not have this sort of thing with respect to the ordinary corporations and you would not apply—you do not need to apply—because the situation is different and because the powers are here, much wider than anything called for in The Corporations Act. So that, I think, is the answer I would have given. But, as I said, the hon. member really answered himself, because he read in large part from those very sections.

He said that the liquidity requirements are “no protection.” Now, surely, these things have existed—perhaps just because something has existed for a long time that is perhaps no final argument. It has some virtue, but our trust companies have been able to operate down through the years, as I have said, without, I think I am safe in saying, a single failure, without a loss to the depositors in a single instance, with certain provisions as to investment and as to liquidity.

We have felt, I think it is fair to admit, this Act is not designed—as the hon. mem-

ber for Riverdale seemed to believe by the number of times he referred to it—it is not designed as a result of, or with respect to, the British Mortgage situation. But I think it came to our notice that these situations, generally, needed some fortification and examination, mainly because our economy, the loaning of money, has grown so. It is so liquid and so fluid, and situations can develop so quickly today in a manner which was not likely or possible, actually, even 50 years ago, so that we felt it wise to increase the liquidity requirements.

Trust companies are not in the fortunate position of the chartered banks, with the central Bank of Canada a liquid reserve, or a reserve at least there—which I think we may certainly classify as liquid. The strength of the whole Dominion is behind our chartered banks, with a central bank on which they may draw should there be a call upon their deposits.

So we have to look at trust corporations and loan corporations and say: “You must have certain, definite liquidity requirements as to amount, and as to the type of investment which you must hold; those types of things which you can convert quickly into cash to meet any sudden demand upon your resources.” That is the principle which I support; the principle of increased liquidity.

The hon. member took exception to the way or the method—as I understood him—in which section 7 of the new bill was captured, or used. In the marginal note of our Act, it says:

It is similar to section 76 of The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, Canada.

Now, I am not at all above lifting—if I may use that word—a section from another Act, where its history has proved it to be worth while and good. It is, in spite of all these requirements which the present Act contains, an additional power to get specific bits of information at any time. It is a very simple section, but it is applied in The British and Canadian Insurance Companies Act. We looked at it and took it and inserted it in this Act, almost in its entirety. It says that:

The registrar may address any inquiry to any corporation under this Act, or to the president or manager—

And then there is a very significant little bit, in subsection 2, which reads:

He may publish the answers—

That is, I think, a very significant thing. He may publish what they say in reply to: “Why

did you do this?" "What is the situation there?" "What are your investments?" He may publish the answers. That is from The British and Canadian Insurance Companies Act, and I make no apology for this, because I think it is good.

I am not going to take much time to deal with the complaint of the hon. member for a definition of "associated companies." I say that it, again, is a time-honoured, or at least time-proven, definition which seems, as I read it, to do exactly what we wish it to do and that is to define what is an "associated company." I could not quite follow the hon. member when he said that the thing to do was not try to prevent directors from dealing with associated companies, that they should not be doing that, and if they are not prudent enough—and I do not know whether he said honourable enough, or not, but it was something to that effect—to not make that kind of an investment, then they should not be on the board.

Well, that is very fine, but let us refer to British Mortgage again, and let me say this. You could have had a staff augmented ten times over—yes, ten times ten times over—to watch, and you could put—I suppose it is possible—you could put watchmen and guards at the doors and in the corridors and at the wickets of a financial institution. Perhaps you would have to have them right in the boardroom where the decisions are being made, to watch—

**Mr. Singer:** The hon. Attorney General had warnings in his own department, which he ignored because he was not able—

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** —to watch and guard, and still you could not stop fraudulent or imprudent situations. You learn about them afterwards. I will grant you that perhaps with an augmented staff and more frequent inspections, we would have learned sooner. But there is no really adequate way if persons are bent on doing things which are not in accordance with the law. They will get them done, and you find out about them afterwards.

**Mr. Singer:** The hon. Attorney General had warnings before.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** I am not taking issue with the hon. member for Downsview that increased staff is necessary, but it is not the entire answer. Some of the answer—and I hope the adequate answer—is to be found in this legislation which I present to this House.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister permit a question?

I thought the hon. Attorney General had informed the House that the British Mortgage situation had nothing to do with the amendments which are introduced in this bill. He said so a few minutes ago.

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** No, I do not think that I quite said that, Mr. Speaker. I think I said that it was not designed entirely—I think I actually admitted that it was brought to our notice by the British Mortgage situation, to some extent—but it is not entirely designed just as a result of the British Mortgage situation.

Mr. Speaker, here is what the bill does; here are the principles of the bill:

It increases the capital requirements on incorporation; it applies the proxy requirements of The Corporations Act, they are made applicable, and it is the same with, the insider trading provision of The Corporations Act and The Securities Act; the capital requirements with respect to borrowing, are increased; the requirements as to liquidity are increased; and there is provision for diversification and change in the composition of the investments, not only as to the reserve, but as to investments generally.

I have referred to the inquiries by the registrar and the additional powers given to him. There is a provision clarifying the conditions attaching to preferred stocks which are eligible for investment, and also as to the collateral security which may be taken on investments.

There is a prohibition of situations which could give rise to conflict of interest and I take issue here, again, with the hon. member for Riverdale. I think—and I think I may reveal to this House—that those very provisions as to conflict of interest were discussed with the heads of seven or eight senior trust companies; they thought them wise and they thought them proper.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister permit a further question?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** If I may just finish. So that with that type of discussion, that type of study and that type of approval, I submit that I should not accept the suggestion that they be taken out of the Act.

**Mr. Renwick:** Mr. Speaker, my question is: Does the hon. Attorney General not think that there should be a provision in The Loan and Trust Corporations Act requiring the directors to disclose their interests and

to refrain from voting? If they will not go as far as The Bank Act, at least he will require them to declare their interest and refrain from voting on matters which they are directly or indirectly interested in?

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Mr. Speaker, all I can say is that I will take the suggestion—and I had noted it—under consideration. I am not going to make a decision on it here and now.

As was pointed out in the discussion which has gone before, there has been provision for quarterly returns, instead of half-yearly; there is provision for the filing of the annual statement at definite times; and, generally, the terms of this Act are designed for further security, for further protection and, I think, as with respect to The Securities Act, so well-designed that I scarcely anticipate amendments to this legislation when it moves, as I trust it will, to the legal bills committee.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

**Mr. Speaker:** All those in favour of the bill being now read a second time, will please rise.

All those opposed that the bill be now read a second time, will please rise.

#### AYES

Auld  
Boyer  
Brunelle  
Bukator  
Cecile  
Demers  
Downer  
Dymond  
Edwards  
Evans  
Ewen  
Farquhar  
Grossman  
Haskett  
Henderson  
Hodgson  
(Scarborough East)  
Hodgson  
(Victoria)  
Johnston  
(Parry Sound)  
Lawrence  
(Russell)

#### NAYS

Bryden  
Davison  
Freeman  
Gisborn  
MacDonald  
Renwick—6.

#### AYES

Lawrence  
(St. George)  
Letherby  
Lewis  
(Humber)  
MacNaughton  
Morningstar  
McKeough  
McNeil  
Newman  
Nixon  
Noden  
Olde  
Oliver  
Paterson  
Pittock  
Pritchard (Mrs.)  
Racine  
Randall  
Robarts  
Rollins  
Root  
Rowe  
Rowntree  
Sargent  
Singer  
Smith  
Spence  
Spooner  
Thompson  
Thrasher  
Trotter  
Walker  
Wells  
Whicher  
White  
Whitney  
Wishart—55.

**Clerk of the House:** Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 55, the "nays" 6.

**Mr. Speaker:** I declare the main motion carried and the bill read a second time.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts** (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will resume with the estimates of The Department of Health.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.15 o'clock, p.m.

#### ERRATUM (April 20, 1966)

Page	Column	Line
2499	2	18

#### Correction

Change to read:  
worth \$943. A seeder drill in 1950 cost \$350, in 1965 cost is \$780.





ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Wednesday, April 27, 1966

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome, as guests, students from the following schools: In the east gallery, Martin street senior public school, Milton; in the west gallery, Port Perry public school, Port Perry, and Our Lady of Sorrows separate school, Toronto.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. M. Hamilton (Renfrew North), from the standing committee on agriculture, presented the committee's first report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill No. 19, An Act to repeal The Stallions Act;

Bill No. 36, An Act to amend The Telephone Act.

Your committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Plant Diseases Act;

Bill No. 24, An Act to amend The Department of Agriculture Act;

Bill No. 48, An Act to amend The Co-operative Loans Act.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motions.

Introduction of bills.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have the following question for the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree).

In the month immediately preceding the promulgation of the new fair wage schedules for highway construction work were any organizations consulted with regard to the terms of those schedules? If so, what organizations?

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, going back about a year before the promulgation of the schedules, the department received a formal brief from the provincial council of the carpenters union and from the Ontario roadbuilders association. Informal consultations also took place with the labour union and the operating engineers union.

During the course of that period a survey was taken to determine through examination of contractors' books what actually was being paid to various trades. Various collective agreements between the unions and the contractors, which are on file with the department, were also studied. During the month immediately preceding promulgation of the schedules certain administrative problems connected with the imposition of the schedules were discussed by The Department of Labour and The Department of Highways with the roadbuilders association.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The 26th order, House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
(continued)

**Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale):** Mr. Chairman, when we adjourned this debate last week I was in the process of telling this House of the very cramped living quarters at the hospital and home for retarded adults at Aurora. I used this as an example, trying to point out to the government that no matter how hopeful they might be in their system of treating the retardates, we are still going to need more hospitals—and when I say that I mean more hospital schools, and I also emphasize hospital schools of small size. No matter how hopeful the Opposition might be or the government might be that the retarded will be placed in foster homes, in their own homes or return to the community, one way or the other there is going to be a great number of them that for all

their lives are going to require institutional care of some kind.

Now as I have said there may be some great breakthrough at some future date that we may not have this problem with us, but for a certainty we are going to have it with us as a problem we are going to have to try to solve for a great length of time.

I pointed out that in Aurora, there are possibly, out of the 249 patients there, only 25 have any real hope of being returned to the community. Therefore you are going to have approximately 224 or 225 that are going to require institutional care.

As we are looking at this problem, it might be well to mention that we have in Ontario—I have used the figure of approximately 9,000 retardates in our institutions.

The figures back in 1962 showed we had a total of 8,629 in our institutions; of which 5,236 were in our hospital schools, and in our Ontario hospitals there were 3,393.

Well, of course, for a proper system we should not have retardates in mental hospitals. But you see there are a tremendous number of them, and when we see these patients and see what is being done for them, it is obvious that little has been done and there is not much hope in the future that very much is going to be done. It is true research is improving and the government is to be commended that a beginning has been made, but it is a very small beginning and it is not producing nearly enough evidence to show us that we are going to be able to help these retardates to return to the community.

For example, take Cedar Springs. There are approximately 1,000 patients there. They make a real effort, the authorities in charge there, to keep it under 1,000; and I believe at the present time it is slightly under 1,000, probably about 980. Now of the approximately 980 to 1,000 patients in Cedar Springs there are only about 280 that have any type of school programme. So that there are close to about 700 patients there alone for whom even the authorities themselves, no matter how interested they are and no matter how devoted they are, realize that very little can be done in the long run to return them to the community.

For example, out of all the 1,000 patients at Cedar Springs there are only 72 in what they call the opportunity class. These are the pupils, or the students, or patients or whatever you wish to call them, who have a real chance of going back to the community. But that is only 72 out of 1,000 and even they, Mr. Chairman, receive only

19 hours of schooling a week. Now here are patients, and as we want to say hospital schools they are also pupils, who probably if they receive some little extra help have a far better chance of going back to the community. A normal school child gets 30 hours a week, but at Cedar Springs and at our other institutions even the best of them get 19 hours a week.

I am hopeful, since The Department of Education is taking over this particular part of their training, that this situation will change. I will be interested to learn how many hours of teaching these children will receive when they are being taught under The Department of Education.

But at Cedar Springs, besides the 72 in the opportunity class, there are 123 patients in what they call the retarded school that receive teaching at three hours a day; 50 receive vocational training, and in the occupational training and workshops there are 35. But then what about the other 700? Again I say that there are not proper facilities for these people whom we will have to assume are going to be on our hands.

Back in 1962 it was estimated by Professor D. W. Richards of the department of psychiatry of the University of Toronto that there was overcrowding at Orillia and Smiths Falls and Aurora, making a total of about 599 beds. He said that was the extent of the overcrowding, and yet in fairness he said that if you estimated the proper amount of space per patient that they were short at least 1,000 beds. Regardless of the waiting list there might be to get patients into these hospitals, if you gave a proper estimate of what was decent care that we are really short 1,000 beds for retarded children in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman, with the exception of the opening of the Palmerston hospital there is very little that has been done. I will grant you that there has been bed space provided at the Sunbeam hospital in Kitchener, and this again is for children under six years of age, and at Plainfield in Belleville and at a small hospital of 30 beds in Brant. These, of course, are for children of six years and under, I believe.

This is an improvement and I am not denying that this helps, but it supplies a very limited amount of space for the need. What we must remember is this: That you have to project your estimates into the future and just to assume that all will be well under an improved and more enlightened system such as we have compared to what we had 10 years ago, and that with

this system all our problems are going to be removed, will mean that we continue from crisis to crisis in this problem of supplying beds for retarded children.

I remember, Mr. Chairman, when I first came into this House there was a great storm about the hospital at Orillia and about the old, smelly buildings that were there. I went up to see them. When I was there they were empty of patients, but the buildings that were standing at that time were a disgrace and it is fortunate that the government tore them down. However those buildings were not torn down until there was a great storm of protest in our papers and columnists were railing at the government.

Why is it that with the facilities that this department has at its fingertips, the brains and advice they can call upon and the financial resources that this province has at its fingertips compared with most other jurisdictions throughout the world, why is it, with all this, we seem to be unable to supply these most unfortunate souls with decent living quarters and a decent opportunity to learn something—that is, especially for those who can learn?

We know that many of them can learn, and I feel that the government is now going from one extreme to the other. At one time they just piled them into the hospitals and absolutely nothing was done. Now they have come to the point where they say that, with enlightened teaching, they can be turned back into the community.

Well, I agree with this part, providing you do not go to the extreme because—again I emphasize—you are going to need proper facilities to treat many of these people throughout their lives.

When we were in Cedar Springs I know that there was a waiting list with a minimum of 100—it would probably be fair to say 200—although the superintendent there at that time was doing his very best to keep it below 1,000, which is obviously the proper thing to do. When we went to Cedar Springs we saw the difficulties they were having in hiring help—and not just trained help. They could not get a full-time superintendent and they were even having difficulty getting ordinary attendants to work in that hospital.

I do not intend to go into the whole story of Cedar Springs; I have said it before and I have said it many times. I know that the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) recognizes that this is a huge hospital that should never have been built away out in the fields at Cedar Springs. At the same time,

when this type of hospital was built, the fact was overlooked that a large community like Windsor, with a population of about 300,000 people, has no hospital or hospital school at all for retarded children.

Again, I emphasize that this is what we need in this province—smaller hospital schools that are close to the community. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Health is well aware of this and probably he agrees with it, but I want to know why the government does not do something about it.

We emphasize that training is needed for these retardates who can be trained. They need recreation; they need to feel that they are part of the community. Again, using the most recent example that I have seen, let us look at what kind of recreation they have for these 249 patients who are jammed into the Aurora hospital. The recreation appeared to me to be confined to the first floor of the institution, and one particular room housing an estimated 50 to 100 patients. While we were there, they were playing games; they were throwing a volleyball around or what would normally be a type of volleyball.

In the recreation room there was no furniture of any kind. There were no chairs, and what we would call standard sport material they most certainly did not have. In making inquiries as to how much exercise they get—the Aurora hospital is situated amid beautiful grounds; to look at the place, there is no criticism to make—there is a baseball field and there is a place to play outside, but how often do they get out? Let us face it, when you are taking care of retardates, it is very hard to look after them in the cold weather. The attendants said that they would often take their clothes off, and they are difficult to take care of; but how can 40 to 45 attendants, or those people who are really supervising the patients, properly look after them, when you consider that there are 249 patients and the 40 to 45 attendants are spread over a 24-hour basis? How can a small group like that look after 249 patients who need a great deal of help?

We are told that the proper way to supervise these patients is to have one attendant for every ten patients. Well, Aurora is a far cry from that; and so is Orillia and Smiths Falls and Cedar Springs. This is one way: If we are ever going to treat properly those people who can be returned to society, you have to go a long way to provide the proper staff, be it for recreation or for—as we like to use the term that is so common these days—rehabilitation.

They have a workshop at Aurora and when I was there there would be approximately

23 of the patients working in the workshop doing, I would say, a very simple thing. They were putting plastic scrapers—the type that are used by housewives—into plastic bags. There were obviously facilities to do some weaving or basketwork but, from what I saw, very little would have been done over a period of time. I would say that workshop facilities have started there, but they do not have the proper facilities that one would say would help to rehabilitate a patient.

I had an opportunity last summer to see a number of workshops used in the homes for the aged and for those who can be rehabilitated throughout the province of Ontario. I say that the hon. Minister of Health might take a tour of some of the buildings in charge of the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) and he would get an idea of what is meant by rehabilitation. There is nothing like that in Aurora, either for recreation or for rehabilitation.

The physical plant that the department provides for these people is completely and utterly inadequate and I despair that this has gone on year in and year out. The best answer you get from the officials of the department is: "Well, look how bad it was before." Admittedly, it is shocking when we think that, only three years ago at Aurora, there were 289 patients.

They have what they call at Aurora a programme designed to give the men an increasing challenge from project to project. It is what they call the "progressive activity room." Well, when I was there, most of them were playing with what we would call Leggo blocks or very similar to Leggo blocks and were also working on some woodwork. But again this seemed to me to be but a very recent beginning, and with a programme that has an awful long way to go.

I would say, for anyone who has been really interested in this great problem over the years, that it is one that would be a problem of desperation simply because of the lack of interest—admittedly on the part of the general public—but also lack of leadership and lack of interest on the part of the government. It is a problem that does not get politicians votes, but I believe that the public is becoming more and more aroused to the fact that we need to take better care of those people who are in our hospitals, especially those who are in our hospitals for retarded children.

How do we estimate how great the shortage is, Mr. Chairman, for retarded children? Well, no one in our position here could probably give a definite answer. We are told by Professor Richards, who I quoted, that

even today there must be a shortage of 1,000 beds simply because of the way they are now kept. Because it is not only the bed space, it is the kind of bed space. This is what I find when they tell you, "We have so many beds"; I want to say, "Well, what kind of beds?" And when you see them crammed in in these rooms, it is a shocking sight. And, in the case of Aurora, it is one that I will never forget.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister may say, "Well, Ontario has more bed capacity for retarded children than England or the United States." This is quite true, we do here in this province. But also, particularly compared with the English, our economic situation is different. I believe that our medical practitioners, probably more than the English, recommend that retarded children be sent to a hospital school. It is also more expensive for a private family to keep retarded children in Ontario. And also, again especially in England, they have far better facilities to help families take care of retarded children. They have so many outpatient services that we do not have, so this facilitates the keeping of the child in the home.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that a great debate continues between authorities on this problem of whether it is wiser to keep a retarded child in the family or in an institution. And I know from experience that any child I have seen go into a retarded child hospital school has been sent there more or less in desperation by a family. Because of the problems a retarded child causes in the family it sometimes threatens to cause a breakup of the family unit. I do not believe that most families want to get rid of their children unless they have to. True, there are some, but I believe from cases I have seen that they have been real cases of need.

Again, we know that there exists in Ontario, despite our better ratio per population in supplying bed space, a tremendous waiting list that goes up anywhere from 100 to a hospital, or in the overall picture, some say, it would go to 1,500. The figure of 1,500 may be an exaggeration. I do not know, but in any event, even assuming some of the reasonable estimates that we have received from authorities on this subject, we know that this situation is desperate here in the province of Ontario.

No matter what the figures may be, no matter what the theories of the experts may be, all you have to do is to go and look at these hospitals. Look into the dormitories, look at the facilities and it is obvious

that by any standard of decency we have a shocking shortage of bed space for retarded children here in the province of Ontario. We have not taken care of them properly in the past, and despite some improvements we still are not taking the proper care of them that we should have and that we are duty-bound to do.

I know that in the fall edition of 1965 on mental retardation, on the cover, they had a picture of the Governor General and under it were the words: "How can such negligence be anything but a disgrace?" They are from an address of his when he spoke about the needs for retarded children.

And this is what is hanging over the head of the province of Ontario and all of the people of the province of Ontario, because of the lack of leadership that we are receiving from the government. Possibly it may be that the hon. Minister of Health may want to make more improvements than he has made. I rather suspect that he has a very niggardly, and I can use the term "mean," Treasury board that he has to deal with, but it is time that the Treasury board and the government as a whole woke up to this problem and put what facilities we have to work and do our best to expand the facilities that we have. We have good men in the department, Mr. Chairman, and I feel that we can go much further than we have.

Now I just want to mention briefly one other item. I was glad to see in the speech of the hon. Minister that he talked about the reorganization of The Department of Health. That was interesting reading and I was especially glad to see about his talking of a council of health. There is hope for the department, Mr. Chairman, when I read that. I know a lot of it in some cases can just be pious hopes, and a lot of it is not backed up by action. I do want to say, however, that I am glad to see the hon. Minister has a new deputy in Dr. Charron. Possibly some of these good ideas come from him. If he is half as good as he is reputed to be by people in this field, then the hon. Minister is very, very fortunate in having him in his department.

So I hope the hon. Minister of Health will bend an ear to his deputy, because if you look at some of the speeches the new deputy has made in the past, or listened to what other people who are informed in this subject have to say about him, we in this province are fortunate that he has decided to come from the federal government down to the province of Ontario.

But in this business of planning co-ordination of health services, Mr. Chairman, this is something that is needed, not only in this department, but in all departments—I believe that—in modern government, simply because people today are demanding more services of government, and because we have become urbanized. In the case of health, what was one time considered a standard of good health is no longer considered a high enough standard. They want something better. We are very conscious of what is good health. All this is going to tax the facilities of The Department of Health, and it is going to make it necessary that we take an overall look at what our facilities are; what our resources are; what are the things we must do first; what are our priorities; how are we going to arrange for personnel; how are we going to help the north country and the rural areas.

No doubt, sir, the hon. Minister is conscious of all these things, but we have seen little evidence from The Department of Health until I saw this statement, that they are going to make a real approach to the problem.

One of the things that I would like to see developed—and it would be part of an overall approach—would be a strengthening of our public health units. Now, again, these have increased over the past number of years, and the hon. Minister now has even begun one in his own area, I believe, or at least there is one that has been started in his area of Port Perry. But when we read of a new public health unit being formed, it does not mean that it is working all the time. It does not tell us if it is a full-time public health unit; how many public health nurses there are per population; how many health supervisors; or how many doctors in the public health unit.

You can easily establish a public health unit, and in fact it does very little work. It may not have the facilities, or the local community may not be able to afford them. I believe—if my figures are correct—if it is a rural public health unit it receives about 50 per cent of its costs from the provincial government. If it is an urban area like a city, it receives about 33 per cent of its costs. If I am wrong on that, the hon. Minister can correct me, but I think I am fairly close.

It is all well and good to say to some of these communities, you need a public health unit, why do you not have one, we will pay so much of the bill. But a lot of these small communities do not have the money. Their people may need the facilities, they may need the health services, but they just do not

have the money. On some of the local councils, they do not have the leadership.

What we need from the province of Ontario is the leadership and the money. I know of no place else where you are going to finance these projects unless we get more money from the federal government, or more money from Queen's Park, and we, as politicians, are going to have to face up to that fact, that the money for any of these projects—the vast majority—is going to have to come from the province or the federal government.

So, in establishing a public health unit, I would urge the government at least to pay 70 per cent of the costs of these units. I think that in the long run, they are most important for the health services for Ontario, and also in developing the facilities where we can prevent illness. After all, it is far cheaper in the long run to prevent illness.

Now, why I mentioned public health units and overall planning almost in the same breath is that if we in Queen's Park have more or less set up facilities—here we call it a health council, or what have you, to take this overall look, in order to be close to the community we are going to have to solve this problem of—should we run things from Queen's Park, or should we let things be run on the local level? It is the old story, in almost every department these days, of whether we interfere with local autonomy, or if we are going to run things in a hodge-podge way. I think we must look for some answer that will try to take the best of both worlds, if such a thing is possible, where the dynamism literally will come from Queen's Park because they have facilities, they can bring in the personnel. You do not find top personnel wanting to go off into some small community unless he is sent there by Queen's Park. Only Queen's Park can really set up a proper administration. Yet if you get too far away, you lose the local drive, the local initiative that is quite possible, and is very common, and is very much needed from voluntary groups.

So I would hope, Mr. Chairman, that in such health facilities we would set up a regional administration.

You might have certain regions, maybe based in some cases on county lines, or on Metropolitan Toronto lines, or certain areas in Hamilton, but not necessarily dependent on old lines, or old political lines that were drawn up about 145 years ago, or so, but certainly regions that will fit modern times. And if we had a regional health services board, I would conceive of that board consisting of people, in some cases, appointed

by the Minister of Health, and in other cases appointed by the local council, such as the local county council, and representative of various groups in the community that have been active, keeping in mind the need to improve on voluntary groups and to get their help.

It might be in the long run that a health services board would eventually replace the local boards of health. I feel we need something like this in the province of Ontario to come to grips with the problems of health throughout the province, to get community programmes organized and to see that proper financing is made possible, because so often it boils down to money. It is how to organize and how to finance a department that will mean so much in the long run.

So if we have these regional health services boards, Mr. Chairman, I would conceive under the jurisdiction of that board everything from rehabilitation to home care, to mental health, ambulance services and health services for older people, and community programmes. And where do you draw the line? What is health and what is welfare? It is very, very difficult. Some councils may look forward to the drawing together of the health and welfare services in a community.

These are a few suggestions I have, Mr. Chairman, in the hope that the hon. Minister and his department are quite sincere in that they are going to take an overall look at how to organize The Department of Health. It is something that is greatly needed in the province of Ontario. Health is expensive but illness is much more expensive, and money invested in good health is money well invested in our greatest resource—the people of Ontario.

**Mr. Chairman:** I know the members would like to hear the lead-off speech from the member of the New Democratic Party. I do not know whether the Minister wants to answer any questions of the lead-off speaker from the Liberal Party while we are waiting.

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):** Mr. Chairman, being a canny person, I will save all the words I can.

**Mr. Chairman:** I know the members do not want to wait indefinitely, but I was hoping the member would be in his seat now.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** I must say, Mr. Chairman, in my chagrin and embarrassment, I might preface my remarks by saying that for the first time in my recollec-

tion I appreciate the fact that the hon. Minister of Health is a doctor.

I have some opening observations on this department that I would like to make before entering into the body of my comments, which relate to a particular theme that I would like to expand at some length. But before I do, Mr. Chairman, I think that there are several items properly fitting opening comments in a lead-off speech which should be dealt with at this point, and I now propose to deal with them.

I would like to second the observations of the hon. member for Parkdale in congratulating The Department of Health on the acquisition of Dr. Charron as its Deputy Minister. I have had some occasion to do considerable travelling in the field of health in the last few months, and I find that everywhere one goes, in every isolated outpost and every health facility, the name of Dr. Charron is on the administrative lips and a feeling prevailed that there will be substantial and major changes within the department. The feeling is positive, constructive and impressive, and I would simply reflect that tone.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, that I too am persuaded that the internal realignment of The Department of Health is a very, very positive step forward. I think that the creation of a mental health division, a public health division, is an admirable development. But I want to make this point, and make it as strongly as I can, that the real problem in health in this province, the real dilemma in health in this province, lies not in the internal organization of the department, but lies in the external organization in the field. A series of crises which have bedevilled The Department of Health in my short tenure in this Legislature, derive not so much from the internal administration of the various branches and their various degrees of organization, but in the implausible and impossible system of organization in the field.

The fragmented public health units, full time, part time, geographically disparate and redundant in places; the lack of continuity and contact between the various mental health facilities; the impossibility of liaison between The Department of Health and The Department of Public Welfare; the breakdowns in administrative procedures when they are applied to the field; all of these things are pertinent to The Department of Health. It is in the field, and particularly in the need for broad and decisive regionalization of health services that the greatest single weakness lies.

Now, perchance the internal departmental reorganization will lead to an external change, but that we will have to wait and see. Before my remarks are over, however, I want to suggest toward the end of them, a complete reorganization of all health services in the province of Ontario, along certain regional lines which I shall set out with considerable care at that time.

Mr. Chairman, last week some of us on this side of the House made a mild fuss about the absence of the department's annual report. Admittedly it would not have altered the speech content much at the time, nor frankly does it now, but I was particularly interested in that annual report because I think it is one of the weaker documents amongst all the departmental reports and I would like to take just a few moments to deal with it in some of its particulars.

Basically, Mr. Chairman, it is inadequate because it is so sketchy and descriptive, rather than detailed and statistical. If you compare some of the departmental material in that report with, let us say, the report of The Department of Education or the report even of The Department of Transport and some of the other reports, the weaknesses become obvious.

The Department of Health, more than any other, is simply a repetitive upgrading from year to year of material that has already appeared, and as such is not illustrative of anything very much at all. I might add that it never has any adventuresome or unpredictable overtones to it. The preface to The Department of Public Welfare report, for instance, always contains some novel and exciting ideas. It always gives food for thought; it always allows members of the Opposition to dig their teeth into something and provides some kind of avenue for debate; but The Department of Health's report is, by and large, a sterile document reflecting a self-congratulatory tone and very little information.

Now, let me deal with one or two of the obvious things. The dental services branch is referred to in the annual report. Under the branch it says that it deals with The Department of Public Welfare programmes, but not a word as to how many people are covered or how much it cost.

It says that dental services apply to public health units and that the branch spends \$30,556 a year to assist local programmes. But none of the municipalities are given and never any suggestion as to which applied and which refused, if any; never any suggestion as to the nature and logic of the expansion

of these facilities, if any. And if you compare the dental services branch with material and environmental sanitation, one is struck by the anomaly on the fullness of sanitation and the absence of dental services.

The epidemiology branch dealing with venereal disease control and communicable disease control shows a good deal of statistical data, but nowhere in the report does it mention, Mr. Chairman, that since September of 1965 there has been no physician in charge of the venereal disease control section, nor has there been a physician in charge of the communicable disease control section, so that for that branch, physician field activity has been curtailed entirely. And communicable disease control is what the hon. Minister speaks so highly of in his opening observations, but not a word in the report as to the nature of the absence and what the department might be thinking of doing about it.

Under the venereal disease section the report makes a claim at improving the reporting so as to improve the case contact ratio. But it is just a blanket claim; there is never any suggestion as to the procedures—how it might be done, the patterns that might be followed.

Under air pollution control, Mr. Chairman, there is indication of approval for 145 control installations covering 235 major sources of new industrial emissions; but there is not a single breakdown, not a single itemized factor. The report gives us very little more than bulk figures for one of the most important new public health areas, and makes no apologies for it and is not particularly revealing because of it.

On maternal and child health we have some idea of the overall infant mortality rate, the maternal mortality rate, the neo-natal mortality rate and stillbirths, but only on a provincial average. Nowhere in the departmental report do we get any kind of breakdown of municipalities and county health units. Because, of course, what is of interest to the Legislature, surely, is why Grey county has the highest infant mortality rate in the province and why Lincoln county infant mortality rate is rising or perhaps why it is lower in some areas over a period of time, so it is possible for us to ask some interpretive questions.

Now, there is a little document published by the department called "Vital statistics for certain health units." But it does not cover all the units. It is issued as a separate document and the major material is not included in the annual report. I want to suggest, strongly, that the major material should

be included, as it is sufficiently significant to require incorporation.

Now, I could say a great deal more about the public health section of the annual report, but since that is where I intend to concentrate my remarks, I will leave it.

In the medical statistics branch in the annual report, Mr. Chairman, there are references to cancer control and references to mental health control; but the statistics that are given are absolutely meaningless in terms of some concrete substance, and that, too, is required in an annual report, not to be issued in other documents.

Indeed, Mr. Chairman—and the hon. Minister can correct me if I am wrong—we still do not know the per diem costs for the year 1965 for all the Ontario hospitals in the province of Ontario. Now, Mr. Chairman, I suggest that this is a significant and important figure, and yet in all the statistical material available and in all the pages of the report we never get any financial breakdown whatsoever.

There may be a very good reason, Mr. Chairman. Last year, the annual per diem for Ontario hospitals was something in the vicinity of \$6 a day, and it may be that the hon. Minister is so ashamed, embarrassed and humiliated by the governmental outlay in this field of mental health that he preferred not to make the financial figures available; but they are not available. They are not available except from the comptroller of the department on special request. I suggest to the hon. Minister that they should be universally available, as indeed should the overall staff needs, shortages and some idea of the planned expansion; but not a hint of any of this in the annual report.

And, not a single hint in the annual report of the readmission rates of individual Ontario hospitals across the province.

These are important figures, Mr. Chairman. They are the body of material on which reflections must be based and it is an inadequate kind of document which is presented without that type of substance.

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, the only branch which is dealt with effectively and at length in the annual report of The Department of Health is tuberculosis control, and that is because of the tremendous tuberculosis lobby and the development of tuberculosis programmes by the department over the years. But it is instructive to ask what other areas of mass screening and multiphasic screening is the department prepared to move into and might it perhaps give us some reports on that kind of initiative.

So by and large I make the appeal here now, Mr. Chairman, in the lead-off, that the departmental report in The Department of Health be fleshed out, that the significant features of all the branches be included, that the public get something more than a cursory description and get some of the substance, and indeed some of the problems; and let the hon. Minister and the members of his staff exercise some creative challenge and a little internal criticism. The report will not collapse because of it and the press will not pillory him because it happens to admit to certain failings.

Now, so much for my observations on the annual report.

I want now to deal with an entirely separate matter which has caused much agitation through the Metropolitan Toronto area for the last two or three years without any solution in sight and that is the hospital bed crisis, and I have some reflections on that.

It is a crisis, Mr. Chairman, which is in a state of perpetual solution. We are always hearing from the government benches—from the hon. Minister of Health first, and then from the hon. member for Humber (Mr. W. B. Lewis), who sits on the Ontario hospital services commission—that the hospital bed crisis is at the point of solution; that tomorrow when we emerge into the lighted world it will have been solved. And despite the continued accounts of death and debility as a result of the absence of hospital beds, and the pressure on hospital beds, this constant prating about solution flows across the floor of the House as regularly as politicians make speeches. Indeed, the one treat we have not yet had this year is the hon. Minister of Health standing in his place and itemizing how in 1966 the hospital bed crisis has been solved again. He did it in 1963, he did it in 1964, he did it in 1965, and doubtless that will come when the Ontario hospital services commission branch is up for debate.

Well, we have had enough of guarantees of this panacea, Mr. Chairman. The situation simply appears to be worsening, it is not improving whatsoever. I recall that in 1965—February I think it was—the hon. member for Humber gave a 19-point programme of action, his solution to the hospital bed crisis. And in the process of listing those points, certain observations were made. I will throw them out on the floor in the hope that the hon. Minister can reply to them.

Proposed Fenway hospital:

He said:

Discussions have been held regarding

the development of a public hospital of up to 500 beds. One of the major problems the hospital board will encounter is the accumulation of sufficient land in the district where the board wishes to build. The commission is awaiting further details on this proposed new hospital.

Mr. Chairman, what has happened to the proposed Fenway hospital and its 500 beds?

York General hospital, another item:

This new hospital of 200 beds is in its early planning stages. It is hoped that this hospital will be completed by late 1967.

On the basis of that hope, Mr. Chairman, certain plans have been made, and the solution was again provided. But my hon. colleague, the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young) is closely acquainted with the York general hospital. I gather it is not even off the ground. It has not even begun in a serious way, and only a herculean superhuman effort would finish it by the end of the year 1967.

And what about the Salvation Army Grace hospital and its expansion? And several others of those mentioned? How is it that the hospital crisis is always solved, and yet never permits of actual solution?

My colleague, sir, the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) last year simply demolished the hospital bed myth and this year government voices have been added. The hon. member for Beaches (Mr. Harris), the hon. member for Scarborough North (Mr. Wells) and the Liberal hon. member for Etobicoke (Mr. Braithwaite) all spoke of the problems of financing hospital beds and the difficulty of meeting community needs.

Mr. Chairman, it is no longer simply a question of staff. We are all aware of the acute shortage of nurses and ancillary personnel, and we all know of the intense staffing problems.

But the fundamental question I suggest is threefold and it is this: First, the financing of the skyrocketing costs of construction. In February of 1964, the hon. member for Humber estimated those costs to be \$18,000 a bed. In February of 1966, those costs have authoritatively been estimated to be between \$21,000 and \$30,000 a bed. That is simply overwhelming.

Second of the threefold problems, Mr. Chairman, is the cost per bed per day of operation. It averaged \$16 in 1959. Today it has jumped to between \$22 and \$28 for an acute treatment bed.

And third, Mr. Chairman, is the number of hospital days used annually per 1,000 population.

That figure was 1,627 in 1959, sir, and it is 1,812 in 1963—that is a 185-day increase on the average over four years, and I am told that that continues to spiral.

We simply have to find answers to those three fundamental questions. There is no use in the hon. Minister of Health avoiding and evading it any longer because it has been allowed to continue over the length of time.

Mr. Chairman, it is a senseless proposition to perpetuate the system which patently is not working, and that is exactly what we are doing. The government is inflexible on its \$5,500 contribution; the federal government is inflexible on its \$2,700 contribution; Metro is inflexible on its contribution; and the government will allow only \$5,000 per bed more on a loan basis. The hospital raises the rest.

I want to point something out to the hon. Minister opposite, that in the cost of construction and renovation and relevant repairs, the municipalities of the province of Ontario have been absorbing 59 to 61 per cent of total hospital costs over the last five years; 59 to 61 per cent is assumed by the municipalities, and the suggestion that the provincial government is somehow pulling its weight is obviously without substance.

Mr. Chairman, the whole idea of public subscription, I suggest to you, is obsolete. It should be completely abandoned, except in very special cases that I want to mention. But as a principle it should be abandoned, and the government should be the first to publicly proclaim that abandonment. It is an absurd anachronism. We do not build roads or schools that way. I have yet to hear the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) rise in his seat and say there is going to be a public charity drive to widen the Macdonald-Cartier freeway. It is an absurd proposition, one the government would never countenance doing in related fields of public concern, yet is quite willing to do in the field of hospital construction. It is untenable.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Maybe they should do it for reform institutions.

Mr. S. Lewis: Well, as a matter of fact, I suspect, Mr. Chairman, that it is only through public charity that we will ever get the regional detention centres built, so perhaps that is a way of approaching it.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Reform Institutions): That is another place the hon. member is wrong.

Mr. S. Lewis: What is true, of course, what has happened is that all the subscription drives have broken down. Sick Children's hospital is a classic example. It simply collapsed in midstream, as it were, and that is a very serious indictment of the financing procedures of this government. Etobicoke is setting out on a major finance drive—we all wish them well—but I must voice a certain scepticism as to the possibility of reaching their goal. As a matter of fact, that scepticism was voiced by their fund-raising chairman in an article in the *Toronto Daily Star* not so long ago.

The Scarborough general and the Scarborough centenary have major fund-raising projects under way, and again one has to voice a certain scepticism about the possibilities of reaching their goals. There is, Mr. Chairman, only one constructive answer until the problem solves itself. When we get it all back on the ground, when we reduce, or at least eliminate the shortage entirely, then it is that the provincial government, having the prime responsibility, must step in, in a dramatic way. One of the most dramatic, simple and effective procedures would be to double its present outright grant of \$5,000 to \$10,000 a bed until the shortage is solved across the province.

Let the provincial government continue giving its loan, let the federal and Metro continue giving their moneys. Indeed, the incentive of an outright provincial doubling of the grant will probably work to raise their grants as well, and within the two- or three-year period that we are always talking about, the hospital bed crisis, particularly in the Metropolitan Toronto area, would be solved. I point out, Mr. Chairman, that it could be solved by the building of some 2,000 beds over and above the government's present projected plan, and that means an outlay of \$10 million in Toronto, according to the grant system that I am suggesting.

I want to urge and emphasize, Mr. Chairman, that \$10 million is very small potatoes indeed in terms of the hospital bed needs, and I invite all the hon. members of this Legislature to take a look at the average annual percentage increment in departments like Highways, and to weigh the moral values that are characteristic of this government when setting its priorities. One might say amoral values is a more appropriate commentary.

Now the place of public subscription, Mr. Chairman, should be confined to whatever small additions an individual hospital might wish to make, to certain equipment for research purposes for a certain research project as such; but for nothing more than that, if that.

One of the points that I want to make that seems to get lost in this whole discussion of hospital bed financing is that what we are doing by forcing the communities to go out to public subscription is we are corrupting the sense of community participation, because that participation is relegated purely to a fund-raising procedure. I want to suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that we should reorient that community participation to areas of service.

After all, everything we do need not reflect the insatiable avarice of this society and it could be pointed out, Mr. Chairman, that not everything we do in terms of public involvement in hospitals need be related to fund-raising; that in the latter half of the 1960s indeed the prospects for service are exciting and important. If we had genuine community boards in our hospitals across the Metro area, indeed across the province, then the possibilities of using vast numbers of people for rehabilitation, for home visiting, for survey preparation, for mass screening, for everything in place of making them door-to-door workers for raising the impossible financial amounts—all of these things—make much more sense and would reconstitute the participation of the community in the hospital structure.

As it is now that participation has been corrupted and denigrated by its financial obsession and character. Now, Mr. Chairman, that leaves the other two factors which I want to discuss for a moment, the per diem cost in the hospitals and the hospital bed usage, because of course both of these things impinge directly on the hospital bed crisis in Metro as we know it now and they are very seldom discussed.

I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the per diem cost is rising unconsciously in hospitals in the Metro area. I want to suggest that something has to be done to survey that per diem cost and to assess its validity and I want to suggest that it be done by some management hospital consultation firm outside of the Ontario hospital services commission.

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that the Ontario hospital services commission has acted as a law unto itself for far too long at this

point to please some of us on this side of the House. Rather like the workmen's compensation board, its relationship with government at times is ephemeral. Government does not always seem to have it under control and I think that the Ontario hospital services commission should have the same kind of intensive public scrutiny as any other.

After all, Mr. Chairman, it is rather interesting that when Professor Harding LaRiche of the school of hygiene did a study of the spread of infections in hospitals in Ontario, it was an outside group that pointed out to the Ontario hospital services commission what it never would have admitted by itself; namely, that the spread of infection was serious in many hospitals and there had to be some pretty dramatic corrective action.

Now that should be equally true of the efficiency of administration of hospitals, and I do not think we should succumb to the OHSC myth of infallibility. I have no doubt in my mind that the individual hospitals are doing everything within their power to cut costs and to operate at an effective level, but there would be very real justification in a close survey of per diem rates and a comparative study with other jurisdictions conducted outside the OHSC, but of course in close consultation with them.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the final point I want to make lies in relation to hospital bed usage. This is really at the root of our problem in Metro Toronto. The hospital bed usage is exceedingly high. This society sponsors hospital bed usage. We encourage it. The public is attuned to it and doctors exploit and encourage it, and I do not mean that in a derogative sense.

We are inclined in a sense, as other studies have shown, to almost abuse the hospital bed usage. Now there are very strong alternatives, Mr. Chairman. There are ways of taking the pressure off hospital beds in the province of Ontario which have not begun to be contemplated by this government.

The first way of the two most important, in the short term and the most obvious are a series of home care programmes providing paramedical and medical services extending from physiotherapists to visiting nurses—if necessary 24 hours a day throughout the province—to allow for early discharge.

Now we have had two very interesting pilot experiments, Mr. Chairman. One in Wellington-Dufferin county health unit, one in the city of Toronto which is now being

run on a Metro-wide area for the last year by the OHSC. Those studies show beyond the shadow of a doubt that the pressure is removed from hospital beds as soon as a valid home care programme is developed. Home care is a common fact in places like British Columbia and Saskatchewan and the United Kingdom and several of the European countries. It is something that I want to deal with in a little more detail, a little more specifically later on, but for the moment I would suggest it should apply across the province.

I note my hon. friend from Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Newman) is in his seat. Windsor has for some considerable time been trying to launch a home care programme which would tremendously benefit that area and take all the pressure off the hospital beds; and it lies in provincial hands to do it.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. members of this House probably are not aware of the tremendous and dramatic value of early discharge and the releasing of beds, and I shall reveal some of the figures a little later on, but for the moment let me say that home care is obviously and urgently one of the solutions.

Now, the second solution; and this will not commend itself to the hon. Minister of Health, of that there is no question, it is a long-term one and it would require something of a revolution in the organization of medical practice in the province of Ontario. But I suggest that this province begin actively to contemplate the European and American trend to group practice with strong government support, both financial and legislative.

Now, again, as these estimates evolve, Mr. Chairman, hon. members of our caucus will elaborate on the group practice technique, but it is worth noting several particulars, perhaps several of the highlights:

(a) The Hall commission report gives a very strong impetus to the development of group practices across Canada. Indeed, it suggests that such group practices should be eligible for grants under The National Housing Act, to set up facilities and a plant, if you will.

Now the province could do exactly the same in other areas with amendments to other pieces of legislation.

(b) The principle of group practice, Mr. Chairman, means simply that a large group of medical men under one roof, representing almost every specialty in the spectrum of medical services and providing all the laboratory facilities as well, service a certain com-

munity mass, as it were. This provides for internal consultation; it provides for the highest quality of care; it provides for a rapport between doctor and patient such as simply does not exist in the annals of private and isolated practice.

Mr. Chairman, I become almost nostalgic at this point; it is an area I have had some intimate, personal contact with. In the early 1960s in the province of Saskatchewan, shortly after the medical care struggle was over and finalized, I went out to that province for a two-month period specifically doing the job of organizing community health clinics around the province. The group that was involved in that was responsible for organizing some 13 clinics around Saskatchewan incorporating all those specialties, frequently on a regional basis, and providing it for a patient load that had never been covered before. These group practice plans flourish till today; they continue to expand; they receive government support under the Liberals equally as under the New Democratic Party; and they have, in a very real sense, switched the emphasis of medical practice in Saskatchewan.

Now, let me make that point clear. The rationale of group practice, the *raison d'être*, is preventive medicine. I think it is rather important, Mr. Chairman, in a society which thinks of health in terms of acute illness almost exclusively, that preventive medicine be emphasized. It is worth knowing that there are very few insurance plans, indeed, which cover preventive medical features, but all group practice invariably emphasizes prevention.

Now it also takes tremendous pressure off hospital beds, and that was the point of my mentioning it. I want to give you, Mr. Chairman, some comparative figures so that the House knows whereof I speak.

Two of the most exciting group plans in the United States are the Kaiser plan in California, and the health insurance plan of New York. To compare with those two plans, I am going to take another American plan, the Blue Cross Blue Shield, which would be equivalent to our PSI and many of the other private insurance company schemes.

Now, let me give you these figures and let them sink into the consciousness of the House:

Hospital usage per 1,000 people, under Blue Cross Blue Shield, 135; under Kaiser, 90; under health insurance plan of New York, 77, and under an extended part of that plan, 63. In other words, hospital usage cut within those group practice plans, anywhere from one-third to a half.

Hospital bed confinement per 1,000 people: Blue Cross Blue Shield, 1,032 days for every 1,000 people registered; Kaiser, 570; health insurance plan, 410.

Again, the hospital bed usage cut directly in half by the group practice mass plan.

Take a look at the number of surgical operations performed. In all surgical procedures, per 1,000 persons the Blue Cross Blue Shield rate was 70; the group practice rate was 39.

Many of the analysts suggest that this demonstrates inordinate emphases—over-emphasis—on surgical procedures which are characteristic of private plans and private hospitals, and the same pattern is true for tonsillectomies and appendectomies and for female surgery and for many of the related plans.

Indeed, if I can find the quote, Mr. Chairman, a study at Columbia University found, and I quote:

Eighty-three per cent of the surgical procedures in the health insurance plan of New York were performed by recognized specialists in surgery, compared with only 63 per cent under Blue Shield and 57 per cent under another private plan.

In other words, not only are there fewer procedures performed as the quality of medicine is refined, but the people who perform them are better qualified in that performance.

So under the group practice plans serving given populations, Mr. Chairman, you have a decreased pressure on the number of beds, shorter stays in hospitals, fewer numbers of surgical procedures and by and large, it is submitted, as good or better a quality of medicine.

Now, there are related advantages to group practice which can be discussed at another time, related advantages in having an entire group together to study mortality trends, morbidity trends, to do screening surveys for cervical cancer and for breast cancer, to do screening surveys for diabetes and for high blood pressure and for coronary problems, to follow entire populations and to develop the kind of statistical material which health services need in the province of Ontario and simply do not have.

That, Mr. Chairman, I think in broad terms is the attitude I would like to reflect toward the hospital bed situation in Toronto. To sum it up:

1. The abandonment of public charity should be a hallmark of any government announcement;

2. The government grants should be in-

stantly doubled until the shortage is corrected;

3. A study should be made of the administrative efficiency within the hospitals to analyze per diem costs;

4. A short-term solution of easing the pressure on beds should be found in terms of a home care programme;

5. A long-term solution should be thought of in terms of the possibility of encouraging group practice with large population groups.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I move next to the question of the Indian doctors. I have some opening observations I would like to make on this subject as well.

This problem has vexed and exercised responsible and interested people across the province for a considerable period of time and I am here today in my place, Mr. Chairman, to ask the hon. Minister of Health why it is that we have not yet had a full and definitive answer. Surely, Mr. Chairman, the question of the eligibility to practise of the Asian doctors or other foreign doctors who are excluded is the responsibility of the hon. Minister of Health. When it becomes apparent that in public terms the explanations offered by the college of physicians and surgeons are unsatisfactory or untenable, the hon. Minister of Health is compelled to rise in his seat and give explanation.

One begins to wonder, Mr. Chairman, whether the hon. Minister of Health is primarily accountable through this Legislature or whether he is primarily accountable to the devotees who control the political range of the medical profession. We have not even heard in this House, Mr. Chairman, since the beginning of the session, a complete analysis of the council on the healing arts. We do not even know the function of that new body which was announced in the Throne speech in specific terms. We still have not heard whether the problem of the foreign doctors can legitimately be turned to that council.

At the end of every avenue on this question, Mr. Chairman, there stands a barrier. As was pointed out in this House not so very long ago, even the Ontario human rights commission ran into the same barrier. I want to point out a very interesting fact to this House, Mr. Chairman. It was on March 31, fully four weeks ago, that the Ontario college of physicians and surgeons was requested to make public its reasons for barring the admission of certain foreign doctors to practise, to make public the reasons it gave to the Ontario human rights commission privately. In the four weeks since the meeting

at which they said they would consider the matter, not a single word has come through. Indeed, the Toronto labour committee for human rights is still awaiting an answer to its letter.

Now I suggest, Mr. Chairman, without any particular rancor, that there has to be some kind of limitation on the exercise of the use of the college's power or the abuse of that power. On this issue, Mr. Chairman, the college has been evasive, ambiguous, mocking, contemptuous and finally arrogant; and that is simply not sufficient answer to the questions that are raised. We sanctioned that Act. The Medical Act is a product of this Legislature. The rights and responsibilities of the Ontario college of physicians and surgeons fall within the scrutiny of this Legislature. That hon. Minister, the Minister from Aberdeen, who lies quietly back in his seat, is the Minister who accounts for their actions in this House. And I want to suggest to him—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I have to take exception—on a point of order. I am not the Minister from Aberdeen, I am the Minister from the Ontario riding.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** On this issue, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister has been so distant that I thought him to be on another continent. I suggest to you that as things now stand—I say what I am about to say premeditatedly but I think it is valid—as things now stand, there would appear to be a *prima facie* case of discrimination on the basis of colour, and that has to be stated in no uncertain terms on the floor of this Legislature. Now that is the worst interpretation. Of course, it is the worst interpretation. I accept that as being true. But, Mr. Chairman, it is an inevitable interpretation, it is an interpretation which the hon. Minister of Health is forcing us to. Let me make it patently clear, we would be glad to have that interpretation dispelled once and for all without any question at all, but so far that has not happened.

So what I want to do, Mr. Chairman, is to put a series of questions to the hon. Minister now, ahead of the time when we come to the Ontario hospital services commission branch, when this issue will doubtless be discussed, and when we hope that he will give us the answers to those questions. And if the answers are not satisfactory, let me say, Mr. Chairman, that it then becomes imperative that the hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Robarts) launch some kind of inquiry into the whole matter of the college's licensing practices for foreign appli-

cants. It is absurd that the members of the Legislature be persistently frustrated in deriving answers on these questions.

Now here are the questions. There are ten of them, and I leave them to the hon. Minister to ponder:

1. Why are all the graduates of all medical schools in a variety of Asian countries—India, Pakistan and Turkey for example—automatically excluded from licence in Ontario? Automatically excluded; all graduates from all schools. Is there no way of differentiating amongst the schools?

2. Does the college differentiate amongst universities in European countries as to the quality of their medical faculties? European countries such as the United Kingdom or France or Italy or Hungary, and so on.

3. Is it the proper stand of the college, expressed through Dr. J. C. Dawson, the registrar, that higher standards must be met by graduates from India and Pakistan because there are so many annual applicants? Does that accurately reflect the college's view?

4. Why, specifically, has Dr. Krishna Baichwal been refused permission to practise when (a) he is a Fellow of the Royal college of physicians and surgeons in Edinburgh; (b) he has been accepted by the general medical council of the United Kingdom; (c) he holds a specialty certificate from the Royal college of physicians and surgeons in Canada; and (d) he has recently passed the medical council of Canada examinations, having been given authority, ironically enough, to write them not by the province of Ontario, but by the province of British Columbia.

5. What precisely was the nature of the college's inquiry into the standards of Indian medical schools? Is it true that their pronouncement was based on an analysis in writing and exchange of letters of six of the 71 medical schools? How much of the study was based on on-the-spot accounts? And just by way of an addendum, Mr. Chairman, has the college money and personnel to conduct such first-hand observations? Indeed, perhaps it should have.

6. Would the hon. Minister spell out the nature of the supposed deterioration in medical standards at Indian universities since 1947 as asserted by the college of physicians and surgeons? If the standards have been falling since 1947, why was it not until 1964 that India was added to the automatically excluded list?

7. Is the government, therefore, concerned about Asian doctors licensed to practise in

Ontario who graduated from their foreign medical schools between 1947 and 1964? All those people have now been arbitrarily excluded. A great many of them are obviously practising in Ontario. How many? Why, if it is to be consistent, has not the college expressed concern about those people?

8. What weight, in the screening of qualifications, is given to the fact that medical graduates from India—and I want to impress this on the hon. Minister—medical graduates from India, and perhaps it is because I have checked my figures, have the highest passing percentage from 1919 to 1964, inclusive, of any single country, for the medical council of Canada examinations? Any single country, I might say, which has had a significant number of entrants.

9. How is it that foreign-trained doctors who are not licensed in private practice and cannot be licensed in private practice, can qualify for senior residency in teaching hospitals in Ontario, and qualify for lecture posts at the university medical schools in Ontario, to perform and to supervise procedures frequently associated with general practice? That area in which their undergraduate qualifications are deemed inadequate. How is it adequate in the case of hospitals and universities, but not in the case of private external practice?

10. Would the hon. Minister consider an amendment to The Medical Act allowing for an appeal from denial of licence to the supreme court of Ontario? It is noteworthy, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister is expanding the appeal procedures in other parts of the Act, The Public Hospitals Act, and other portions of The Medical Act, and it would surely be valid in this instance as well.

Now without sounding too uncertain and mystifying, I have it on good authority, Mr. Chairman—an authority for which I can vouch, but which I am not now at liberty to name—that within several days, hopefully before the OHSC branch comes up for debate, new evidence will be publicly revealed to further strengthen the aggrieved doctors' case, evidence of a very persuasive and important character. So again we ask the hon. Minister for answers. Surely that is what this forum is for. Let me assure the hon. Minister through you, Mr. Chairman, that if the answers are plausible, we will be happy to accept them. There is no effort on this side of the House at any kind of vendetta.

We have real concerns about the conduct of the college of physicians and surgeons, but we are quite happy to be persuaded of the viability of their stand, if such exists. All we have asked of the hon. Minister, these many months, is that he make that stand forthcoming, otherwise he forces us back to the hon. Prime Minister and the call for yet another inquiry.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is another area that I want to deal with briefly, before I meet the main theme of my remarks, and that is the rehabilitation branch of The Department of Health. I do it at this point rather than on the branch itself, in the relevant estimates, because I think that a series of general questions have to be asked which are more appropriately put here and then followed up in the estimates themselves.

Mr. Chairman, the rehabilitation branch truly puzzles me. It is a strange and dismembered creature of The Department of Health, about which very, very little is known indeed. I have no doubt it has a very real importance, but it appears to be lost, lost within the department and lost in public terms. There is a curious overlap in this branch with The Department of Public Welfare. Now it is very well known, Mr. Chairman, very well known, that for a period of time there was one of those mock battles between departments; or maybe it was not a mock battle, maybe it was a battle unto the death. But there was at any rate a pretty serious struggle over the question of rehabilitation control between The Department of Public Welfare on one hand and The Department of Health on the other. The feeling is, and I think it is probably a valid feeling, that The Department of Public Welfare came out on top.

It is probably a good thing they came out on top, Mr. Chairman, because I think that their role was in many ways a more relevant one, and it is noticeable in the budget which is allocated for rehabilitation services in the various departments. The totals are \$486,000 in The Department of Health, \$786,000 in The Department of Public Welfare; obviously Public Welfare has the more important role to play.

Now I want to suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that health rehabilitation must define its role or integrate with the other rehabilitation services. At the moment the role is ambivalent, overlapping and duplicates existing services. Professor Krueger would have a field day with the rehabilitation branch's work in terms of its relationships to

other departments, and I suggest to you that much of its work is not The Department of Health's role. I have various reasons for this and I would like to advance them now.

First, Mr. Chairman, the psychiatric caseload of the branch of rehabilitation in The Department of Health, represents 75 per cent of its total caseload. But the caseload is equally significant to The Department of Public Welfare rehab, particularly for vocational counselling and training. If placement is required for these people, who are under psychiatric rehabilitation, then that is properly done by the national employment service or similar services, but certainly not by a government branch, not by a separate agency. It makes very good sense for The Department of Public Welfare to take over the whole area of psychiatric rehabilitation.

The emphasis for medical rehabilitation for The Department of Health rehab is surely the industrial and sheltered workshops in Ontario hospitals, and I recognize with full applause that it is very much moving in this direction. But let me say, Mr. Chairman, that if this is the more relevant role for health rehab, then there should be a tremendous expansion and it should receive a powerful injection of funds. All of the Ontario hospitals should be covered by health rehab, not just some of them. It should have at least 5,000 patients per year, which would be two and a half times the present number, and industrial workshop and sheltered workshop training should be its first priority.

There is no doubt that health rehab does some valuable social service screening, but the vocational rehab aftercare is more properly the work of The Department of Public Welfare and that for which it is best suited; and there has to be some rationalization of services, I suggest.

Now the second point about health rehab, Mr. Chairman, is that the other chief agency referrals, amounting to 12 per cent of its caseload, are the tuberculosis patients. But as one well knows in this Legislature, Mr. Chairman, and I simply repeat an accepted truth, the whole character of tuberculosis aftercare and in-sanatoria care has changed and it is worth noting that Public Welfare is already handling the vocational retraining for previous tuberculosis patients.

Within the sanatoria, Mr. Chairman, most of the admissions are over 65, with little potential or need for rehabilitation services. A goodly number of the new cases are of ethnic background, Italian in particular.

Some have specialized problems of alcoholism as well as tuberculosis and the real problems internally in the sanatoria are better handled by some of the teachers and the specialists rather than the health rehab. Frankly, I know that health rehab itself feels it should have a complete reappraisal of its tuberculosis work. I think that reappraisal may well suggest that its work is irrelevant in large measure.

Now the third point which worries me about health rehabilitation, is that the field for hope for expansion on the part of this branch of the department is with alcoholics and drug addicts. Mr. Chairman, that field is already being very competently handled by Public Welfare's rehabilitation branch. They are moving into this area, with exceeding authority and prominence, to ever-greater lengths day after day. Now it may be that medical rehab would have some kind of screening function here, but not much more than that.

Indeed, the alcoholism and drug addiction foundation should be encouraged to develop its own rehabilitation arm rather than having another separate agency of government doing the work. But certainly if there is an agency of government involved Public Welfare rehabilitation is eminently suited, and so the final area for expansion for health rehabilitation branch seems to be cut off.

Now I would point out, Mr. Chairman, that even with all the pretentious outline of the psychiatric caseload and the tuberculosis caseload and the alcoholism and drug addicts caseload, the total active caseload in 1964 of this branch was 1,858 people. That, Mr. Chairman, while worthy in itself is less than some of the larger private agencies, and one can only stop to think of the numbers truly involved.

Indeed, one of the other areas that health rehab is supposedly expanding into with real vigour is the area of the epileptics. It was announced one and a half years ago, I think, the hon. Minister can correct me if I am wrong, that health rehabilitation would move in this direction with great vigour. So what happened was that they seconded one member of staff to the Ontario epilepsy association and established two or three tentative centres around the province. They can be congratulated for that because, as my colleague, the hon. member for Woodbine has pointed out often in this House, there is perhaps no group with a given disability more discriminated against than people who have epilepsy; but it is certainly not a sub-

stantial involvement of health rehabilitation, nor one which justifies their existence.

What I am saying then in sum, Mr. Chairman, is that we really need a complete rationalization of rehabilitation work. It is not necessary to abandon the health rehabilitation branch, but it surely is necessary to redefine its role. We do not need more studies to do that; I think the new internal departmental administrative procedures can probably do it.

I suppose that role lies in the sheltered and industrial workshop; I suppose it lies in helping to move the senescent into the homes for special care; I suppose it lies in screening some of the people who enter welfare, rehabilitation and vocational service. At the moment, the job is terribly ill-defined and not terribly productive in the total scheme of needs and is worthy of serious government thought and action.

Well, so much for those tentative observations on the medical rehabilitation branch. I suppose they would be regarded as something other than tentative, by their expression.

I want at this point, Mr. Chairman, to say some things—not very many—about mental health. Again, since there are so many individual questions to be raised at the point of the subestimates, I want to make an overall observation at this stage.

Mr. Chairman, to my mind, the fundamental point about mental health services in the province of Ontario always seems to get lost in the battling over individual Ontario hospitals. I can well understand and, frankly, I very much appreciated hearing the lucid account of the hon. member for Parkdale as he described the problems and incredible conditions which exist at Aurora Ontario hospital, and I am sure that there are Ontario hospitals all over the province, equally vulnerable to that kind of analysis. It is valuable getting it on the floor of this Legislature from session to session so that hon. members do not forget the seriousness of it.

What we have in mental health in Ontario is a policy gap of immense proportions doing incalculable harm. If there was ever a social issue which separated a Tory approach from the New Democratic Party, it is this one.

I want to re-emphasize it, sir, because too often in this House we discuss the problems of crowding in Ontario hospitals; we discuss the readmission rates; we discuss the staff shortages; we discuss some of the bizarre and hair-raising tales that are attendant on hospitals of this kind—inevitably. But what we have to take some time to do, I suggest, is analyze the entire rationale of

the system. I think the system is wrong-headed and so wrong-headed that something has to be done to pull it back on the tracks, although I have very little faith that will happen.

The government approach is a hospital-setting approach; and just as the Ontario housing development will be forever known as "Macaulay's folly," the hospital setting emphasis will always be known as "Dymond's neurosis"—with the greatest affection for the hon. Minister of Health.

There has been some progress, no one can deny it. There are new units opening; there are homes for special care developing, sending the senescent and the long-term, chronic mental patients to nursing homes; there are developments in the field of the retarded, although the hon. member for Parkdale eloquently testified to the limitations in those developments. The shift in the department is a very valuable one—the change internally in the mental health division—but that shift will perpetuate the present pattern and, Mr. Chairman, the present pattern is abhorrent.

Everything is consolidating into one single scheme. We begin with a supposed variety. There are the Ontario hospitals; there are the Ontario hospitals with outpatient departments; there are the psychiatric wings; there are the psychiatric wings with outpatient departments which are called, euphemistically, "community mental health clinics"; there are community mental health clinics which are genuinely in the community, that is, separate from the hospital but they are gradually being pulled into the bosom of the hospital, there is an inexorable tide pulling them along; and there are these new psychiatric hospitals.

All of that, I suggest, represents the systematic destruction of the community emphasis in mental health, and that is very sad. Indeed, it is exceedingly tragic in terms of mental health services.

Everything becomes hospital-oriented. It is a problem, Mr. Chairman, which arose out of the grand design for mental health services in Ontario obtained from that little book, *More for the Mind. More for the Mind*, of course, which set the present pattern was dominated by a group of psychiatrists on the board who set the pattern and who wrote the material; completely unlike, Mr. Chairman, and I want to impress on you, completely unlike the American pattern, which presaged the late President Kennedy's remarks on mental health, the American pattern which had a large number of psychologists and educators and social workers and laymen participating in the decision as well as the medical profession itself.

Inevitably, this design, this hospital-oriented design, worked itself out. It is an unrelenting motion, Mr. Chairman. The community mental health clinics are brought back into the hospital; the travelling clinics ceased to travel; the total hospital concentration becomes an obsession; some of the outpatient departments closed. I will list some of them later in my remarks—God knows I visited enough of them recently. Dufferin street in London, Ontario, moves back into the hospital; York county mental health clinic back into the hospital; Scarborough mental health clinic will go into the hospital; North York mental health clinic will go into the hospital, as soon as the hospital is built. Everywhere the same unrelenting immutable pattern—hospitals!

Now I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the hospital setting, the hospital fixation, is a very serious one because this whole society is not hospital-oriented and there are other areas of community concern. I contend that the policy is a social disaster—no less and no more, precisely that; and that is the total philosophic difference. Unless something is done to strengthen community and preventive mental health at the same time we will never solve the ultimate problems of relating social mental health, if you will, to the community and developing a preventive mental health pattern.

Now the referral patterns which are the hallmark here, and which I think are certainly the guidelines, simply do not reflect the community, Mr. Chairman. This is the test, and the referral patterns do not reflect the community.

I want to point out to the hon. members of this House a very interesting little piece of evidence. I quoted last year from the 1963 annual statistical summary of the community mental health services in Ontario and I pointed out that when you looked at the new cases by referring agencies you found that relief agencies, family agencies, children's agencies, government agencies, education courts, friend or self-referral ranked very low on the list and that the primary referral was by the family physician or by some other physician.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we have to have some kind of community referral. There are all kinds of systems in the United States where the community referral is emphasized, not the medical referral.

When you look at the 1964 report in comparison to 1963 on new cases by referring agencies, let me tell the House what you find. Cases referred to clinics from relief

agencies have dropped. From family agencies they remain the same. From children's agencies they have dropped. From government agencies they have dropped. From educational agencies they have dropped. From courts and probation officers and police they have dropped. From friends and relatives they remain the same.

And what has gone up, Mr. Chairman? The family physicians and the other physicians again.

Now obviously a certain percentage of your referrals to the mental health clinics will have to come from your medical personnel, but not almost 50 per cent of those referrals; and not all of those clinics have to be located in the hospital.

Indeed, one of the saddest things about this situation—and again I will come to it in the later part of my remarks when I deal with public health and mental health—one of the saddest things is that as soon as you take the mental health clinic out of the community and put it under the hospital setting the community channels begin to dry up. A very close perusal of the statistics in this book—I will not go through them now and belabour the point for the hon. members here—but a very close perusal of the statistics show that is in fact what is happening.

There is not even contact between hospital clinics and community mental health clinics. The East York—Leaside clinic sits directly across the street from the outpatient department of the psychiatric wing of the East general hospital but there is no communication between them at all. The East York—Leaside clinic has genuine community channels—the schools, the courts, the family agencies—from which it accepts referrals; and the East general has a predominantly medical referral pattern.

I do not know how long the East York—Leaside clinic will last. Its days may well be numbered as this trend to putting them into the hospital continues.

Now admittedly, Mr. Chairman, the psychiatrists themselves have intervened. They dispute the value of community mental health clinics in the separate sense that I described them, they demean the suggestion that they should use their sophisticated talents in this preliminary, this primary, preventive work. They say they should treat only the acute cases, let others worry about impending marital breakdowns and minor emotional strains, and so on.

But I want to put to the hon. Minister as strongly as I can that it is important, indeed it is imperative, that a new pattern be estab-

lished in The Department of Health mental health branch and that that new pattern concentrate on community clinics, located in the community, in separate residences in the community or as part of the public health department—as is the case in the city of Toronto and in the city of Hamilton—so that the community feels a preventive emphasis and does not become overly apprehensive, as is inevitable, about the constant hospital obsession.

Now I know that I have hammered this before but I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that when we take power in this party, which is, I trust, not too distant—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** That is a pipedream.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** —we serve notice on the hon. Minister of Health that we are going to reverse the pattern. We are going to shift the pattern back, we are going to move the clinics back into the community, physically if necessary, and break down this absurd pattern of public health. We will have the day hospitals that are required and we will have the night hospitals that are required and we will provide the outpatient departments that are required; and we will do it on the basis of experiments that are available all over the world—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** And the hon. member will be Minister of Health.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well, I will be very pleased if that happens. And I will be pleased to listen to the hon. Minister as the critic on health matters.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I will be dead long before that.

**Mr. D. C. Macdonald (York South):** Don't be too sure, C. D. Howe and some others talked just like that.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. S. Lewis:** And we will see if we cannot correct this untoward and unhappy pattern.

I spoke to the director, Mr. Chairman, of the Toronto mental health clinic associated with the Toronto board of health, the municipal department of health, no more than a week ago. Dr. Wong, I think his name is. I was interested when he told me that their services, which are located in one of the uppermost floors of the Toronto city hall as you may know, include services to walk-ins, to phone callers, to attempted suicides, to many of the Ontario hospital preliminary ad-

missions. They do the psychological and psychiatric testing for the west end crèche and for the separate school system and for some of the overflow of the juvenile and family court. They are available as a community centre agency must be and which is not the case in so much of the other mental health patterns.

I obviously, Mr. Chairman, could not mention mental health without making a short plea, admittedly self-conscious, on behalf of the emotionally disturbed children in the province of Ontario. I refuse, we in this party refuse, to let the issue die, to allow it to remain suspended in limbo, because in fact the problem grows more acutely painful every day. The remarks on the interdepartmental committee given by the hon. Minister to this House when he introduced his estimates are frankly inadequate. We want to know when that interdepartmental committee is going to report and we would like to have some idea of how soon the government will act on its proposals.

All the hon. Ministers have the report, you have had it for quite some little time; that fact has been available to the members of the Opposition simply by asking discreet questions in certain areas. It should be brought down this session and it will obviously have to have as its first recommendation a programme of staff training unparalleled in the annals of this government. I very much hope that happens and I hope it happens very quickly.

I hope it happens very quickly, Mr. Chairman, because what in fact is happening is that there is a diminishing of service rather than an increase. There is no place to refer these young people to. Increasingly, and again a look at the statistics will confirm it, the emotionally disturbed children are being relegated to the Ontario hospitals and sometimes to small inpatient departments of mental health clinics; and that is no place for disturbed kids, to tramp the hallways of adult institutions.

It is an irony that we have the developing child adjustment services and better patterns of teacher identification courses and the council for exceptional children conference; an irony because more and more individual cases are coming to the forefront, and less and less is available for them. I would point out, Mr. Chairman, in this grandiose report of the hon. Minister under the mental health branch, as he itemizes all his services region by region—he does it with great flourish even in the report—region by region for

mental health services, the only single service falling under emotionally disturbed children is the Thistletown hospital, one single governmental institution. For seven years now we have been waiting to hear what it has produced and what its findings are. Seven years later we still do not know, seven years later they are beginning to contemplate an outpatient department associated with the hospital; I believe it is now being built.

Mr. Chairman, the health department should have a network of Thistletowns across the province. There is no reason why that could not be. There is no reason why many of the children's institutions could not be given medical accreditation and brought within the Ontario hospital services commission so that we could solve the need in that area. There is no reason why we could not develop a new child care worker course under this branch. In other words, Mr. Chairman, there is no reason why we could not proceed on all fronts simultaneously and begin to correct the situation; but there is not a hint of that happening.

The figures remain appalling from year-to-year. If we take the three per cent minimum figure for the province of Ontario it affects some 60,000 children; and of those 60,000 children the majority of educators in the field admit that 10 per cent have severe disturbance and that means we have to find special classes or treatment centres for some 6,000 children in this province and we have only several hundred such positions available, be they in classes or in residential units.

That means that somewhere in Ontario, Mr. Chairman, there are today 5,000 children with no help and no hope of help. Every day the members of this Legislature are receiving, I have no doubt, letters of frantic, unhappy appeal from distraught and bereaved parents who have no idea whatsoever what to do to cope with the situation, and we are simply not getting anywhere.

We are losing a generation of children in the process of delay, Mr. Chairman. An entire generation will be lost by the time this hon. Minister acts, because there are 15 years, I would point out, between the recognition of the problem and the solution of the problem. It takes the hon. Minister seven years to amend one of his Acts, it is obviously taking him a much longer time to bring this problem and its solution to fruition.

I am reminded, Mr. Chairman, just as a parting shot, of the case of Jamie. I think it is very interesting indeed to ask the hon. Minister, where is Jamie today? And the

answer is, of course, that he is not, as some might think him to be, at the school for the deaf; because there too they were incapable of handling Jamie. Jamie is back at a foster home. That may well be the best possible place for Jamie, but it is an interesting commentary on the facilities in this province that there are thousands of children in such situations and nothing available for them.

Well, Mr. Chairman, with that, if the hon. members will forgive the word, with that preamble I want to enter into the burden of my remarks.

Mr. Chairman, I am glad to cause the occasional smile. I recognize the job is an onerous one and that it is nice to have the day lightened from time to time by gestures on this side.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. Minister of Reform Institutions is listening.

**Hon. Mr. Grossman:** You woke up the hon. member for Woodbine twice.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, this department is an accident-prone department. It has been for a very long time. Scarcely one aspect of The Department of Health has emerged unscathed. Every facet of that department, year after year, has been found wanting.

In 1964 this House was animated by the hospital bed crisis and the crisis within the nursing profession. We discussed them at very great length and they did not really resolve themselves and they have not resolved themselves to this day, but crisis begets the department.

In 1965 there was the Medicare debate and a storm over mental health facilities and a storm over disturbed children; and the hon. Minister of Health became known as the minister of crisis with an even greater vengeance. It became more and more apparent to the people of the province and in this Legislature that the department responded only to crisis.

Now in 1966 we have already had what can be described as progress by retreat on medical care, and yet another part of the department, I suggest to you, must come under very close scrutiny.

What has perplexed and interested me as a member of the Legislature, Mr. Chairman, is that throughout our debates over the past few years one area remained undisturbed, almost untouched as it were by the Opposition. Defended by the government it quietly pursued its lonely and undistinguished course, and that is the branch of

public health and all the related factors where public health is concerned.

I frankly ask myself, Mr. Chairman, whether public health activities were so impeccable that they did not admit of debate, whether its conduct was so secure that there was no use discussing it, whether its administrators were so refined they would not be soiled by public disputation. I frankly asked myself why, because I was perplexed.

It is an area of extreme importance. We spend vast sums of money on public health and all its related services and it consists of those services on which rests the total health of this province. I asked myself what exactly was happening, what was its precise state?

Mr. Chairman, I set out to ascertain what the state of public health in the province of Ontario was. The observations that I will be making are based on extensive travelling, interviewing and analysis. They are not offered lightly or in any spirit of jest. I will be making an effort at a careful analysis and I hope that the hon. Minister will not see fit to dismiss it cavalierly as he was wont to do with statements of the Opposition, Liberal Party and New Democratic Party Opposition, last year.

So the hon. Minister will know my terms of reference with respect to what I will be saying, there were four main areas of research.

First was at the school of hygiene where some of the members of the staff were kind enough to be persuaded to answer various questions that I put to them.

Second was an area of personal interviews with the aid of a—let me put it on the record—of a charming research assistant. To get there, we covered some 25 health units and municipal health departments in the province of Ontario—from Scarborough to Timiskaming, from Lambton county to Peterborough, with all points in between and beyond—travelling 3,000 or 4,000 miles and interviewing medical officers of health anywhere from two hours to a full day in an effort to assess the quality and quantity of service.

The health units which were seen embraced some three million people, fully half of those covered by full-time services in the province of Ontario. Incidentally, those units exclude the municipality of Toronto, Mr. Chairman, precisely because I did not want to weight the thing excessively in terms of population.

Now the third area of research was a perusal of every annual report on file in The

Department of Health library from the various county health units, particularly from those units and areas which I had personally not been able to visit, supported by phone calls to the medical officers of health, to assess certain data that appeared implicit in the documents.

Fourth, and I will offer it from time to time, the reading of public health literature; and it is, I might say, by way of admiration, a fertile and growing field.

I must say, Mr. Chairman, that one feels he begins to know the problems a little. It is rather intriguing that everyone in Huron county refuses to refer to the hon. Minister of Highways by anything other than the name "Charlie." Indeed, they were baffled by the name MacNaughton. And it was just as obvious that everyone in Wellington county has a very quiet affection for a man called "Harry"; so that one learns a little about one's political colleagues in the process of travelling as well.

But more important, perhaps, Mr. Chairman, more important, I began to sense health as an interrelated whole, to recognize the interdependency of the community facilities and to redefine in my own mind a pattern that would vastly improve the present network of disorganized and unrelated fragments which we dignify by comprehensive health services, and put them under The Department of Health.

If you will, then, it became a sort of survey of health services in the province.

Public health, I think, provides a set of fundamentals without which any superstructure has little meaning or relevance. In broad, yet specific terms, before entering into the particulars, I found the following, and let me put it in basic terms.

A disparity of services so great across Ontario as to shake one's belief in the value of the services themselves; an inequality of financial resources that was positively staggering; a sense of isolation on the part of public health personnel that was truly disheartening; a persistent timidity, resignation, and occasional despair in the field; total reliance on what was traditional, with no enthusiasm for what is new and compelling; a series of brave and exciting experiments, but pursued alone, and without encouragement; a degree of local autonomy that in places resembles a stranglehold; a limitation in many of the programmes so severe that serious neglect is visited upon tens of thousands of people by the very agency designed to eliminate that neglect.

Mr. Chairman, all of that notwithstanding public health personnel, particularly public

health nurses in my observation, are doing an absolutely heroic job. They are doing that job in the absence of a provincial policy, in the absence of provincial directions, in the absence of provincial initiative and in the presence of a Public Health Act which was a museum piece 20 years ago.

Public health, if I can offer some preliminary observations, Mr. Chairman, is a challenging but difficult field, and the medical officers of health suffer a very genuine ambivalence, an ambivalence to which the department should be attuned. It is a conflict, if you will, between their instincts as a private practitioner, and their instincts as a community practitioner.

In a society of such truculent free enterprise medicine, that ambiguity is reinforced. It is not only internal, it is not only in the deeply personal struggle that every medical officer of health feels between his clinical inclinations and the preventive features of his medicine, but it is also external. It is noted in the unconcealed hostility of many of the local doctors and the medical association toward the medical officers of health.

"They think I am some kind of socialist," one of them told me; and I could not help but guffaw a little because this man is about as close to socialism as the present Minister of Health is. But there is no question that the local medical practitioners in any given community, feel that the medical officers of health and public health, in a sense, is an invasion of private practice and that much of its activity is an invasion of private practice, and therefore a very unhappy suspicion develops.

Thus it was my observation that many of the medical officers of health were compromised from the outset by uncertainty, hesitation and constraint, which was an accurate reflection of the society around them.

Somehow, Mr. Chairman, the government must help to break that atmosphere, to thrust the medical officers of health to the forefront of the organization of medicine.

In a recent issue of the Canadian public health association journal, Dr. Cope Schwenger of the school of hygiene, entered an article called "The Philosophy of Public Health" in which there was this paragraph:

A modern definition of preventive medicine might be expressed as the promotion, protection and restoration of health. This is equivalent to good medical practice and it is to be hoped that the unnatural dichotomy—I repeat, unnatural dichotomy—between preventive medicine on the one hand and therapeutic medicine on the other

will soon become obsolete. The ideal is that we should all subscribe to good medical practice, e.g., preventive medicine, whether our responsibility is to the individual or for the community.

Well, that may be all very well in theory, but the medical officers of health are in a frequently compromising situation.

There is another difficulty, Mr. Chairman, another difficulty which is even more perplexing to surmount, and that is that the theory and practice of public health is in a constant state of flux and the general view of public health remains circumscribed, archaic and unimaginative. It arouses little interest, and the interest it does arouse is usually that of condescension and disdain. Society sees it primarily as a series of injections, chest X-rays and septic tanks; and let me say, Mr. Chairman, that this government of the province of Ontario does very little indeed to convey the tremendous and exciting expansion in the horizons of public health.

In his lead-off speech in these estimates the hon. Minister of Health made a nod in the direction of public health and he talked about the expansion of nursing homes and that this was where new public health would take place.

Mr. Chairman, the only difference between what the medical officers of health will be doing and with nursing homes now that they are under The Department of Health rather than under The Department of Public Welfare, is that when they were under The Department of Public Welfare they understood their job a little more, and they have been curiously uninformed by The Department of Health since the new Act came in.

The hon. Minister said in his opening remarks, and I quote him:

Traditional programmes, such as communicable disease control, will continue to be the fundamental means of public health and of this department for maintaining community health in this province.

Mr. Chairman, that is a sadly sterile conception on the part of the hon. Minister of Health. I do not denigrate the importance of communicable disease control, but all that that kind of observation from the hon. Minister of Health confirms, is the accepted role that public health has a role which obviously this government thinks is a purely residual function in the total health spectrum. Well, that simply is not good enough.

Mr. J. J. Henlon, who is commissioner of

health in Detroit, spoke to the Ontario public health association annual meeting in September last and he said this at the time, and I think that it is worth putting on the record:

One of our most pressing tasks, and we do not have much time in this rapidly changing world, is to change the anachronistic, false and deterring image of public health. After all this time, effort and success, it is discouraging to realize that most of the public, as well as members of other professions and governmental agencies, still regard the official health agency as concerned rather exclusively with care of the indigent, tuberculosis and venereal disease control, garbage and sewage and bad odours or, as it has been put so succinctly, the poor, the unmentionable, the dirty and the malodorous.

Sadly enough that particular view, the view of Dr. Henlon, was also mirrored by the Hall commission report; that glorious report on health services, about which too much good cannot be uttered, had two deficiencies which people subsequently have discussed at great length.

One deficiency was in the field of mental health, because of its preoccupation with mental retardation as distinct from other problems of mental illness, and in the field of public health it was exceedingly deficient. There was only superficial attention paid to community public health services, and then it was to outdated concepts such as those described. Nowhere was there any hint that public health might be a natural co-ordinating body among all the health programmes; so it is not available in that report and it certainly has never been hinted at by this department.

Professor John Hastings of the school of hygiene confirmed the judgment in a paper to the health conference at the same time, and I want to put that on the record as well:

There is one overall implication for public health which comes out of the Royal commission report. It is that public health departments, either in their present or some modified form, are not considered to have a particularly active role to play in the future development of our health services.

The concept of the medical officer of health and his staff as the doctors to the community who would apply their special skills in epidemiological and statistical methods and health administration, not only to the traditional public health activi-

ties but also to the newer problems of public health such as aging, mental health, accidents and in acting as a combined co-ordinator-catalyst for all health-related activities in a given region, was apparently either unclear or unacceptable to the members of the Royal commission.

Professor Hastings made a plea at that time, that the members of the public health profession itself try to change that attitude.

That role, Mr. Chairman, the role that has been cast gratuitously for public health by people in the field, must be rejected out of hand. If we accepted the view it would consign public health to a dwindling runt position in the range of health needs and responses. Public health leadership must assert itself and abandon the comfortable pew of anonymity and demand a new radius of activity; and demand it, if necessary, in a belligerent tone.

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, the proportion of deaths and illness in early life from communicable disease has decreased tremendously, and the major illness problem area which confronts us is that of chronic non-communicable diseases, particularly the aged. And that includes cardiovascular conditions, cancer, arthritis, diabetes. I think it is valid to ask at this point in the evolution of The Department of Health, what is the potential public health role in this area, the area of prevention of the progress of disease, of associated complications and of morbidity amongst the aged? And what, Mr. Chairman, I would ask the hon. Minister of Health therefore, is the public health role in mass testing surveys and multiphasic screening for a variety of illnesses?

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that among infants, youth, young adults, accidents have emerged as a leading cause of death and disability. Again, what is the public health position or has it one? What, for instance, is the public health position in the field of automobile accidents, which is surely a public health responsibility about which my colleague, the hon. member for Yorkview has said so much?

The fact is that an increasing number of authorities see a meshing of public health and mental health with a community centred emphasis, especially on aftercare. What is the situation in Ontario? We have a right to ask. What about the reporting of disease, counselling of the disturbed, surveys of morbidity—that is sickness, as well as mortality—nursing services for home care, liaison with public welfare, genetic counselling for

inherited abnormalities, the appropriateness of the family planning clinics, preventive dental health, housing and slum clearance, the co-ordination of all medical administration and care, not to mention the developments in air pollution, occupational hygiene and radiation protection. What I am advancing, Mr. Chairman, what I am asserting, is that all of these vast social goals are every bit an integral part of public health—and this government has rejected those social goals almost out of hand.

The government, Mr. Chairman, pretends to acknowledge the fact that these goals are desirable. If you look at the annual report form, which the government prepares for the various services, you will find that there is a certain paper lip service, if I can put it that way, because there are pages devoted to the various issues I have raised. But what in fact prevails? Let us get down to the guts of the matter. The realities, Mr. Chairman, bespeak a sorry record. Even the traditional programmes leave much to be desired and the new ones are virtually nonexistent. I am going to examine the relevant areas one by one, leaving only environmental, sanitation, industrial hygiene and air pollution for my hon. colleagues. Frankly, it was too much to absorb into the pattern I intended.

First, Mr. Chairman, the organization and coverage of the present health units. That is the first broad theme. At present, ministerial hopes notwithstanding, 600,000 people in the province of Ontario, almost ten per cent of the population, are totally uncovered by any full-time service; and I necessarily view with scepticism the grandiose plans for incorporating new areas which are discussed every year and every year abandoned.

The counties of Hastings, Frontenac, Victoria, Haliburton, Parry Sound, Middlesex, Perth, Haldimand, Lanark; Algoma and vast northern regions, all have part-time services only. And of what, Mr. Chairman, do part-time public health services consist? They consist of \$200 to \$500 a year to some local doctor to give occasional injections, or report an isolated outbreak of infectious hepatitis. Basically it is not a service at all, it is just a retainer; so that it would be valid to say that public health services are almost nonexistent for 600,000 people in the province. Mr. Chairman, that situation is intolerable, it should not be permitted.

It is interesting—the province runs a northern unit health service—I suggest to you that it should also handle, centrally, every area of Ontario presently bereft of full-time health services until such services are available.

Surely that is an obligation of the government. The fixation with local autonomy on this question is positively harmful.

Further, Mr. Chairman, the present method of organization of the units is absurd in many instances. Logical areas are excluded from many units, some are vastly oversized, some are vastly undersized; adjacent counties compete bitterly for the same programmes—any geographic or population rationale is undetermined by pettiness and myopia, which far too often characterizes much of municipal activity.

Thus, let me be specific, you have all of these anomalies. Grey county exists as a health unit but without Owen Sound. Wellington-Dufferin exists as a health unit but without Guelph. And I want to suggest to you that the services in Guelph do not begin to compare with the immediately adjacent services in Wellington-Dufferin. Waterloo exists without Waterloo or Kitchener. They both have separate municipal services. And the county has a population of 90,000, Kitchener has a population of 82,000; Waterloo has a population of 25,000. And they all run their own separate distinguishable services.

Compare that with the population, in some of the bigger units of Toronto, with 660,000 or Peel with 150,000 or the picayune unit like Prince Edward county with 22,100 souls. Kent, because the hon. member is here I must dignify his presence, is without Chatham and, judging from the annual report, that is rather sad for the city of Chatham. I will make reference to that rather more specifically later on.

London is a separate municipal health service and has nothing to do with Middlesex county around it. Kingston is a separate municipal health service but has nothing to do with Frontenac around it. It is hard for a man, it is hard for anyone, to devise a more senseless and chaotic picture than the organization of public health services in the province.

**Mr. S. Apps (Kingston):** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might ask the hon. member a question? May I ask the hon. member a question in connection with the Kingston health unit—saying it is not connected with Frontenac county? Does he know the reason for that?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Is the hon. member advancing a reason?

**Mr. Apps:** No, I just wondered if the hon. member was saying that this is nonsensical—

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I assume overtures have been made and were not accepted.

**Mr. Apps:** Well, they are in the process of doing that now. I think we realize down there that to make a county health unit would be preferable to each having separate ones.

**Mr. MacDonald:** In short, the hon. member for Kingston concedes the basic validity of his point.

**Mr. Apps:** No, no! The city of Kingston has a health unit and negotiations are going forth now to have a county health unit. And I would hope that this would be successful. But Kingston has a very good health unit. As a matter of fact, I think it is one of the best health units there is in the province and I do not think it should be said that it is nonsensical to have a health unit such as that.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Kingston and the islands knows me a little better than that. I simply said that it makes more sense for Frontenac to be part of a city-county health unit in precisely the way that Peterborough became a city-county health unit in 1965. If negotiations are under way, I applaud those negotiations.

**Mr. Apps:** May I ask then, would the hon. member force this into being? Can you say to Frontenac county, "You join with Kingston or else"?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member will permit me, I am going to come to the answer to this question of coverage shortly. I would certainly say that the needs of Frontenac county should be covered centrally by full-time health unit services until such time as there is a merger. And they should not have to rely on part-time medical officers of health. Now, Mr. Chairman, if I can move on to yet another area, Lambton county—to get to a haven. Lambton county includes Sarnia and the environs.

**Mr. MacDonald:** It proves his basic point is valid.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Lambton county includes Sarnia and the environs.

Well, if the hon. Minister of Labour is agitated, Mr. Chairman, I will be a matter of minutes before I answer the point directly.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** I was answering your hon. leader's conversation with me.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Lambton county includes Sarnia and the environs, but excludes whole townships like Petrolia, with a population of 4,000, and there is some feeling—

**Mr. J. R. Knox (Lambton West):** It does not exclude them.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** The hon. member is right with his aside. Petrolia has not wished to join, and it is a great anomaly in terms of the health unit picture. Now it may be that we are odd—

**Mr. W. D. McKeough (Kent West):** You should force them.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** It is very interesting in this House that we are immediately joining the local autonomy mystique that prevails on the part of the Conservative government in this province. It was all right for the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) to level—and I mean that in a destructive sense—municipalities which were inhibiting regionalization of education in the province. But it is not all right for the hon. Minister of Health to do it, when it concerns the fundamental health provisions of the people of this province. Well, that is just a nonsensical inconsistency, and on this side of the House we are not going to bow to that kind of thing.

Now North Bay and district, Mr. Chairman, would be happy to expand. North Bay is a unit of just 44,000 people. It is doing a very good job, but it is a barely viable unit; but again the expansion depends on the local initiative, I fully admit that. So you have areas like Mattawa and Wawa and Callander left without coverage, indeed with only part-time nursing services; and what is equality of health opportunity for those people, one is bound to ask.

Mr. Chairman, so it is throughout northern Ontario, where government services, as such, cover only the unorganized territories. An organized township in northern Ontario which wants inclusion, but is distant from a health unit, simply cannot get it, because we have not yet moved to the point where everybody can be covered.

Obviously, the situation is untenable in terms of the health of the people in the units, the 600,000 who are not being covered. Everybody wants them covered. It depends on the approach, and that approach must change, Mr. Chairman. The province

can no longer abdicate the responsibility in the name of local initiative. There is too much, I suggest, at stake. It is time that The Public Health Act was brought up to date, and the hon. Minister of Health do in his field what the hon. Minister of Education did in his—create the regional units for public health. Because public health, as a viable service, is untenable in many of these areas, as I will shortly show. Indeed, even admirable units, like Kingston, have very serious problems; and I will quote from their annual report to demonstrate that to the hon. member from that area, a little later.

At the moment, Mr. Chairman, we use a not-so-subtle system of bribery and I would suggest to the hon. Minister that that in its way is equally discreditable. The part-time county health unit nursing services have been arbitrarily cut off this year, so as to persuade, as it were, the county health units to come together and bring in full-time services. The government says, "If you do not do it"—and they say it with a coercive whip in their hands—"then we withdraw nursing services." That is precisely what they have done, and now they are waiting to see the response.

So, in response to the hon. members who sit on the government benches, let me say that arbitrary coercion, however subtle, is not unknown to this government in its effort to bring together full-time units—and more power to it. But I think that it can be very easily done by a sense of direction, and by legislation if necessary; and there is no need to be concerned when, in fact, we could use many more elements of persuasion than we are now using.

Let me say, Mr. Chairman, by way of an aside, that I do not underestimate the difficulty. I appreciate the problem of the hon. Minister of Health and his hon. colleagues. Some medical officers of health are afraid of the acrimony which would be engendered by bringing certain local townships in. Some medical officers of health, Mr. Chairman, rank the defence of their personal empires with the Battle of Britain. You would think they would fight to the last ditch to prevent integration.

One of the most amusing anecdotes throughout my own personal travels—I want to share this with the hon. Minister of Health, because he will have a hard time believing it. I obviously cannot name the medical officer of health, but it justified the entire trip. It was the medical officer of health who turned to me and said, with blood on his lips, and an intensity I cannot convey,

"You know that Minister of Health, he is trying to absorb this municipal health service into the county health unit—"

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I know him.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Right. I am sure you do. But I will not mention his name.

"—and you know who he reminds me of, the only person that can adequately be compared to the Minister of Health?" And I very innocently asked who, and he said: "Joseph Stalin."

**Mr. Bryden:** "Joseph Stalin Dymond" he will be known as from here on in.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I expressed a certain surprise, because the analogy had not occurred to me before. The medical officer of health said to me with equal intensity, "Yes, you know what Stalin said—'If you want to socialize your people, then start with their public health services.'"

Well, that was in one of his tracts which was never made known to me; and I assured him that although I had on occasion myself contemplated comparisons, of an unkind nature, of the hon. Minister of Health, they had never bordered on that of Joseph Stalin. I do not suggest that the hon. Minister should accept the coercive atmosphere which has been attributed to him, but at least he could accept the advice and the approach of his patron saint and mentor, R. B. Bennett, who, let me assure him, would have approached this field with a rather greater alacrity.

Well, Mr. Chairman, the second broad area I want to deal with in this public health field is staffing and salaries. The public health units, Mr. Chairman, suffer a chronic shortage of staff right across the board. An authoritative count, by no less a man than the Deputy Minister, Dr. Charon, at one of the regional public health conferences, revealed that the public health units are now short five full-time medical officers of health, four assistant medical officers of health, 40 public health nurses, and 30 public health inspectors. I do not think those figures can be disputed. They could not come from a better source.

Now 40 public health nurses, given a ratio of one public health nurse to every 5,000 people, suggests that somewhere we are underserving 200,000 people in addition to the 600,000 who are not covered. And that is a very conservative estimate indeed, because many of the municipal health departments are obviously excluded. Here are some figures for public health

nurses that I picked up on the road, as it were, at last count.

Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry unit—they require 18; they presently have 11. Halton requires 25; presently has 18. Peterborough requires 11; presently has seven, with a possibility of losing several in July.

London requires 30; presently has 16. That was an interesting case for the city of London. Let me give one small piece of information in the House.

Since 1959, the population served by that department has jumped from 95,000 to 183,000. It has almost doubled. But the public health nursing staff has moved from 11 to 16.

Lincoln county health unit is short between three and six people at any given time. And any number have a perpetual vacancy or two, which means serious cutbacks in the programme. There are very few health programmes where the public health nurse is quite so indispensable.

Now more important, Mr. Chairman; of the 38 health units reporting in 1965, 18, or almost 50 per cent of them, were below baseline staffing standards. Now that is important. By baseline staffing standards, I mean that standard which the department has deemed essential for minimum services. Those are baseline standards and, until you reach that baseline standard, it is not even possible to qualify for a federal health grant because the standard must be met before application is made. So for many of those health units, most of those health units, there is not even any hope for the expansion of services. Indeed the staff ratios I have given are without any suggestion of expansion of services in fields, and that I will ultimately get to.

Unhappily, Mr. Chairman, the plot thickens. One of the most prominent profitable training grounds, the single year course for the hospital diploma graduates at the University of Toronto, is on its way out. It will be out by 1969 and that means that one of the strongest sources of supply for public health nurses is simply cut off. It is true that university graduate nurses go into public health with a greater willingness perhaps, certainly in greater numbers, than public health nurses of the diploma course, but they comprise a very small percentage of the total nurse population. And what is more, Mr. Chairman, industry and nursing organizations like the VON are snapping up public health nurses and paying them more, so that the present situation is bleak indeed.

That situation is not helped in any sense by the salary problems, and here is the true stumbling-block and cause of endless irritation. It is hard to conceive of a group more relatively underpaid than the medical officers of health. It is worth remembering in this House, Mr. Chairman, that the medical officers of health have completed all the studies required to become medical doctors, and have taken an extra year of public health training as well. Now I ask the House to think of these wage levels.

In 1965, of the 48, this included the health departments as well; of 48 municipalities or units for which we have figures, 26, or more than 50 per cent of them, start their medical officer of health at \$12,000 a year or less. Oxford county—and this must be a comedy on their part—starts at \$5,000 a year, rising by \$200 per annum. And of the 48, Mr. Chairman, 21 of them, or almost 50 per cent, have a maximum income for medical officers of health, of \$14,500. Now that, Mr. Chairman, is a perfectly ludicrous situation—a range of \$12,000 to \$14,500. Indeed, it is really a range of \$9,000 to \$14,500, compared to private practice incomes now considerably in excess of \$34,000 gross in the province of Ontario, which of course, is a comparable figure.

Therefore in private practice they would receive two-and-a-half times as much as the doctors are receiving in the public health units. The starting salary, I suggest, should be \$15,000 to \$16,000 minimum—as a starting salary for the doctors involved. We defile the job by the wage scale. It is an arduous, demanding and responsible job, not to be demeaned, and the concept of preventive medicine could not be worse if it were calculated by paying this kind of wage scale.

Inevitably, Mr. Chairman, only the totally dedicated, or sometimes the older men near retirement, or maybe even those who see public health as a certain sinecure, will apply for the job under such circumstances. And it is a devil of a way to approach such a position. The assistant medical officers of health are in an even worse position, Mr. Chairman. These, too, are full graduate doctors with an extra year of postgraduate study. In Halton, the salary scale ranges from \$8,600 to \$10,000. In Northumberland-Durham, from \$7,500 to \$9,500. In Kingston, currently, the assistant medical officer of health gets \$9,500 a year, rising at \$250 annually. In Ottawa, the range is \$9,800 to \$11,300; and Peel, for an assistant medical

officer, at the level of \$7,000. Obviously, Mr. Chairman, some guidance has to be given by the province on the question of salary.

**Mr. Apps:** Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, but might I ask the hon. member a question? The assistant medical officer of health; are you referring to him as a full-time medical officer of health?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** He is listed as such, in the public health salary schedule from the branch.

**Mr. Apps:** Are you sure that is right?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well, that is what—I am simply quoting.

**Mr. Apps:** I do not think so. In the case of Kingston, I do not think this is a full-time position. That could be the reason for the salary.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well, if that is so, then a service which affects—you would know better than I, the number of people—55,000 people, that is the fourth time this session, the same phrase, I would suggest to you this is an impossible salary.

Just before the adjournment, let me say, Mr. Chairman, that the situation is equally true for public health nurses. Their starting salaries range from \$3,900 in Brant county to \$4,933 in Toronto. That is a starting salary gap of \$1,000 in two areas in the province; and they range at the upper limits from a maximum of \$4,600 in North Bay, to \$6,250 in Scarborough, a salary disparity of \$1,600. Mr. Chairman, again, this is a totally wrong-headed approach, lacking in provincial direction. And I think I reflect the views of the medical officers of health accurately when I say that they desperately want some standard of staff wage and staff job description, if you will, to avoid the competitive jungle.

After all, the duties of all the nurses are, by and large, identical, in the various health units; but you have such tremendous salary disparities across the province, and it breeds discontent and shortages. Health always ranks at the bottom of the list of priorities in the municipal councils and the local boards, and there is an invidious competition even within the profession.

Take Huron county! The starting salary for

a nurse at the general hospital is \$4,800. At the Ontario hospital it is \$4,500. At the health unit it is \$4,300. So, within one's own county, there are invidious and stressful situations created which are not conducive to reasonable staff relationships and to the acquisition of public health personnel.

It is worth remembering that public health nurses are, in every sense, the backbone of the service; and if you break their morale, as we have succeeded in doing in certain areas, you break the service. Indeed, Mr. Chairman, just as a parting shot, I have often wondered myself why it is that in almost every instance the public health inspector starts higher and ends higher in salary than the public health nurse. And it is probably just another demonstration of sexual apartheid in the province of Ontario, much of which has been referred to. I remember the opening remarks by the hon. member for Etobicoke, and by others on this side of the House; they bear out again the need for a change in the human rights code.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the third area I was going to deal with was financing and per capita expenditure, but I would appreciate it, and I suspect the House might do likewise, if I could at this point adjourn the debate.

Mr. S. Lewis moves the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves that the committee of supply rise and report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report progress and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will continue with the estimates of The Department of Health.

Hon. Mr. Rowntree moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.00 o'clock, p.m.







ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Thursday, April 28, 1966

Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1966

The House met at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are pleased to welcome as guests in the Legislature today, students from the following schools: In the east gallery, Cordella public school, Toronto, and Centennial road public school, Scarborough; in the west gallery, Martin street senior public school, Milton, and Pickering college, Newmarket.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to ask three related questions of the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell).

Are committee rooms in this building available for political meetings? If so, on what terms? If not, on what authority is the Forest Hill Progressive-Conservative association holding its annual meeting this evening, in committee rooms 1 and 2?

**Hon. T. R. Connell (Minister of Public Works):** Mr. Speaker, the answer to the first question is no, and to the third part of the question I would reply that during the period of the session, from time to time hon. members of the Legislature of all parties have had groups of visitors to observe the proceedings of the House. At the expense of the member, subsequently they have been served tea or coffee and perhaps doughnuts.

The facilities of the cafeteria, which are available to the public, have been used, or perhaps other accommodation arranged for a fair-sized group. No other arrangements have ever been approved.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister a supplementary question?

Is the hon. Minister aware that the notice advising people of this affair contains the following paragraph:

Following the reception the annual meeting of the Forest Hill Conservative

association will be held in the committee rooms.

And from the context it is clear that committee rooms means the committee rooms in this building?

**Hon. Mr. Connell:** No, I was not—

**Mr. Bryden:** I state, in the context it does. It is quite clear.

**Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary):** Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the 1965 annual report of The Department of Municipal Affairs.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Simonett). I see the hon. Minister is not there, but I will put the question on record and perhaps he can reply to it later, Mr. Speaker.

1. Is anybody representing Ontario's interests at the current FPC hearings in Washington, on Trans-Canada's application to loop their line by way of an Emerson-Sarnia route?

2. If not, can the hon. Minister indicate whether Canadian interests generally are being represented by anybody from Ottawa at the FPC hearings?

**Hon. J. R. Simonett (Minister of Energy and Resources Management):** Mr. Speaker, at these FPC hearings, Canadian interests are represented through the government of Canada by the energy councillor attached to the Canadian embassy at Washington. Representatives of Ontario companies are also in attendance and making their representations in the evidence being given at the hearing.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question before the orders of the day, for the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart), notice of which has been given.

Would the hon. Minister inform the House if any additional moneys have been lent to the First Co-operative Packers Limited of Barrie, subsequent to those lent under order-in-council 1155?

**Hon. W. A. Stewart** (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, the answer to the question is yes. No moneys as such have been lent; guarantees have been provided, an extra \$300,000 guarantee was provided in the recent order-in-council. I have not got the number here, it makes a total guarantee of \$600,000 to the First Co-operative Packers of Barrie.

**Mr. Gaunt:** May I ask the hon. Minister, was it on the same basis as the original?

**Hon. Mr. Stewart:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Clerk of the House:** The 26th order, House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (continued)

**Mr. S. Apps** (Kingston): Mr. Chairman, before the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) continues his speech on the estimates of The Department of Health, I would like to correct an impression that I might have given to the House yesterday in indicating that I did not think that the assistant medical officer of health in Kingston was on a full-time basis.

In taking the trouble to check into this, I find that she is on a full-time basis and her salary is \$9,444 a year, plus \$400 car allowance. And I think she augments that income to a small extent by doing some lecturing at Queen's University.

So in deference to the hon. member for Scarborough West, I wanted to correct that impression, as I did not feel she was on a full-time basis. She is a woman doctor and I understand is doing an exceptionally fine job and I also understand is liking her work very much.

**Mr. S. Lewis** (Scarborough West): Mr. Chairman, I am gratified to hear that she is on a full-time basis and that her salary has increased by \$339 in the short interval of 24 hours.

When I left the discussion of the public health activities of this department yesterday, I had, the House may recall, covered the general ambiguities and difficulties between the clinical vs. preventive medicine of the medical officers of health, some of the hostilities that existed in the community. I had discussed the staff shortages, the staff salaries and the geographic distribution of the health units.

I would now like to move to the third basic area in the critique of fundamental health services as they extend across the province of Ontario. And the third area, Mr. Chairman, is financing and per capita expenditure.

I suggest it is here that we expose the Achilles heel, which is destructive of so much of the good programme in public health. The motif that governs public health units in the province is to beg, to plead and to starve. We constrict every hope for expansion by pitiful financial outlays.

Now here are some precise facts which I commend to the House: Between 1963 and 1964, ten units showed a drop in per capita expenditure, an actual drop. Between 1963 and 1964, the average per capita increase for the units which reported was 10 cents, 10 cents a person over the year. The average per capita across the province was \$2.34, compared to almost \$4 in provinces like Saskatchewan and British Columbia. There were ten units below the \$2 figure, seven below \$1.85; in Kitchener, the per capita outlay is \$1.47, and I ask the hon. members to compare that with an urban setting like Toronto where the per capita is in excess of \$5. In Prescott and Russell, it is \$1.71 and in Peterborough it is \$1.91, in Welland it is \$1.75, the forlorn state of finance repeats itself. Most of the units lie slightly over the \$2 range.

And the hon. Minister's (Mr. Dymond's) reply to this kind of financial penury will doubtless be that it is simply a reflection of the municipal approach to public health. Well, I would repudiate that argument. It is a reflection of the provincial attitude to public health which views public health as an expendable quantity in the sum total of health services.

The entire system of financing is ill-designed; the province will pay 50 per cent of county health units. In some cases, with urban centres, it will pay only 15 per cent to 33 per cent. The municipal departments receive not a penny from the province; they finance themselves individually and that is simply a form of penalty on the health services.

There are variations right across the province; the province will pay a certain percentage based on a per capita figure in North Bay; it has recently reversed the per capita figure for Timiskaming, and it leaves the medical officers of health in a state of confusion and the public health units themselves in a state of financial disarray.

Indeed, the picture is even more chaotic than that, Mr. Chairman, because in addition

to the municipal resources and in addition to the provincial resources, there are also federal health grants.

Now, one would think that federal health grants would justify some important experiment and, indeed, on occasion they do, like the glaucoma survey in Scarborough. But usually the federal health grants are used for an extra two-thirds of a public health nurse or one-third of a public health inspector, or three-quarters of an audiometry technician and the service, of course, suffers accordingly.

Now in order to get federal moneys, Mr. Chairman, the health units have to meet a certain baseline requirement. Very often they do not meet that requirement, and then they do not get the federal health money.

Many of them are situated in appalling physical plants. I visited health offices that were in masonic temples, in county court houses, in the bottom of a senior citizens' home, on the second floor of the Waterloo Trust building, and generally placed in the province where they would have no attraction whatsoever for the citizenry they are designed to serve.

The baseline requirements to which I refer—the minimum requirements—depend on the composition and sympathy of the board of health, the unpredictability of the local council, and the persuasive capacities of the medical officer of health; and that is a combination of factors which would frighten even the Ontario labour relations board.

And what it does—what it effectively does—is to render the medical officer of health either impotent or a frenetic lobbyist among the various municipalities contributing to his budget. It is rather like the position of the director of children's aid societies before the new Child Welfare Act came into effect. Thus you have a situation such as existed in Simcoe county, where Dr. Scott has to negotiate separately with 33 municipalities. In 1963, when the city of Barrie refused to contribute \$12,000 to the budget, the budget did not meet baseline requirements; and, as a consequence, there was no federal health grant.

Precisely the same pattern repeats itself in other municipalities. In one of the county health units—which I would prefer not to name, but I will indicate it to the hon. Minister on another occasion—the budget went before the council four separate times. It was debated item by item. There simply was not an area that could be seen to be cut. Then the council told the medical officer of health, "We arbitrarily direct you to cut \$26,000 off; we do not care where you

take it from." As a result, an assistant medical officer of health went by the board: Baseline requirements were not met and no federal grant money was available.

In some, Mr. Chairman, I will simply never comprehend why financing must so often be a sour and depressing experience. There is only one answer and that is the provincial responsibility. Until the province begins to assume its responsibility in a serious manner, the cryptic observation in the Hamilton annual report tells the general tale. Commenting on the need for expansion and reorganization of services, the report says, and I quote:

No immediate plans until present allowable quota of public health grants is increased by city council.

The fourth basic area, Mr. Chairman, in the public health services across the province that I want to discuss, is the area of maternal and child care.

Maternal and child care, Mr. Chairman, is the distinguished forefather of all the traditional programmes. It is taken for granted; everyone is proud of the service rendered; but a closer examination of maternal and child care across Ontario reveals startling differences in approach, in objectives, in achievements, in several areas.

First, Mr. Chairman, there is the question of hospital visiting of newborn infants. It is a matter, of course, around most of the province—I would suspect that most of the hon. members of this Legislature would take it for granted—but let me put, to the floor of this House, Mr. Chairman, some of the facts as they exist.

In Simcoe county the public health nurses are barred from entering three of the six general hospitals. They learn of the births through the newspapers and through word of mouth. In Waterloo county, public health nurses have no access to the hospital. In Lincoln county, the public health nurses have no access to the hospital.

There are 2,800 births annually in Lincoln county and, in order to find out about them, the medical officer of health, a very earnest and excellent chap, Dr. Cunningham, reads the papers, gets some reports from county clerks, and then tries to see them all in a subsequent visit. But he only sees 60 per cent of the newborn infants and the new mothers, on that basis.

I think that, surely, of all the basic rights that should be inherent to proper maternal and child care, the right for hospital visiting immediately after birth on the part of the public health nurse is one. Indeed, public

health nurses might be stationed permanently in the hospital in several areas. It generally, I think, demonstrates the ambivalence and hostility of the private practitioner.

A second question I want to raise in this area of maternal and child care is the question of child health centres, or well-baby clinics, or child care conferences. A tremendous debate rages about this province in relation to their continued relevance. I was intrigued with this; it was completely new to me; and one would never know it in the confines of this Legislature. In the great majority of well-baby clinics and child care centres across the province, attendance is rapidly dwindling and most of the medical officers of health accept that.

They put forward the rationale that the development of private insurance plans means that more and more youngsters are going to the doctor—and the gradual elimination of child care centres. Others, Mr. Chairman, put forward the view that the development of plans like OMSIP will rather flood the doctors' offices; they will not have the time and therefore child care conferences become more relevant.

The clinics themselves have a great variety of uses. For some there is just immunization; for others there is immunization with a few friendly words; for others there is a total counselling emphasis. And I want to indicate, Mr. Chairman, through you to the hon. Minister of Health, that in those child care clinics where counselling is the primary pursuit, the attendance is rising.

In a county like Wellington-Dufferin, the attendance is fully 85 per cent of all the newborn infants. Even children of local doctors' wives come to the clinic with their mothers to receive the counselling service; and that is also true of Peel and of East York. It is an interesting and novel fact that this can take place.

The question that arises is that it is important to decide on the allocation of services, and whether or not the child care centres and child care conferences are any longer relevant across the province, how they should be constituted, and what they should do.

The third area which very much disturbs me, Mr. Chairman, under maternal and child care, is the question of the infant mortality rate in the province of Ontario—and how it has been steadily dropping, happily, in Ontario, until this year it is 23 per 1,000 births—a rate of 23. I suggest that it is all the more reason to view with alarm the strikingly high infant mortality rate in certain

other parts of the province. Grey county has an infant mortality rate of 31.9, the highest in the province of Ontario—and I ask the hon. Minister why. I think I recall, now that he looks my way, that a year ago the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) made reference to Grey county and the infant mortality rate. Well, the medical officer of health does not know why it is the highest in the province. He is desperately concerned about it, and he wonders whether it relates to the refusal of rural practitioners to service the hinterland. He would like some direction and help from the centre, which has not been forthcoming—not in terms of a direct demand, but in terms of the appreciation of this kind of infant mortality rate.

And what about Prince Edward county, with 31.1? And what about Prescott and Russell, with 28.1? Is that again the pattern? And I would like to ask the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, why should children born in those three counties be perpetually threatened by a higher infant mortality rate than anywhere else in Ontario? What inquiries has this department made? What studies has it undertaken?

Well, let us go to some of the urban departments. My hon. friend from Kingston, who seems fascinated by public health matters, will be interested to know that Kingston and Oshawa have the highest urban infant mortality rates in Ontario, 26.6. Let me quote from the annual reports of the department of public health, in the city of Kingston, and I shall just let it stand for itself:

Infant mortality. Thirty-two infants died before reaching one year of age. This is a shocking 45.4 per cent increase over the previous year.

Neo-natal mortality. Of the 32 infant deaths, 27 occurred within the first month of life.

Stillbirths. There were 21 stillbirths reported during 1964. The rate of 15.4 is considerably higher than those of previous years. Peri-natal mortality. This rate which is 35.2 is in excess of the rate of 28.3 in 1963.

And the medical officer of health, an irrepressibly frank fellow he must be, winds up—and I quote:

The above figures indicate a definite and unfortunate increase in the wastage of life in the very young group.

Well, what is the hon. Minister doing about the wastage of life in the very young group in Kingston? Surely it is an intolerable business. What does the department do, when such a

report reaches its desk? Is it simply filed away in another closet?

What does the province do when it is revealed in an annual report that the city of Peterborough has consistently, over the last five years, had a higher stillbirth rate than most of the province? Is that also filed away?

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the annual reports bear vocal testimony to the fact that life has a much better chance of survival in certain parts of Ontario, and if certain parts of Ontario are avoided for several weeks before and after birth, it would be better to be born elsewhere. It is fruit for endless study and, I suggest, for provincial action.

One final parting shot in this area of infant mortality rates, Mr. Chairman. Let us not be overly proud of our 23 rate per 1,000 births. In England, it is 19.9. In Australia it is 19.1. In New Zealand, it is 19. In Denmark it is 18.7. In Finland it is 16.9. In Norway it is 17. In the Netherlands it is 14. In Sweden it is 14.2.

Our record of an infant mortality rate in Ontario leaves much to be desired in international terms, and I would point out, Mr. Chairman, that an infant mortality rate is frequently the measure of medical progress in any given society.

Now one final observation in the field of maternal and child care. Family planning clinics. As far as I was able to ascertain, Mr. Chairman, the experiments in Scarborough and Brantford are not likely to be duplicated. There are certain urges in that direction in Grey county, and perhaps one or two others, but the general attitude on the part of the medical officers of health is "we will not touch it," or "it is against the law," or "they are all looked after anyway," or even in the case in Waterloo, quote: "I am not sure that is a public health responsibility."

In North Bay, and Timiskaming, they have never even heard birth control discussed for the last several years of internal public health nursing conferences. Now it is hard to believe that medical officers of health could have so many positions on one issue. It makes even the politician bow his head in awe. But none of them will move without provincial directives.

In most instances, the public health nurses will give information and a few are allowed to initiate discussion on birth control matters. But on the other hand, in a place like Wentworth county, the nurses will not provide the information, even if they are asked.

Now my personal view, Mr. Chairman, is that this should be a provincial policy, requiring public health involvement in the formal

sense, whether the recipients or the people who ask the questions are married or unmarried, otherwise you make a mockery of the community pretensions. I would echo the hon. member for Scarborough North (Mr. Wells) in his views on this subject, when the resolution was discussed in the House, and I note with some sadness that the Canadian public health association has shelved the matter of birth control information, unlike their counterpart, the American public health association.

Dr. Calderone, who will be known to the hon. Minister of Health, has many pertinent things to say about birth control information, but I am going to leave some of that to the said estimates.

Now the fifth major area, Mr. Chairman, which must be discussed in this Legislature, are the school health services. This is yet another traditional health service, which on close examination reveals a great variation of quality and emphasis.

It is difficult to believe that at this point in Ontario's development there still are not common standards established, but that in fact is the case. Indeed, in the case of London, where so much of the Cabinet comes from, you have the unique city in all of Canada, the only city in this country that still has all its health services in the schools managed by the board of education, without public health involvement.

Now that may be a good health service, but it is a senseless anachronism in the organization of public health services in that community. It has serious detriments. It makes it much more difficult for the local board of health to get funds from the county council, the local council, rather, when in fact they have already an outlay for the schools.

Then there is the question of vision and hearing tests conducted in the various grades. I learned with a surprise that I find difficult to convey to the hon. Minister, that in a large number of jurisdictions in Ontario, for the purposes of testing hearing, no audiometer is used. A great many of the public health nurses and medical officers of health still use that whisper test, which I thought went out in my day, where you stand a youngster up in the corner and you walk several yards away, and you whisper something across the floor and if they respond, they hear well and if they do not respond, they have a hearing problem.

That is just so much claptrap, nonsense, that health services should be run in that fashion. But in Waterloo county, Bruce

county, Hamilton, Wentworth county, Kirkland Lake, Ottawa, Leeds and Grenville, Port Arthur and district, and Windsor, for the mass of students according to firsthand contact that I was able to ascertain and on the basis of the annual reports, no audiometer is used, although it is easily acquired by a federal health grant.

Let me say something about the audiometer, Mr. Chairman. The audiometer invariably picks up 2.5 per cent to four per cent across any given group of hearing defects. Now in all the jurisdictions I mentioned, and I made careful appraisals, there are 182,800 youngsters enrolled at the primary school level. 182,800. And taking the bottom figure of 2.5 per cent, it means that 4,570 children in those units will inevitably have hearing defects which require treatment, but which are not being found in the absence of audiometer testing.

Now it is rather interesting, Mr. Chairman, that among those who have had hearing tests in other grades, the repeaters in the grade system, it has been reliably ascertained that hearing is one of the basic problems related to the repeating of grades and so it should of course be corrected early. But it again must be pointed out that we have a lower use rate of audiometers in Ontario than any other province in the country, and it does not speak well for the provincial direction.

Well then, Mr. Chairman, in the area of school health services, there is the question of immunization. Again a debate rages in the field as to whether there should be mass immunization or selective immunization and in the city of Chatham—I am sorry the hon. member for Kent West (Mr. McKeough) is not here—it is a pretty pathetic spectacle.

There were 43 diphtheria, polio and tetanus inoculations done last year, 72 smallpox, 59 boosters; the figures are not important except to convey their minute nature, with a school population of 9,000 primary and secondary school students.

The assumption that Chatham obviously makes is that the local practitioners are doing the job. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether that is a valid assumption. Most medical officers of health are sceptical about the general practitioner and their immunization instincts and so they do as much as humanly possible. And the one or two nuggets of information we do have suggest that the average family doctor practising in the community does not concern himself with immunization.

In Lincoln county last year, in the city of St. Catharines, 6,000 high school students

were immunized and 30 per cent appear never to have had immunization before. In Grey county, when Dr. Manuel launched his mass immunization programme for smallpox he found that 50 to 60 per cent of the youngsters did not show the smallpox vaccination scar.

This again, Mr. Chairman, is a reflection on immunization procedures in the province, the absence of any standards, the absence of any provincial direction, the absence of any uniformity. And immunization procedures are pretty fundamental things for child communicable diseases and it is worth knowing again what the government is going to do about it.

The last thing I want to mention in relation to the school programme, Mr. Chairman, is the dental programme. The majority of units across the province have absolutely nothing, not a thing, not so much as a jot of preventive dental health. Some of the big city units have everything. And seldom is the disparity so evident.

Look at North York—90 schools fully equipped, ten full-time dentists, 23 part-time dentists, dental hygienists. The same for Toronto. The same for Hamilton. And why should such favouritism be extended to select populations of students in selected areas of the province? And why does the provincial Minister of Health allow such calculated discrimination against the vast majority of youngsters in the schools?

What of Timiskaming, of North Bay, of Lambton, of Lincoln, of Huron, of Grey, of Bruce—all of them? Should local autonomy be allowed to block preventive dental health? Well, I think not. I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the province should establish minimum requirements in this area as in others, which all must meet; and if the actual treatment cannot be provided because of factors of money, then indeed the public health unit should assume the cost.

We have two very simple experiments presently operating in the province, which will serve as models. The first is at the Lakehead—Port Arthur and Fort William; and the second is in Wellington. And let me simply put it on the floor of the House.

There is one central public health dentist in Wellington-Dufferin county, a supervisor, who does diagnostic work only, with referrals to local dentists and dental hygienists; and they apply what is known as a topical fluoride solution, plus swab tests, to the teeth of all youngsters who come within their ken. And in three years, Wellington-Dufferin has already shown a significant drop in the dental

caries rate—in the three years of a pilot project. There is simply no question that this could be provided across the province; and it should not, I suggest, be left up to the uncertain and unpredictable activities of local autonomy in public health.

We should make a study of the recommendations in these areas that are put forward by the various public health units. And before I leave the educational programme, Mr. Chairman, I want to make reference to one particular experiment which strikes me as so imaginative, so creative, that it is worthy of widespread discussion.

In Wellington county, only registered nurses perform the physical functions in the schools. The public health nurses are assigned purely to counselling for behavioural problems. And in this one area of the province, the tremendous pressures of disturbed youngsters are taken off the classroom teacher; taken from the classroom teacher and spread across the spectrum of public health nursing services. It would be interesting to know what The Department of Health and the hon. Minister think of this kind of activity.

The sixth major area, Mr. Chairman, is that of mental health. I suspect that the hon. Minister's reply to much of what I have said will be that it is local autonomy, and that he adds only a certain interference quotient, and there is not very much he can do about some of the things that have been outlined. But let me tell him ahead of time that, in the question of mental health and what I am about to reveal to the House, the onus is squarely on his shoulders. It is his departmental policy; it has nothing to do with the local public health units whatsoever.

Nothing was more revealing, Mr. Chairman, than the incredible situation which exists in the area of mental health. Part of that situation was predictable. In one unit after another, the medical officers of health cried for services, the greatest single cause for alarm and dismay in their minds. Nowhere was there a sense of security or satisfaction. Some of them were bitter, some of them were angry, most were just nonplussed at the absence in the face of need in the field of mental health.

I recall Dr. Scott of Simcoe county indicating that he serves a population of 144,000 people; and there is not a single indigenous mental health clinic. Much the same feeling was expressed by others who had seen travelling clinics cut off like Guelph and Kirkland Lake, which has not had a mental health clinic for three years. But I do not have to belabour that part of it. It is best

expressed again by that irrepressible man from Kingston in his annual report when, after trying to open further mental health services, he exploded thus, and I quote from his report:

Not only was this endeavour unsuccessful but it met with opposition. This unfortunate, frustrating and ridiculous dilemma remains unresolved.

Well, the comment on this province's mental health services could not be more aptly put.

But all of what I said, Mr. Chairman, is the positive side of mental health in Ontario. Now let us get to the negative characteristics. For some considerable time, it has been increasingly accepted that mental health and public health are inseparable services, particularly in the field of aftercare—aftercare, I emphasize that—and that the public health nurses are superbly equipped to follow the discharged patients back into the community to facilitate readjustment. It has been asserted again and again that mental health aftercare is the obvious bold new field for public health expansion. And the writers in the learned journals by the score have put forth this particular thesis and corroborated that particular argument.

Mr. Chairman, might I say that we in this House have been led to believe that that is the policy in Ontario, that such a liaison exists in Ontario. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister himself recognizes or knows of the actual state of affairs in the liaison between public health and mental health, in the question of public health follow-up of mental health aftercare patients. I wonder if he is aware of the prevalent state. I frankly doubt it.

Let me say that anyone who senses progress in this area is labouring under a tremendous misconception, perpetrated with very great skill indeed. How we have applauded the aftercare developments; how we bemoaned those spiralling admission rates; and how we have expressed perplexity that, although we are working so hard on aftercare, people are constantly re-entering hospitals? Well, let the facts speak for themselves and let The Department of Health take notice. Let me say, Mr. Chairman, I simply would not have known of any of the things I am about to put to the hon. Minister were it not that I have visited personally. And this was the kind of thing, I suggested to him, that must be in his annual reports and revealed on the floor of the Legislature. I will take them one by one.

Welland and district services, public health unit: Between 1962 and 1964, for a full two years, the head of social work at Hamilton Ontario hospital established two liaison social workers in the department of public health in Welland county. And for two years, under the supervision of somebody from Hamilton Ontario hospital, which has Welland within its catchment area, those social workers who were established carefully followed all patients back into the community.

In 1964, Mr. Chairman, the procedure was arbitrarily abandoned—arbitrarily—a policy of the mental health branch of The Department of Health! Welland has been cut off from aftercare; Dr. Sturgeon does not even receive the names of those discharged, and cannot get them. So much for Welland.

Lincoln county, which is also in the catchment area for the Hamilton Ontario hospital, receives no aftercare referrals from the hospital whatsoever. Dr. Cunningham, the medical officer of health in St. Catharines, has visited the superintendent of Hamilton and has begged, literally, to receive aftercare referrals and he receives none whatsoever. The only way the public health unit in Lincoln county learns about mental patients who have been discharged from hospital, or who are in trouble, is when the police telephone to say that such and such has entered the station, wondering what pills to take in a seriously disturbed state.

In Huron county, the health unit is located in Goderich, but Dr. Bob Aldis of Huron county health unit does not even receive the aftercare referrals from the Goderich Ontario hospital located in the same city a few blocks away.

In Bruce county, Dr. Allan, the medical officer of health—I will give you a direct quote:

I would not know the superintendents of Goderich and Owen Sound if I passed them on the street.

So much for that liaison.

In Carleton county—I will quote from the annual report:

Referrals back from Ontario hospitals have reached a standstill after an encouraging start at the beginning of the year.

They service 28 people.

In Wentworth county, there are 12 aftercare cases; in Kingston, 13 aftercare cases; in Hamilton, with an Ontario hospital in the city, not a single aftercare referral; in Scar-

borough—my own municipality of Scarborough—served by Whitby Ontario hospital, Whitby extends no information whatsoever on patients discharged. The superintendent of nursing and her nurses have visited Whitby and have asked for the information; they do not receive the information and the nurses who have received special training can put it to no use whatsoever.

Then there is Lambton county. Now, Lambton county is a fascinating situation, indeed. Dr. Anderson, a charming and ingratiating medical officer of health with 20 years of service in Lambton county, tells the following story about mental health:

Eight to ten years ago, the St. Thomas, Ontario hospital suggested a follow-up programme for selected mental patients being discharged back into Lambton county. The health unit enthusiastically supported it; there was an orientation programme with a refresher course introduced; social workers visited the unit every two weeks with records of admissions and discharges and precise instructions for the public health nurses. But times change, Mr. Chairman, times change thus.

There used to be a mental health clinic in Sarnia in the old days when mental health clinics meant something in community terms, and for three years there was an excellent liaison between that mental health clinic and the public health unit. Then, as is the pattern, the mental health clinic moved into the outpatient department of the psychiatric wing of the general hospital and the attitude of the psychiatrists changed overnight.

At the present time, there is no contact to speak of between the mental health unit outpatient department in Sarnia, and the public health unit. The psychiatrists will not have any of their patients in St. Thomas Ontario hospital touched by public health personnel and St. Thomas Ontario hospital, because of its clinical attitude, is somewhat ambivalent itself. The upshot? Lambton county health unit, having assiduously built a mental health aftercare programme, finds it cut off entirely and the psychiatrists retreat into their own private milieu.

Waterloo county, Mr. Chairman: a direct quote from Dr. Taylor, the medical officer of health:

Ontario hospital patients are discharged into a vacuum.

Timiskaming and district—this is an incident which is one for the *Hansards* of this Legislature! The patients from Timiskaming are admitted to the Ontario hospital at North Bay, and often Dr. Harris, the medical officer

of health in Timiskaming, is one of the certifying physicians. But after the admission takes place, Mr. Chairman, there is not so much as a word of subsequent information conveyed to Dr. Harris.

Now, you could not imagine a more upright, correct, earnest chap than Dr. Harris. He has been in Kirkland Lake a very long time. He told me that he was one of the old school, and indeed he is, but he used some pretty colourful language—sufficiently colourful so that I cannot convey it on the floor of this House—when describing the problems of following mental patients back into the community who are discharged from Ontario hospital. And he has public health nurses also specially trained in aftercare.

In Peel county—there is no aftercare information from either New Toronto or Toronto Ontario hospitals, no aftercare visits last year—150,000 people in Peel county.

In York township there is no aftercare liaison.

One could go on indefinitely, Mr. Chairman, but surely the picture is clear. The assertions of an effective mental health aftercare programme in the province of Ontario are fraudulent. They cannot possibly be handled by the hospitals themselves; everyone in this Legislature knows the problems of staffing in the Ontario hospitals and the follow-up of patients into the community. They ignore the one major department of government which is available, which has the personnel and which could do the job.

The readmission rates rise and we worry about it. No wonder the readmission rates rise. It would appear that only London Ontario hospital and St. Thomas work actively and effectively with the public health units. The medical officers of health in other areas are so intimidated by the rebuffs they have received and in the lack of interest shown that they have begun to question the capacity of their own public health nurses to do the job. That is the ultimate recourse of self-intimidation.

Of course, they can do the job! They did it with the Toronto mental health clinic; they did it with the Hamilton clinic; they did it with that very, very interesting experiment in mental hygiene in Vancouver.

We are not discussing local autonomy here any longer, Mr. Chairman. We are discussing departmental policy as related by the hon. Minister to the mental health division and that policy needs a complete reshaping, again in the direction of the community.

There is a tremendous resource available; it is flouted daily. Public health wants to

help; public health is rejected. Public health nurses could be stationed permanently in Ontario hospitals. Mental health clinics could be attached to public health units. The entire aftercare service could be rejuvenated and the readmission rate could drop, but all this depends on a little ministerial initiative and so far we have not had a tittle of evidence that the hon. Minister is so inclined.

The seventh basic area in public health services, Mr. Chairman, that I want to relate is aging and home care.

Again, this is a field, Mr. Chairman, for which all the observers assert public health is admirably suited. Public health and aging go hand-in-hand. I think the hon. members on the select committee on aging would confirm that observation.

If obsolescence in public health is to be avoided, if the attrition is to be overcome, then aging and home care is where we have to strike, and the situation that prevails sends me back to my history books viewing the chapters that were always entitled, "Search for a policy," because that is what is at stake.

Most units are just on the verge and more are simply teetering on that verge. They are ready to fall in any direction if they are gently pushed, and they are all tantalized about moving into the area of programmes for the aged. But very little is being done because again, the department does not seem to give a hoot about the entire process.

Now all our information suggests, Mr. Chairman, non-communicable chronic disease should be for public health today what communicable disease was at its inception. I think the hon. Minister would probably agree with that. The control of degenerative diseases is what is at stake, and it is worth noting, of course, that 7.7 per cent of the Canadian population is over 65 and by 1971 that will number roughly two million people.

One must ask whether our programme reflects that shift. Particularly, does it reflect it in the rural community, where the aged form a disproportionately large percentage of the population? Counties like Huron and Grey and Bruce where the aged represent 11 to 15 per cent of the population, and where the highest mortality rates are indicated for heart disease, cancer, and similar conditions.

Well, at the present moment, Mr. Chairman, there is virtually nothing in the entire province by way of public health programmes for the aged. It is absolutely extraordinary how impoverished public health

activity is in this field, and the pattern is everywhere the same, with very, very few exceptions.

The public health nurses visit the homes for the aged, and the nursing homes, as a matter of course, and senior citizens apartments. But most of the medical officers of health admit that they do not even know where the aged are located, that the aged are forlornly placed, isolated and alone in unhappy nooks and crannies of the community, left to the indifference of that community, and the public health nurses stumble across such people only accidentally, and only when there is an invariably serious condition.

Now there are two exceptions which I want to put to the House. Two exceptions. One again is in Huron county, where Dr. Aldis is conducting an experiment instructive for all of the province. He has gone to the tax rolls and he has taken every tenth name on those rolls of people born before the year 1900. He is systematically conducting an interview in depth in order to evaluate the needs of the aged and their problems, and that should be encouraged, I suggest, right across the province.

In London there is a well-oldsters clinic, the only one in the province of Ontario, run by Dr. Hutchison with considerable imagination. He persuaded a specific recreation group of the aged to begin, in effect, a health maintenance club and they performed a number of valuable medical tests. They developed some enthusiasm. They are much to be commended. But the use of that clinic has already been exhausted.

All the tests have been performed. Dr. Hutchison is now up against the impasse of locating the aged in the community. That he cannot do, partly because some of them are simply too isolated, partly because many of them are truculent individuals who will not be handled by authority, as it were, and will not come to a public agency.

There is a real dilemma there. The Department of Health sits by idly, in Toronto, while literally tens of thousands of the aged, many of whom may benefit from some public health activity, lie lost in an urbanized dehumanized, depersonalized society, and nothing, nothing is done and no direction given. That is it. That is all it is; and this is the most significant field for public health expansion.

Well, let me qualify slightly by saying that, because of the increase of illness amongst the aged, there are pace-setting experiments in the field of home care—home care which we mentioned here yesterday—providing comprehensive medical and paramedical

service in the home, to facilitate early hospital discharge. One of the most imaginative programmes in the province is in the county of Wellington-Dufferin where, with the Victorian order of nurses, a great many individuals over 100 now are being provided with medical care in their homes, at a tremendous saving to the hospitals.

Mr. Chairman, I will not belabour this point where Wellington-Dufferin is involved, except that I recall, in the estimates last year, or the year before, asking the hon. Minister of Health what he was going to do about the Wellington-Dufferin experiment. He implied that he would take it up and of course it simply has not spread at all. But there was one other experiment, and that is the Metro Toronto programme.

I do not think the figures have ever been put before this Legislature, so I would like to do so. It began as a tentative study by the city of Toronto, in 1958. It was community based, and the eventual emphasis was on early hospital discharge. They worked very closely with the hospitals and every case was separately evaluated; and the findings are overwhelming. Now, having taken into account all the overhead, and all the adjacent factors, and accepting the fact that OHSC agreed to cover such people for care in their homes, let me put these statistics before the House.

The average number of days on home care amounted to 35.8 and home care costs \$7.05 a day, making a total cost for each case of \$252.40; 35.8 days, \$7.05 per day, \$252.40. The average savings of hospitals, or institutional settings, the average savings in days, were 24 days for each patient. That was at \$26.17 a day, making a total cost of \$626.40. The saving per case on home care, Mr. Chairman, was \$375 times 309 cases, amounting to a total saving in Toronto of \$116,000.

More than that, over 7,000 institutional days were saved; and if you project that for Metro you find that, even if 2,400 people were covered by home care, we would be providing the equivalent of a 190-bed hospital, operating at 85 per cent occupancy. Now that is one of the ways of solving the Metro Toronto hospital bed shortage; and of course that home care programme has begun to broaden through the Metro area, but through no other area of the province.

One wants to know when the hon. Minister is going to act on the request from Windsor, a request which is pending for three years, because the OHSC has now stepped and again it is a matter of depart-

mental policy. And one wants to know when the hon. Minister will answer the cries from Lincoln county health unit over the chronic bed shortage that exists. What about the rest of the province in its entirety? There is no excuse for governmental indifference here. You simply must provide the funds, I say to the hon. Minister, through the Chairman. The public health units want very much to begin.

It may be they will have to turn it over to other areas, the Victorian order of nurses, and to other agencies, but they want to begin. But everything is in a state of suspension until the hon. Minister of Health gives the word. Let not the hon. Minister gnash and wail about overtaxed facilities when a tested solution is at hand.

Let me provide a footnote to home care, Mr. Chairman. In the province of British Columbia, through the health units staff, a comprehensive programme of home care covering 84 per cent of the population is provided; and when you add the service of the VON, 93 per cent are covered; that is worth pondering for this self-inflated province of Ontario.

The eighth basic area I want to deal with, and the hon. Minister will sigh with relief when he learns that there are only ten in total; the eighth major area that I want to deal with is mass screening and multiphasic surveys—multiphasic surveys meaning quite simply the provision of tests for all kinds of people in the community, for a variety of illnesses. This is another area of total ambivalence. The role for public health is obvious, but I suggest to you that it has to be sorted out.

At the moment, most of the mass surveys in Ontario are confined almost exclusively to tuberculosis; and there is another fixation, Mr. Chairman, that I would like to get out on the floor of this Legislature. The fixation over tuberculosis in the province of Ontario. We have a pretty formidable TB lobby. Some day we are going to find an accounting, that would interest me, of the vast resources that TB associations have across the province, dollar for dollar; because, in fact, tuberculosis is declining in incidence. Surely that must be taken into account? And one must begin to evaluate the money spent in terms of the cases found.

Take Lambton county again; 57,000 people were surveyed. Four cases were found, only two of them were unknown. Guelph—50,000 people surveyed, three cases found, two of which were already known. It calls into question the entire programme; and let me

say, Mr. Chairman, the medical officers of health across the province are wondering about the tuberculosis prevention programme, and whether or not it has any statistical or medical justification.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Not to the hon. Minister—he is sleeping.

Mr. S. Lewis: Well, we will get to the hon. Minister's role in all of this in a very short period of time.

Now I suggest to you that the entire field must be clarified. At the moment, in the areas of screening, we have just the occasional brave experiment over and above the TB surveys. Let me mention a couple of them.

In Scarborough, there was a glaucoma survey; easy to wipe away with a wave of the hand, but the point, Mr. Chairman, is that 18,000 people were surveyed, a prevalence rate of 2.16 per cent over 300 clinical and pre-clinical cases of glaucoma found and identified; but in the rest of the province there is no money, no ophthalmology, no glaucoma survey.

In Wellington-Dufferin, under that inspired leadership of Dr. Dale, two little communities were canvassed door-to-door to exhort people to come into a mass screening clinic; 7,500 doors were knocked on—it was like an election campaign; 5,400 people responded, 900 of them were referred to the doctors, and 25 per cent of that 900 were cases totally unknown to the doctors before: cases of heart disease, cases of cancer, cases of high blood pressure, cases of diabetes, cases which were easily identified by the screening process, using blood pressure, urine albumen, urine sugar and overall physical, and so on.

The Americans too have done wonderful work in this area. And East York - Leaside is planning a multiphasic clinic to diagnose diabetes, lung cancer, kidney conditions and hypertension. But these are the exceptions. Everywhere the medical officers of health are caught in the trap of private vs. community medicine, with no government suggestion as to the valid course of action. The prevailing view, astonishingly enough, is that they do not want to create disease or they do not wish to reveal conditions that cannot be cured; or, above all, they do not want to infringe on the sacred preserves of private practice.

Well, as far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman—I admit I speak as a layman—that is a lot of moral sophistry. To some extent it is a betrayal of public health principles.

And it worries me greatly that the development of mass surveys and mass screenings has not taken off in this province, because it would raise the preventive health standards right across the board.

Take the pap test, the cervical cancer test is an excellent example, Mr. Chairman, I want to come back to this in the subestimates in detail, but let me just take a moment with it now.

It has now been medically demonstrated that early identification, before the cancer invades the adjacent tissue, can save lives in the case of cervical cancer in the case of the pap smear. Now there is a mass programme in British Columbia, which claims to have saved the lives of over 300 women in the process of that programme.

There is a mass programme in Manitoba, and there are other cancer surveys such as the mammagraphy or breast cancer surveys. And what about the Ontario medical association's committee on public health which asserts that cytology can play a major role in detecting early cases of cancer of the lung?

All the hon. Minister's opening remarks about cancer clinics across the province are so much unutterable irrelevance in the face of the fact that we have not yet developed a widespread cancer screening system. The remarks are inconsequential because we are not encouraging programmes for early identification of this country's most dreaded disease. And the fact is, Mr. Chairman, that that is where the emphasis should be placed.

In the interim, whole segments of the population are denied the availability of modern screening devices, lives are lost, disability increases and public health awaits government direction. Many of them want that direction but they need funds and persuasive support from the centre.

Now the ninth area, the ninth basic area which emerged as I travelled, Mr. Chairman, is the area of statistics and reporting of disease in the province of Ontario. Now let me say that Dr. Sellers of the medical statistics branch in The Department of Health has a very, very excellent and reputable reputation across the province.

But I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the relevance of public health statistical data is truly absurd in Ontario. Two years later, the medical officers of health get the annual report of the registrar general, giving them births and mortality rates, which mean virtually nothing to them, solves nothing, adds nothing to the sum total of their knowledge.

For many, the various county clerks do not even report on a weekly or monthly basis to the medical officers of health. They learn more about sickness and mortality in their community by reading the newspaper and studying school absenteeism than they do from the statistical data provided by the government.

Now a change in policy is required. It is vital, I suggest, that everything submitted to the centre by way of statistical information go first to the medical officer of health, otherwise of what possible use is it?

But if statistics are out of date in this province, Mr. Chairman, medical statistics, the reporting of disease, is absolutely farcical. Most doctors simply do not bother except in traditional cases like measles, where it is of little value. And that is why you have outbreaks as in Grey county where the infectious hepatitis syndrome was revealed by my colleague, the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young), simply because the local medical practitioners were not reporting the disease.

When I talked to the medical officers of health about the reporting of disease, they used words like "dreadful," "laughable," "lousy," "impossibly poor," to describe the situation. The general estimate of the level of reporting was ten per cent across the province. That is what they felt, ten per cent. Now let me ask, Mr. Chairman, what is the department doing about the level of reporting of disease of ten per cent? Let me ask something else. What is the department doing about a sickness survey, a morbidity survey? It is all very well to have mortality rates, that is after the event, but what do you do about a morbidity survey?

Why is it not possible to begin to analyze in statistical and clinical terms patterns of illness in the society on which to base future programmes? Not just patterns of mortality. There was a sickness survey in 1950-51 for Canada, it has never been repeated by the province of Ontario; there are all kinds of sickness surveys in the United States, again nothing repeated in the province of Ontario.

However, Mr. Chairman, if ten per cent across the board reporting of disease is bad, then let me suggest that it is much, much worse for venereal diseases. There is simply no use referring to the incidence rates provided by the government, either for cases or contacts. They are totally false and misleading, the entire picture given is misleading. I am surprised at the effrontery in producing these meaningless sets of tables that the hon. Minister trots out in his annual report. This is a completely clear area of government failure

and there is some small self-admission of that failure, Mr. Chairman. In the area conference presentations, 1966—which presentation is submitted to the public health officers as they meet in their regions over the last several months—after the department states its latest ratio of venereal disease, which suggested a small decline, these meaningless figures which suggest a small decline, the report states:

It is difficult to assess the significance of these declines since it is known that the level of reporting is still low and that the investigation, diagnosis and management of many cases and contacts leaves much to be desired.

What a magnificent sense of understatement that is.

Just how much is left to be desired was revealed only ten days ago in a fascinating paper delivered to the graduating class of Western University medical school by Dr. Hutchison, the medical officer of health in London, and he has given me permission to use his figures. I found it difficult to believe what he put before the medical graduates but it certainly is worth considering.

In consultation with the local laboratory, these facts emerged:

(a) There were 267 positive results for gonorrhea at the lab in 1964.

(b) Only 98 of the cases were reported. That is 36 per cent of the total reported.

(c) Information that was provided with the 98 cases related to 62 contacts or .6 contacts per case. Now it is established medical opinion—and I think the hon. Minister will agree—that there are, at bottom, five contacts for every case of gonorrhea reported.

(d) Of the 62 reported contacts, Dr. Hutchison was able to trace 47 of which 32 or 70 per cent were infected. But let me bring this back to the fundamental point, Mr. Chairman, that figure of 32 represents four per cent—I repeat, four per cent of the medically predictable infected total contacts. Four per cent, that is the level of dealing with contacts in the province of Ontario. That is the level of venereal disease control, at least for the London area.

Let us have no more false and inaccurate tables based on fragments of reporting. Until the government comes to grips with the medical profession on the question of accurate reporting, then we will simply never have any kind of venereal disease control that is worthy of the name. All of the medical officers of health know—and incidentally one might ask why the reports could not go directly to the medical officers of health instead of to the

centre and back to the medical officers of health by mail—that the period when the contact could be caught, namely, the first 24 or 48 hours, has already elapsed by the time they have received the information.

Dr. Hutchison in his paper had a lot of interesting things to say about cluster techniques in the United States, methods of increasing doctors' reporting of venereal disease but I will hold that for the venereal disease section of the estimates.

The tenth and final area I want to deal with in the particular issue are a series of miscellaneous issues in the public health field.

First, let me mention the relationship with welfare and other agencies. By and large the liaison is fairly good, but I want to tell the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) while he is in the House that the liaison breaks down strategically at the level of regional welfare administrators. I do not know why but they simply will not deal with public health units.

The only unit that has developed a direct exchange programme with welfare in the province is again Huron county. This Dr. Bob Aldis is an excellent fellow and I hope the public health system never loses him. He had an excellent and obvious idea, which he pursued, which is not pursued anywhere else in the province of Ontario.

He received, from the welfare administrator for Huron county, 60 cases of people in the indigent categorical aid programme. He followed up all 60 cases, and he found that, for a large number of them—a significant percentage of them—he was able to diagnose diseases which no one knew previously existed, provided some recreation emphasis, and facilitated their adjustment to problems in the community. He wrote an article, which I do not think has yet been published in the journal of the Canadian public health association, where he mentions some of the cases which were dealt with.

I want to read a couple of the cases into the record because I think it is worth having to show the possibilities inherent in public health-public welfare consultation:

Case 1—Recipient of disabled person's allowance. 25-year-old male with muscular dystrophy. As this man's disease was rapidly advancing the public health nurse began to make frequent visits. During her visits she was able to teach the mother how to care for her son as his condition gradually worsened. The family was most grateful for the nurse's instruction and support. This individual was not previously known to the health department.

Not previously known to the health department.

And so it was for other recipients of disabled persons' allowances; again the refrain, "this household was not previously known to the health department."

This is highly significant, Mr. Chairman, because it showed the possibilities inherent in this kind of collaboration. As for the other agencies in the community there is little contact with public health. The MOHs sit on the boards of various voluntary agencies but their hands and prestige require strengthening in public terms. It is worth remembering that the medical officer has duties in all kinds of Acts, stretching from The Tourist Establishment Act to The Pesticides Act. He has an incredibly onerous job, and we give him very little credit for it.

The second area under miscellaneous issues is the question of accidents and accident control. Again, Mr. Chairman, the policy is in a state of shambles. Take poison control. In a city like London there is an 83 per cent follow-up on poison-control-reported accidents; but in other cities, where there are literally hundreds of cases, nothing is done and it is an appalling situation.

Then there is the general run of home accidents. In Kirkland Lake a complete survey was made, and there was some follow-up, but for most of the province there is no follow-up whatsoever.

Let me mention to you one of the things which has animated this Legislature more than any other this session and that is the question of automobile accidents. Let me say that, in the minds of the medical officers of health, the automobile accident is the greatest single public health problem. And yet medical officers of health are totally uninvolved—but all would like to find some kind of a system to study the epidemiology of auto accidents, to investigate at the scene, to receive police reports, to use the refined statistical techniques they have to divine patterns of accidents and then perhaps work out prevention.

It is worth noting that in other jurisdictions, the public health people work in concert with transport people in order to work out some kind of public health plan. I asked: Why not Ontario? Of course, the answer is: There is simply no central initiative.

Finally, under miscellaneous, is the question of occupational health. In 1960, there was a cross-Canada survey of public health units and the results of that survey and the questionnaire which accompanied it have been published. Under the occupational health

portion of the survey, the following questions were asked of Ontario for 40 units—these were the questions and these were the number of units which replied:

1. Does Ontario do a study of hazards in the working environment? A. One unit out of 40 does.

2. Does it do a study of the medical aspects of safety, including avoiding fatigue? A. None of them do.

3. Does it do a study of absenteeism? A. None of the units do.

4. Does it do a study of causation regarding the prevention of industrial disease and accidents? A. None of them do.

It was the worst record of occupational health, I think, relative to the numbers involved, that was in evidence. That covers the patterns and programmes which one was able to discern, crisscrossing the province and reading the material. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, that it has taken this length to spell it out but I think perhaps it is worth putting the entire picture before the province; because it is one area—as I say, I have looked back through *Hansard* for year after year and it is sad, but interesting, that public health is a field which is simply neglected, time and time again.

For the final point that must be made is relations with the province, and the provincial role; that is, the relations with the province and the positive programme which this government should adopt. Basically, it is possible to say that relationships between the province and the health units are good, in the way that all relationships of noninterference cannot help but be good. But, at the same time, let me emphasize that I sensed a very real and unhealthy sense of isolation and detachment from the centre on the part of most of the medical officers of health. They recognize that the province views its role as purely consultative and will not go beyond it to transgress on local autonomy. I think that is a pretty good description of the province's role.

For some, the hands-off situation is pleasurable; they do not want to be interfered with and they are pleased with their local autonomy—and for many of them it is an autonomy to stagnate. For others, it is a depressing situation. Dr. Scott of Simcoe county, with a sort of mournful tone to his voice, informed me that he had not seen anyone from the maternal and child care branch since 1948. He had not seen anyone at all since 1962—except from environmental sanitation. Dr. Harris of Timiskaming said

the same thing. He never sees anyone any more, except at annual conferences, and that is true of many of the medical officers of health.

For other medical officers of health communications are terrible. They never know of individual provincial Acts until they become law; they seldom know what is happening—that is, developments around the province or even in adjacent units. Indeed, and I say it in his presence and I think he will smile, one of the medical officers of health did not even know of Dr. Charron's appointment until two months after it was made.

For many of the more refined, sensitive, devoted medical officers of health, the government attitude is totally reprehensible. The government is regarded as generations behind the times and their consultative services are looked upon as inferior to the field services which the units themselves provide and which the centres are supposed to supervise; and, Mr. Chairman, at root I must agree.

The department's entire public health apparatus is fiercely out of date. If ever there was time for total structural revamping, it is now. If ever that redoubtable phrase "come the revolution" were applicable, it is to public health, and it is now.

Throughout my speech, Mr. Chairman, I have indicated, sphere by sphere, item by item, the kind of reforms required. Allow me to summarize them:

The Public Health Act must be entirely scrapped and totally rewritten to express the following:

1. Logical regionalizing of units of comparable size, such units to be given a specific time by which to coalesce and set standards, after which time the legislation becomes mandatory; they must form the units, as was true in The Department of Education. In the interim, all the part-time facilities should be superseded by a provincially run, full-time service akin to that already in operation in the northern health unit area—so it is not as if the government has not entered this field already.

2. The medical officers of health should be centrally paid; they should be paid from the public Treasury of the province with minimum starting salaries of \$15,000 per annum. Minimum incomes for public health nurses and public health inspectors should also be centrally established, while the local health units have the right, of course, to raise their wage scale above that level.

3. The presently totally permissive nature of the Act should become mandatory for all essential services in the following particulars, and let me state them: Hospital visiting of the newborn; audiometers in the schools; mass immunization; family planning clinics; preventive dental health; public health, and mental health, meshing with aftercare; simple multiphasic screening clinics for all citizens, particularly the aged; the channelling of all disease reporting data through the medical officer of health; the establishment of a home care programme; automobile accident studies; adequate physical plant and premises; formal in-training procedures for all staff levels.

Those should be the mandatory fundamental services laid down by the province, instead of abdicating its responsibility at every turn in the road. Beyond those fundamental guidelines, Mr. Chairman, the local boards are to be encouraged to experiment and to expand in every area of the programme; and they can have a real relevance if they are not constricted by financial penury and a permissive Act.

4. We should have a total revision of provincial financing of public health units and municipal health boards. It should provide a minimum of 60 per cent of salaries and services, scaled upward; and 75 per cent of the necessary plant and equipment. The federal health grants would then be used thereafter for special projects.

5. A central provincial public health division, to involve itself actively in the affairs of all the units, with regular personal visits to advise on any services or projects across the province. Now that would make sense as part of a public health Act. That would rejuvenate the fundamental services across the province which have been so badly languishing that health, in its superstructure, has been imperilled.

I want to say, before taking my seat Mr. Chairman, that that is only part of the battle. To do that is not to go far enough, for what a survey of health services indicates is that there are a series of separate health empires across the province. There is a mental health kingdom, and a hospital kingdom, and a public health kingdom, and a private doctors' kingdom, and a rehabilitation kingdom; and each is a virtual law unto itself with little effective liaison or joint administration of medical services or continuity of care—and it is a sorry and dismembered spectacle. And I am not the only one who thinks so, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. John Hastings of the school of hygiene,

and Dr. Moseley of the East York-Leaside clinic, prepared a survey of health services across the province for the Hall commission. Luck willing, Mr. Chairman, that survey will appear this week. It is to be published by the end of this month; it is at the Queen's printer now; and I venture to say that it will corroborate this kind of analysis of public health and community needs across the province.

Dr. Hastings, in commenting on his survey said at one point that:

The picture all too often is one of conflicting regulations, rivalry in programmes, competition for scarce personnel and money, and intense striving for power and status.

Mr. Chairman, there is only one logical answer to this kind of proliferation of health kingdoms in the province of Ontario, urged and abetted by the hon. Minister.

The responsibility for community health not being defined in law, we in this House must define it. It would obviously consist of large administrative regional health units absorbing all the health services. There would be a regional health services board, and a medical officer of health, in the hospital administrators would serve the central administrative functions, with the bulk of financing coming from the province.

Admittedly, Mr. Chairman, that is no panacea, but it is the direction in which we are heading, or in which we must head. I strongly urge that the hon. Minister give his attention to it and perhaps consider some of the other reflections that I have offered at length on this aspect of the estimates.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):** Mr. Chairman, before we get to the first vote I would like to comment on the remarks made by the two critics for the Opposition parties. I am not going to deal with the specific items, at this time, with which the hon. member for Scarborough West has dealt at length, but I want to touch on four general topics which are more or less common to the remarks of both hon. members; and then deal with the specific items as we come to the votes in question.

The four general subjects which stood out, among others, were the Ontario council of health, the reorganization of the department and its implications, regionalization with community emphasis on planning, and health resources, particularly manpower.

The hon. member for Scarborough West did raise, at length, a question regarding the licensing and registration of the health professions, particularly with reference to the Asian doctors. Under ordinary circumstances, I would deal with this in vote 701 because it is the only logical place where it can be dealt with. This is not a matter which comes within the purview of my estimates. It should come for discussion within the purview of vote 701; but because the hon. member posed ten specific questions, Mr. Chairman, which are quite lengthy and involved, and I want to answer them as fully as possible, I will wait until we come to that part where the hon. member suggested it would come up, but he would have to bring it up again. I must point out, however, at this time, that this matter has no place within the vote of the Ontario hospital services commission.

Nonetheless, with your indulgence, sir, because of the need to give satisfactory and complete answers to the hon. member's question, I would be quite willing to discuss it at that time, provided you agree.

In the opening statement which I presented to the House, I spoke about the establishment, the composition, and terms of reference of what the hon. member chose to call the Ontario council of health. I would like to say to you, sir, at the present time that council is being constituted. It was only announced a week ago and we have already invited certain persons to allow their names to stand as members on it. They are responsible and well known and community-conscious, province-conscious citizens, all of whom I am sure will serve us well and do an excellent job.

I emphasized at the time that this health council would require a research and planning section in The Department of Health, something that has never been part of the department, but which is now to be set up. While I am not going to repeat the remarks I made on the occasion of the opening statement, I want to comment on certain features that have been raised relative to this matter by the critics for the Opposition parties.

I spoke of the background work that has been done. In our planning for this session, sir, we had thought of this council and the advisability of establishing it, because we saw more and more the need for continuing planning and co-ordination of the health activities and the health interests of the government. So we had prepared and accomplished a good deal of background work—at least, the officers in the department had

—to lay the groundwork for the establishment of this council, and to prepare for their first meeting.

The membership, as I have said, is being determined now and will be subject to approval by order-in-council, but I fully anticipate and plan that the first meeting of the council will be held before this summer.

If the hon. members would refer to the terms of reference of the council, they will note that health resources and manpower have been specifically mentioned. Never in the history of our province has any body with authority been established to determine what the health manpower needs of our province would be, until this time. We recognize that probably this should have been done before, but it is not easy to change the pattern of what has been carried on in a province for so long; and many obstacles arose here and there along the way, as we sought to lay the groundwork for this move.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts), you will recall, announced the broad and imaginative programme for the extension and the development of educational facilities and training facilities in our universities and other places, particularly in the health sciences and related skills and disciplines.

My colleague, the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) and I set up a senior co-ordinating committee. It is chaired by the Deputy Minister of Health. The membership includes, as well, the Deputy Minister of University Affairs and the chairman of the hospital services commission.

Since the hon. Prime Minister announced the programme, or announced the provincial involvement in the financing of the programme, this committee has been doing a very great deal of work in preparation for the actual onset of the programme. Only yesterday the hon. Minister of Education and myself gave approval to the programmes which they have proposed and now within days the universities will be advised that they can go forward, or will be advised of the necessary steps they must take to go forward with the actual commencement of their construction and development programmes.

With respect to the reorganization of the department, and the implications this will have on the department and on the government, and particularly the government's role in health, as the hon. members have indicated and other hon. members in the House know, the developments in technology, bi-patterns of organization, arrangements for health practice and so forth, have all been part of a dynamic and changing process of

particular problems in the health fields. Current and future events are increasing the tempo of this change, and are certainly accelerating the development of new and modified patterns for our health arrangements.

Our government has been well aware that these changes are taking place, and although one would draw from what the hon. member for Scarborough West has said, that we have not been and are not doing much, of course this is not so. The only difference is we do not toot our horn quite as loudly as he does his and we try to go forward in a positive manner.

But substantially the organization in The Department of Health, as revealed in my opening remarks, is an example of our determination to provide a strong and progressive leadership in the development of health services in the province. And I do not think anyone can gainsay the fact that is perhaps the most dynamic programme that has been proposed by this department for a very long time.

I can say that the primary organization has already been completed and announcement of part of it has been made in this House, with reference to the mental health division, and now we have completed the reorganization of the public health division. A little later, announcement will be made in this House of the details of the establishment, or reorganization of the administrative and financial services section of the department.

Now the primary objective, of course, in this reorganization, is to provide a strong organization that will have a broad mandate in the health field, with highly trained consultants to provide strong and positive leadership. And I want to emphasize, Mr. Chairman, that this is now being implemented.

Now regionalization and community emphasis on planning. One would almost feel again that we were not doing anything with respect to community emphasis. In fact, Mr. Chairman, I have grave difficulty in escaping the feeling that everything I said in my opening remarks was wrong and my hon. friend from Scarborough West, of course, naturally feels as strongly as I do that everything he said is right.

Well, I feel that nearly everything—I will not be quite so drastic in my enunciation as he is—but nearly everything he said is wrong, sir. The hon. member for Scarborough West has spoken about community development and he seemed to infer that hospitals were not an important part of the community health services. I would suggest that if we

accepted his concept—and here is where we differ—I think with the advice that I have from very solidly based and knowledgeable people in the professional areas involved in health we would be working toward a greater fragmentation than we now have of health services, rather than their co-ordination. This was one of the things that moved us to bring these services back, because the hospital is the central core in the community for health services, it is the logical core, and I am quite certain the forward-looking medical officers of health, if he had spoken to them at length and had gone into this research in greater depth than he did—and he did a very great deal of work, obviously, in the short time that was at his disposal between sittings of the House, but I do not believe he gave enough time to it to study the vast programme in depth, which he undertook to do—and I think if he did study it a little more in depth, he would get a somewhat different view than he has apparently arrived at now.

Mr. S. Lewis: Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I sat patiently and quietly throughout the whole of the three-and-a-half hours the hon. member spoke. I would ask the same courtesy.

Mr. S. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, I was not—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: He stresses co-ordination but seems to ignore the basic element.

Mr. S. Lewis: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. I was not—

Mr. Chairman: Will you state your point of order, please?

Mr. S. Lewis: I was not arising to purposely interrupt the hon. Minister, I was rising—

Mr. Chairman: State the point of order, please.

Mr. S. Lewis: The point of order was to correct something which the hon. Minister imputed to me. In fact, I did discuss this precise matter with most of the medical officers of health and they indicated almost unanimously that they would prefer mental health facilities as part of their public health environment outside the hospital setting.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: It appears that sometimes the members of the House will try to get the floor of the House by raising a point of

order which does not constitute a point of order. I would ask the members, if they will, to give now the floor to the Minister of Health.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Now, there may appear to be at times an overemphasis on the hospital end of it, and we recognize this and we try at all times to emphasize that every effort should be made to support a broad community concept.

I still believe, and I believe this out of personal experience, that the hospital is the logical health centre, the core of the health activities of the community.

Now the hon. member has spoken at length about home care arrangements as one of the means of fostering this philosophy. Here again, I must agree with him in very large measure, and he spoke a great deal about the start of the Toronto home care programme. But he failed to go on further, sir, and say that the programme did not really amount to anything until the province of Ontario got into it and financed it and encouraged, and indeed stimulated its expansion. I think the director of the home care programme for Metro Toronto would be one of the first to admit that, because Dr. Pequegnat was very, very appreciative of the initiative and stimulus that we gave this programme. We helped him to prove to us and to the community that this was indeed a very worthwhile programme.

But I can tell the House that the province is financing this programme already, in spite of my hon. friend from Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Newman) who apparently has not yet heard that we are about to give approval to the programme proposed for his community, for Hamilton and for London.

Now these communities and the people in those communities have done a great deal of study, have proven to us that there is a need and that they are interested in it and that they are willing to go forward with it. Of course, we are supporting them, because we recognize, too, as the hon. member for Scarborough West has said, that the large sums of capital money involved in building hospitals can be cut down very greatly. But not only that, we do not believe that it is good for people to go to hospital, if they can stay at home or to stay in hospital one day longer than is absolutely essential if other community facilities can be provided to meet their needs.

In addition to all this, we are doing something which I think is far more basic to the problem, we are supporting projects in our universities to encourage the general

and family practice of medicine and to encourage this whole concept of the need for diversification and at the same time co-ordination of community services for the sick and the disabled.

Our bursary programme, as an example—we are encouraging medical and dental practice in our smaller communities and in a variety of ways we are providing support and advice on community development. And the programme which was somewhat belittled by some hon. members three or four years ago is already beginning to show some worthwhile results, as I stated in the House. Twenty-seven recipients of bursaries are going out into practice in communities in Ontario where there is a need.

I am quite certain, of course, that we will immediately hear that 27 is nothing, it is a small effort. But, Mr. Chairman, I can say to you as I have said in this House on many occasions, there are more bursaries available for this than there are students to take them up. If the students will not apply for the bursaries there is not anything that government can do.

Indeed, I had the privilege of being in Russia last year and even in that country where everything is done by direction, they have the same complaint that I have made in this House, they cannot get doctors to practise in the outlying areas despite the fact that officially they are paid twice the salary that they get for practising in other areas. Now, if it cannot be done in Russia even my socialist friends—or are they still my friends?—I am quite certain will agree that we have little hope of doing it in a free society. God forbid that we should ever be anything but a free society.

In the reorganization of the department of course the principles of regionalization are being fostered and active steps are being taken to work out a plan with other agencies with similar interests.

Mr. Chairman, I gathered from what the hon. member for Scarborough West in particular stated that he would impose these things. Maybe the time is coming or will come when the imposition of the will of government, or what is believed to be the expressed will of government, will be necessary and will be in the best interests of our people. But I say to you I do not believe it will work; and I think that we have done a very great deal by the method that we have chosen to follow, the encouragement of our people at the local level to institute and instigate the establishment of the public health units, as a case in point,

of the hospital system and many other health services rather than wield the iron hand and impose it upon our people. I am convinced that in a province the size of Ontario, with a rapidly growing population, regional arrangements for health services will be essential and they are coming. It is slow, it is true, but they are surely evolving and this evolution, I am quite certain, will gain impetus as it goes along.

Health resources, particularly manpower—I spoke about the senior co-ordinating committee and the work of this committee on health manpower development. Nobody on the government side has tried to hide or make little of the serious nature of the scarcity, or the shortage of professional people particularly. We are all aware of it, and we are all greatly troubled by it and concerned with it. My department is very actively engaged in promoting programmes for both short- and long-term solutions. With regard to money—and this is a question which of course one cannot avoid—the salaries for health personnel in my department have been recently adjusted upward in a very substantial way. I feel now that we are in a reasonably good competitive position, as far as salaries are concerned.

In addition, departmental officers are engaged in active recruiting programmes and we hope to attract personnel not only to the provincial service but also to local health services. This recruiting is not only being carried on in Ontario and in Canada but in other countries beyond our boundaries. Indeed I am the first to admit that these efforts will attract staff from other situations and probably from other departments of government, be it at our own level or at the federal level.

I was particularly glad to note that Dr. Charron's appointment was widely known throughout the province and widely appreciated. I think that we in Ontario—I personally am tremendously proud that we were able to attract him. And I think the province of Ontario has very good cause, and will have very good cause, to be tremendously satisfied to know that this doctor has come to us to help us develop what I think is one of the most exciting programmes our department has ever embarked upon.

So it is quite true that we will attract, I hope, the best type of professional and quasi-professional from higher and lower levels of government; but there is an exchange and I think this is a good thing. Inbreeding becomes dangerous, I think, if I recall anything about my studies in genetics, therefore I like to bring in new stock, I like

to have transfusions and infusions periodically, and this we will continue to do.

But, to supplement these short-term efforts to try to relieve the immediate need, we have long-range arrangements for recruiting and education and training to meet the needs—as is evident from the fact that for the first time a fairly substantial item has been included in my budget for additional bursary provision; that is, in addition to what we now have.

The hon. member for Scarborough West in his submission today, made or discussed certain specific points. We will come to them. The attendance at well-baby clinics—I was rather interested in this but this is part of the evolution of our times and this is going to go. Before I say anything about the specifics, may I point out to you that the medical officers of health do not need to sit and wallow in their misery and their tears. I say to you, Mr. Chairman, and I say to them: They have been and they are the architects of some of their own difficulties.

When I became Minister of Health, and when I met them at the first Minister's conference, I challenged them to toss away the old concepts of public health. There is not the same need to go around sniffing ditches and worrying about the little things that were of such great consequence a short time ago. The killer diseases, the tremendous epidemic diseases of yesteryear, do not plague us now. We know how to control them; and as long as we do not become complacent and think that they are conquered, but remember that they are only controlled, and keep up our guard, then we do not need to spend the time and the effort upon them that we did many years ago. So I challenged the medical officers of health of Ontario to get into new fields.

They are all professional men; they know what is to be done; they know where the needs are; they have spoken to me about chronic care and mental health aftercare, and a host of other things.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Who pays for the staff?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** We pay for the staff. We pay for half of it.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** That is the most ridiculous—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Utter nonsense. We pay for the staff, and we have never questioned the price of the staff either. We have never questioned the programme. The fact, my hon. friend, is that you are looking at the negative side. I say to you,

Mr. Chairman, that the medical officer is a responsible professional man, who has the duty, the responsibility, the power and the authority to institute new public health programmes.

Interjection by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I sat here quietly for five hours listening to these hon. members. I ask the same courtesy.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would ask that the members, under the circumstances and in fairness, should listen to the representations now being made by the Minister.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Indeed, the hon. member for Scarborough West answered the questions in many of the things he said. He spoke of some of the outstanding men. Did Dr. Dale speak to the hon. member about problems in instituting new programmes? No, because Dr. Dale had the courage to launch forth on new programmes and to engage new territory. And did Dr. Stewart in Oshawa say that he was obstructed or forbidden to go into new territory? By no means! Did anybody interfere with Dr. Hutchison in London in undertaking his new programme? No, because these men are in tune with the times and are alive to the situations, and they recognize that the MOH's job is no longer to stick needles in kids' arms; to look after a well-baby clinic. I say to you that, as a practising physician, I, of course, object to the public health interfering with my maternal and infant care. I looked after that; I was a family physician. And my patients came to me when they needed a doctor; they do not need to go to the public health doctor. I can look after my babies and look after my mothers just as well as the public health; and release the MOHs for a duty that is particularly public health.

So I say to the hon. member and to you, sir—to all of the hon. members in this House—that these are the responsibilities and the duties and the challenges which face the medical officers of health in this province. And no one in my department has ever raised any obstruction in the way of them launching forth into new fields.

Of course, it takes a little courage. They weep and cry out about being isolated professionally. I have said to the medical officers of health that if they are not on the staff of every hospital in their area, then there is something wrong with them; because if they make application to be named members of the staff of the hospitals there is not a hospital board, I am quite sure, in Ontario,

that would refuse a staff appointment to the medical officer of health.

He is a consultant, the only consultant as a rule in his community in public health matters; and he should be called in for consultation. And if his channels of communication are open between him and the rest of his colleagues, then there will be no difficulties.

Oh, there are areas where his presence is objected to and there are doctors who, like myself, tell him: "Keep your hands off my babies and my mothers, because that is my job, I will look after that."

Whatever my motives, I will look after them. And I will let the public health officer look after his. But if I have a problem in public health, he is the first man to whom I turn because he is a consultant; he is the expert, and usually the only one in the area.

Mr. Chairman, I understand it is now five o'clock and we are going on to other matters.

Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour) moves that the committee of supply rise and report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report progress and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Clerk of the House: The 45th order, second reading of Bill No. 76, An Act proclaiming Arbor week.

## ARBOR WEEK

Mr. I. W. Thrasher (Windsor-Sandwich) moves second reading of Bill No. 76, A Act proclaiming Arbor week.

Mr. I. W. Thrasher (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling of pride that I introduce second reading of this bill today, for somehow I feel that this could be a boost to the continuation of keeping Ontario beautiful through the planting of trees, cleanliness, and keeping debris off our streets.

First I would like to define the word "Arbor." A-r-b-o-r, as defined by the Oxford dictionary, is a day set apart for the planting of trees. A-r-b-o-u-r is defined as a bower or shady retreat of latticework covered with

climbing shrubs and plants; or it can be a garden, lawn or green, a garden of herbs or flowers. So, for the purpose of this bill, we will use the spelling, "a-r-b-o-r."

The idea of Arbor day was first introduced into Canada from the United States about 1890. It originated in the state of Nebraska, where plan and name were first proposed by J. Sterling Morton, a member of the state board of agriculture, and late U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

The first celebration took place in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1883. Two years later, April 22, the day now set aside in Michigan, Mr. Morton's birthday was made a legal holiday in Nebraska. This almost treeless state planted a million trees during that year.

At first, agricultural societies took up the idea but it was soon made a school holiday with tree-planting and beautifying of school grounds as its object. The idea soon spread throughout the United States and far beyond its borders. As a result, its scope and purpose broadened. The transplanting of trees and shrubs to beautify public grounds has been used to develop an interest in forestry. The idea of planting did not, of course, originate with Mr. Morton, for its value was recognized long before in Europe.

As an example of what the States is now doing, a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Broyhill of Virginia, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary. This was a joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the last Friday of April each year as national Arbor day. The resolution goes like this:

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America and Congress assembled, that the President is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation designating the last Friday in April of each year as national Arbor day and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

This resolution was first introduced February 25, 1965, at the first session of the 89th Congress. It is now in the judiciary committee of the House and Senate.

Mr. Speaker, on February 9, 1965, I informed the House that I would be introducing a bill entitled "Arbor week," requesting the province to officially recognize the last week in April as Arbor week.

Just a little over a year ago, Trees Unlimited was formed in Windsor. This organization was formed to give representation to

municipalities, institutions, associations, business, industry and individuals, and thus provide an opportunity to promote public interest in planting and protecting trees; to promote publicity and dissemination of information concerning such programmes to all citizens; to promote or support such activities as may appear appropriate and which may help fulfil the concept of retaining, restoring or renewing such features of nature as may be made necessary; to give guidance to the public in the selection and planting of trees; to promote Arbor week in the schools in order to make children aware of the beauty and value of a tree; to give assistance and encouragement to industrial plants, public institutions and private homeowners in landscaping and beautification of their premises; to seek support from The Department of Lands and Forests, The Department of Highways, public utilities and all other segments of highway tree programmes; the planting and preservation of woodlots and the attainment of an arboretum in Essex county.

As a result of this organization, some 16,000 trees were planted in Essex county last year. This is one of the most enthusiastic groups with whom I have ever worked. This year, every school in Essex county is receiving 50 trees and the teachers and children will be planting them this week. There will also be a tree planted at every important building throughout the city of Windsor. John Wheelton, the mayor of Windsor, issued a proclamation making Monday, from April 25 to April 29, Arbor week—culminating on Friday, this being Arbor day.

The reasons Arbor week is used in this bill, instead of Arbor day, are many. Some areas of the country have different temperatures on a specific day throughout Ontario. Schools can best utilize a certain day throughout the week to better advantage. Rain or inclement weather on Friday could make it impossible to perform civic functions. There are many other reasons why Arbor week was used instead of Arbor day. It was decided that a whole week would work out more advantageously to many more people wishing to participate in this very important provincial programme.

I would like to commend the work of the Ontario shadetree council in its purpose to support and assist the efforts of all groups concerned with the propagation and preservation of shade trees. I understand this group had a very successful dinner Friday, March 11, at the Seaway hotel on Lakeshore road, Toronto. I understand the hon. Prime

Minister of Ontario (Mr. Robarts) has shown great interest in this organization and has indicated he would accept the appointment of honorary patron of the Ontario shade-tree council.

The hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) is to be commended on the tree-planting programme which he has established for the next 20 months to commemorate Canada's birthday. I would like to see every student in Ontario plant a tree in commemoration of this historical occasion next year. We in the government should get behind this important project. The Ontario government will produce 60 million trees in ten government nurseries during the centennial year; 50 million trees will be planted on Crown lands, and nine million on private lands.

Mr. Speaker, one of the main reasons for the introduction of this bill is the (e) section of the bill, which reads:

—the landscaping, painting and cleaning of industrial plants, public institutions and private homes,

Neglected is a mighty important word—"cleanliness," of our highways.

In driving to Toronto on Monday, I was very pleased to find that the Macdonald-Cartier highway was very clean as far as London; but, from London to Toronto, litter and paper were strewn from fence to fence. We must try to train motorists not to throw litter helter-skelter out of the windows of moving cars. Perhaps the government could supply litter bags free to service stations. The service station attendant could replace the litter bag in the car with a fresh one. These bags would not cost us as much as the labour of picking up the debris along the highway. I really believe that this would be a step in the right direction in helping to keep our highways clean.

I would like to make a suggestion to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Grossman). The state of Georgia uses reformatory inmates to keep its highways clean. When travelling through Georgia last week, I had to admit that it has the cleanest highways I have ever seen.

Every time I drive back and forth to Windsor, I see three or four people picking up debris along the Macdonald-Cartier highway. A few people like this cannot combat the army of people littering our highways. I do wish the hon. Minister would give his deepest consideration to reform institution inmates helping to keep our highways clean. To think that we citizens of a fine province

like Ontario carelessly mar its beauty, is deplorable, to say the least.

I want to congratulate the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) for the number of small trees that I see planted along this beautiful highway. Let us do something more to increase its beauty. We must and should do something to encourage the owners of properties along the highway to cut down the dead elms along the way. This is a disgraceful mark on our landscape.

I understand that the United States is experimenting with a new method of controlling the Dutch elm disease. Apparently this method has not been used in Ontario. The new chemical fumigant called "capan" is diluted with water and poured into holes. The fumigating is done in July when elms first show symptoms of the disease. It is estimated that the combined spraying and thorough fumigation programme probably costs about \$10 a tree, and it is suggested that soil fumigation methods might cut losses to about 1.5 per cent. The fumigant costs from about \$3 to \$4 a gallon. We must continue to explore every method possible to curtail the ravaging Dutch elm disease.

To preserve elms, we must plant elms. This is the urgent warning of tree experts everywhere. Many lives are spent in nurturing the nation's beauty by caring for its trees, by people who know that to lose this giant, native only to North America, would rob future generations of riches far beyond our imagination.

Many of these majestic elms still adorn our streets, shady walks and universities. This is a magnificent legacy from our forefathers that we, as grateful inheritors, are obligated to preserve.

Our towns, cities and villages are not as clean as they should be. On Sunday, on the way to church, a case of beer bottles lay on the boulevard, together with paper trash, and what-have-you. Municipalities should be encouraged by our government to start a fix-up, clean-up, paint-up programme now.

In Windsor's newspaper on April 26, the Windsor police were being asked to tighten measures aimed at keeping city streets clean. Council adopted a motion calling for strict enforcement of existing bylaws regarding garbage containers, and amendment of bylaws to include wastepaper and rubbish in the refuse container category. The article read, in part:

Mr. Riggs mentioned that the city is

spending thousands of dollars every year in clean-up campaigns, but its streets are littered because of the failure to enforce existing bylaws. The suggestion was that the police department be enabled to prosecute the offenders.

I would like to read a little from a brochure from Dearborn, and it was in the *Detroit Free Press*:

Better get a litter basket in your car. Motorists who risk Dearborn's \$100 fine for littering Dearborn streets were warned this week that the City Beautiful commission has set itself up as a "litter patrol." Armed with notepads and pencils, the 17-member commission has taken on the added job of keeping Dearborn city cleaner by tracking down automobile litterbugs.

Acting with the approval of the mayor, the cruising patrollers will note licence numbers whose occupants deface highways with bits of paper or trash, trace down the owner and despatch warning postcards noting time and place of violation.

We need your co-operation in keeping Dearborn and America clean.

Dearborn also offers a \$50 reward leading to the conviction of litter-strewing offenders.

Here is a little example. He was waiting in his brown 1963 station wagon for a red light to change on Michigan boulevard. He reached into his inside coat pocket and drew out a plump cigar; he slipped the wrapper, crumpled it, rolled down the window and flipped the wrapper into the street.

I am sure that all hon. members in the House have seen this happen dozens of times.

Soon the careless cigar puffer, whose licence number was noted, will get a postcard telling him he was seen defiling the landscape.

I am going to offer some suggestions, giving some ideas to people who are beauty-conscious.

We will take the school children first: See that you and your classmates put that milk carton and candy wrapper in the wastebasket. Ask your teachers and parents to help you obtain flowers, shrubs and trees for your school. Find an expert in your community who can teach you how to place and care for plants and flowers.

For the homeowner and tenant: Develop a landscaping plan that includes trees and

flowers and look after them. Window boxes or pots filled with bright blooms and shrubbery enhances the beauty of your neighbourhood. If you have surplus plants, pass them along to your neighbours and friends. Involve children in your gardening activities.

For civic officials: Appoint a civic beautification committee from among the most imaginative community leaders. Develop a master plan for the beautification of your community. Explore the availability of urban beautification through design competition. Establish awards in various categories for outstanding contributions to civic betterment. Enlist the aid of press, television and radio in publicizing plans and positive achievements. Proclaim special clean-up and planting days. Add to the beauty of your community by planting trees along city streets. Promote anti-litter activity. Include consideration of pedestrian comfort, courtesy and off-street parking. Remember that downtown amenities create an agreeable state of mind and a favourable buyers' mood. Identify eyesores and make plans to correct them by zoning ordinances and by signed ordinances.

For civic or service organizations: Designate a beautification committee from among your membership. Select a project, such as the highway entrance to your community, and landscape it with trees, shrubs and flowers. Inviting approaches to communities encourage visitors to stay, rather than to drive through. Convert unused lots into attractive parks and play areas. Counsel residential neighbourhoods of block improvement programmes. Promote citywide clean-up and planning activities. Grant certificates or awards to individuals or groups who make notable contributions to beautification. Sponsor school education programmes.

For the businessman: Place planters filled with shrubs and flowers in front of your store or office. Screen your parking lots with trees and shrubs. Support your civic officials in their efforts to improve the appearance of your community. Provide attractive trash containers in front of your store or office. Make your own business section a showcase for others to follow.

For the manufacturer: Brighten your corner or industrial section through the good use of landscaping. Control air and water pollutants. Print anti-litter messages on your products where appropriate.

For the press, television and radio: Be the eyes and ears of a "Community More Beautiful" campaign. Assign knowledgeable reporters to cover the story of beautification in your city and other cities. Picture beautification accomplishments, using before and

after pictures. Support in editorials and news stories the construction efforts of your town to turn the tide against urban decay.

Now, Mr. Speaker, a programme such as I have just outlined cannot be done in one day or one week. This is a year-round job and it requires every citizen of Ontario to participate. We in the Ontario government must give the impetus and guidance to see and help each municipality do its part in keeping Ontario clean.

Surprisingly, cleanliness causes a change in attitude in people. If one person is allowed to throw litter on the streets, it seems very easy to do just the same. This attitude must change. With Expo coming next year, it is high time that we got started in this clean-up, paint-up, fix-up programme, so that our highways, homes and streets will be clean for the hordes of visitors that we expect to visit in Ontario next year.

In just a few short weeks there will be many high school students and university students out of work. Perhaps we could get them to help in this very important job of cleaning up Ontario. Thousands of home fences and other buildings need painting badly. These students could help to do this job.

In the words of Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, the creation of beauty is a happy experience, it adds to one's sense of self-respect and joy. But let each and every man, woman and child in Ontario do his part to help keep Ontario clean.

Mr. G. Ben (Bracondale): Well, Mr. Speaker, in looking to your right, I noted that when the hon. member for Windsor-Sandwich sat down, not everyone to your right was applauding and frankly I can understand why. I have never heard a more subtle condemnation of this government's irresponsibility and lack of action than I heard from the hon. member. I enjoy listening to someone who does have the courage to get up and point out where the government has been remiss and negligent, even though it be so subtly as to do it by introducing an Act to create Arbor week.

Now I am sure everyone is in favour of encouraging people to beautify Toronto, and I should say Ontario. I am in favour of beautifying Toronto and all of Ontario through the use of trees, but I ask you, Mr. Speaker, what action has the government taken during these past years to beautify Ontario through the use of trees?

I grant you that they plant trees. Mind you, why should they not? They destroy more trees than anyone else. Their Depart-

ment of Highways is cutting swaths through the trees of this province every day and undoubtedly probably The Department of Highways, outside of The Department of Lands and Forests, replants more trees than any other department.

But I ask you, Mr. Speaker, have you seen in your travels in this province, one example of where The Department of Highways actually used trees as a form of art? They plant trees all along the highways, but where have you seen a work of art in the way of landscaping? I can understand the hon. member's concern and the need to encourage at least the government to use trees, not simply as a growth, but also as a form of art and beautification.

The same would apply to paragraph (b) of the hon. member's motion. Now as far as (b) and (c) jointly are concerned, here again he is pointing out that the government has been irresponsible or negligent. One would have thought that in a country such as this, where trees, aside from the useful function they perform in giving us shade, controlling the runoff of water during floods, supplying so much employment to a large segment of our community, also are now supplying medicines and chemicals, that this would be something that our educational system would be imparting to our citizens.

The fact that the hon. member makes mention of paragraphs (b) and (c), to me is an indication that the government must have failed, and failed very badly in this regard.

We now get to (d), the planting, preservation and conservation of trees. Well, in the Metro area, Mr. Speaker, there is a fine programme of planting and preservation and conservation of trees. You cannot cut down trees without a permit. If trees are cut down by the municipality, they are usually replaced. If a subdivider goes in, most subdivision control agreements state that trees cannot be cut except in the area where the dwelling itself is going to be located.

Many municipalities in the Metro Toronto region have provisions in their subdivision control bylaws which, although it may permit the cutting down of trees for the site of the dwelling itself, also provide that any trees so cut down, have to be replaced by new plantings on that lot.

Perhaps in the areas outside of the Metro Toronto area—and when I speak of Metro Toronto, I include the township of Toronto to the west—perhaps they do not have these kinds of bylaws, and perhaps it would be a good idea for the government of this province to get after these municipalities, by an

amendment to The Municipal Act, compelling them to pass such bylaws.

Now the last one, I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, gave me a quiet chuckle—the landscaping, painting and cleaning of industrial plants, public institutions and private homes.

Mr. Speaker, last week there was a discussion in this House about the condition of the lawn in front of these buildings, and the responsibility for their condition was thrown, not at the doorstep of the building at which they lie, but at the doorstep of the city parks department.

One would have thought if this government expects such an interest in the landscaping of public institutions, that the first area they would look after would be the lawn on their front doorstep. I am also, by this clause, reminded of the statement of the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden), when he drew to the attention of the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) the condition of the building located at the corner of Dundas and University avenue, wherein is located the Ontario savings bank. The same week, one of the radio commentators mentioned that he has not seen a worse, more decrepit looking building in this city.

Now, if public institutions and public buildings should be cleaned, why does not the government start on its own? This paragraph desires the painting and cleaning of industrial plants. How, in heaven's name, does the hon. member think we are going to persuade these industries to paint and clean their buildings, when the government cannot even persuade or prevent them from polluting the air with all these noxious fumes and other noxious matter they discharge, not only into our air, but into our water? And the hon. member wants private homes to also be painted. There again, why do they not do something to protect the private homes from becoming dirty and deteriorated from all this pollution that is thrown into the air by these industries with, you might say, the government turning a blind eye towards it all?

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think every member in this House has an appreciation of what trees mean to this province, not only as a source of wealth, but as a source of beauty and pleasure to the eye. We all feel that the government should do something to correct this deplorable situation.

I want to say that I do not question the hon. member's motive for bringing the bill before the House, I think it is laudatory, but I would question very much declaring anything in this province as some kind of provincial week. We are becoming weak from

having all these special weeks. For the benefit of some of the hon. members who are not quite familiar with the number of weeks that are declared I want to read a list of some of the weeks and special days proclaimed by the city of Toronto. I will try not to run past 6 o'clock.

Big Brotherhood week; Do-It-Now winter employment campaign; Junior Bowling week; National Y week; National Ballet week; Boy Scout week; Heart week; Kiwanis music festival; Variety week; Brotherhood week; Cancer campaign month and Daffodil day; Red Cross month; Golf week; Flower Show week; Secretaries week; Credit Management week; Fur week; Variety Auto Racing week; Mental Health week; Navy week; International Harmony week; Water Safety week; Open Air Art week; Shadetree week; Union Label Buying week; Remembrance week; Cerebral Palsy week; Hi-Fi week; National Home week; Jaycee week; National YWCA week; Symphony week; B'nai Brith Membership week; National Forest Products week; Ukrainian Cultural week; Fire Prevention week; Youth Appreciation week; Toronto Curling week; White Cane week; International YMCA week; Advertising and Sales week; Canadian Players week; Easter Fund week—this is the boys' club not the bunny girls week; Canadian Education week; World Understanding week; National Health week; National Press week; Toronto Scottish Regiment week; Tennis week; National Youth Orchestra week; International Cancer Volunteer week; Drum Corps Appreciation week; Grand Prix in Canada week; B'nai Brith Anniversary week; International Sports week, which incidentally has been discontinued since the Munsinger affair came into prominence; the Grey Cup week; and here is one that could have some influence, Decorators Home Show fortnight.

The only week that has not been declared is the "freedom from special week" week for the benefit of the citizens of this country so they could have a rest from all these special weeks. By the way, I have only mentioned the weeks; I have not mentioned the months and the days that were declared. I have a whole list of those.

I appreciate what the hon. member may have in mind but I would suggest that today nothing brings any worthwhile project into as much disrepute as having another national or provincial, or municipal week declared for it. People are becoming weak from all these special weeks.

**Mr. G. A. Kerr (Halton):** How about a Ben month?

**Mr. Ben:** Well, I could read you a few months too because there are quite a few days that come into this. We had ORT day, Armenian day, Soccer day, Non-Smokers day, Magna Carta day, Shut-Ins day, Ontario Newspaper Boys day, Dick Shatto day, Greek Independence day, and many others. Unfortunately, they know how I feel about these days. I am a night boy myself, so maybe that is why.

Mr. Speaker, much as we laud the hon. member's motives we think that he would be doing a great disservice to have a worthwhile project like this given a label and thrown into the pot with all of these other miscellaneous items. I might point out that, with so many weeks, many times you find there are not enough weeks to go around.

For instance, Canadian Education week, National Health week, World Understanding week all fell on the same week; Advertising and Sales week and Garden Flower Show week fell on the same week. I do not know who started first; perhaps the garden flower show was thrown in to give the Advertising and Sales week something to do.

I would suggest that the hon. member just push his own government a little further to implement some of the suggestions he is making here and he will go a long way, a much longer way, towards accomplishing his objective than having an Arbor week declared. Thank you very much.

**Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale):** Mr. Speaker, we, of course, support the principle of the bill introduced by the hon. member for Windsor-Sandwich. We would have somewhat more enthusiasm for it if we could believe that it would be something more than a pious exhortation and was, in fact, part of a series of legislative enactments brought by the government into this Legislature for the purpose of having a coherent and integrated policy of conservation throughout the province of Ontario.

I do not think any of us in these days have any conception of the magnitude of the destruction of the natural resources of this province that has taken place in the last 100 years. It is difficult to envisage at this period of time the extent of that loss. When you measure the extent of that loss against a bill in such terms as has been presented today, you will realize that the government of this province has very much to account for in its failure to do something about the continuous deterioration and degeneration of our natural resources.

I would like to attempt by a reference to, I believe, a well-known book, to point out

the extent of the destruction of our timber resources and the trees which took place in one part of Ontario not so many years ago. I refer to a book by Dr. William Sherwood Fox, a former president of the University of Western Ontario, who was a lover of the Bruce peninsula. In his book, *The Bruce Beckons*, or the story of Lake Huron's great peninsula, he states:

The process of evacuating the forest stronghold of the Bruce did not last many years but when it came to an end it was alarmingly near to being complete. In but few areas was there left any reason to expect that some day they might again raise a force of the most sought-for trees—the pine, white and red—to hold the place of those that had marched forth into the outer world. Some tracts were now deserts of slash, tangles of wind-falls, fire barrens, and solitary trees too twisted or dwarfed to interest the axeman. Elsewhere nothing remained but bare expanses of limestone pavement.

And in his graphic description of the exodus of the trees from that area he had this to say—and here he is speaking of the period not of just the Bruce peninsula but of the whole of the area draining into Georgian bay:

The people of the peninsula, in the '80s and '90s, often saw passing westward through the strait of Tobermory, rafts of lumber. They were not made up of logs taken from the hills and dales of the Bruce; rather they were logs for Saginaw brought from the French, the Wahnipitae, the Spanish rivers that empty into the northeast corner of Georgian bay.

The magnitude of the undertaking staggers the imagination; the distance from the mouth of the French to Saginaw is more than 230 miles. The size of raft used was enormous. "A raft containing three million board feet of logs," writes an authority, "covered an area of about ten acres, while an eight-million foot raft would be as much as 25 acres in area."

Probably the largest raft seen on Lake Huron during the 1890s was one towed from Georgian bay to Tawas, Michigan in 1892. It contained 91,700 logs scaling about ten million board feet and needed three tugs to handle it.

The volume of this traffic varied with the legislative changes in Canada and the United States with regard to tariffs and

the movement of pine between the two countries. The peak was reached between 1890 and 1898. In the former year, Ottawa removed the export duty on pine logs and in the latter the Dingley tariff which imposed an import duty on Canadian pine began to make itself felt.

The greatest volume, Mr. Speaker, of this wood to go in one year from Ontario to sawmills in eastern Michigan was rafted out in 1894, a grand total of 301 million board feet.

What interests us now is the fact that the greater part of these vast quantities went out under the eyes of the inhabitants of Tobermory. It goes on to say:

While we have been discoursing about the protracted mass flight of many generations of trees from the Bruce, our thoughts have been really chiefly concerned with generations of men and women and with two in particular. One of them is the generation who have inherited the patchwork of wilderness, arid, barren, small farm clearings and a struggling second growth of forest. The other is the generation who left the legacy.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that illustrates better than anything, certainly, that I could say, the magnitude of the loss which has taken place in the forests of the province of Ontario. And we do not in this assembly have any impression that the government is seriously concerned about establishing reforestation on a crop basis which will in some way slow down, if not reverse, the deterioration which has taken place in the trees in the province of Ontario.

There is no doubt that we are losing ground in the battle for conservation in the province. There is little evidence that even the department which is charged with that responsibility, Energy and Resources Management, is aware of the tremendous amount of research which must be done in the province on land use, on land management and on the proper attitudes towards conservation of resources in this province.

I think one of the greatest disasters of our time is our acceptance of, and reluctance to intrude in any way upon, the great lumber companies, to make certain that they do in fact take their part in preserving trees. I know each year in this Legislature, the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests—

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Mines): I invite the hon. member to come up as my guest to the Lakehead and I will show him the tremendous job our timber companies

have made in northwestern Ontario in timber conservation and reforestation.

**Mr. Renwick:** I thank the hon. Minister. I know that the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests each year expresses his views on the reforestation programme which is taking place throughout the province; but, measured against the loss of forests in our society, the efforts made are not, in our opinion, Mr. Speaker, satisfactory.

I noticed last night in the *Telegram* an article by the outdoors columnist for that newspaper, referring to the Don valley and making, I think, the very constructive suggestion that we in the city of Toronto at any rate could learn a great deal about the advantage of having in our city a municipal forest.

His suggestion and his recommendation in that article was that the Don valley should be planted with trees rather than strewn with garbage and litter and that perhaps there would be the return of the birds to that area rather than nothing else than clouds of flies. And I would think if this government and other municipal governments in the province of Ontario were to conscientiously make an effort to restore a municipal forest for each of their municipalities, that this would be something much more important than the furthering of the isolated targets that are set forth in the bill presented for second reading by the hon. member for Windsor-Sandwich.

It would be our wish that serious consideration would be given to the idea of assisting and fostering the development of municipal forests in the larger urban areas in the province of Ontario. I think this, more than anything else, would provide areas in which people could relax, in which people could have some association with nature, which so many of us in this urban community no longer have an opportunity to enjoy.

It is for these reasons that we would, of course, support this bill—but with a certain sadness. We would not want anyone to think that we support it with any view that it will in fact accomplish any effective work for the preservation and beautification of the province of Ontario.

**Mr. W. G. Noden (Rainy River):** Mr. Speaker, my remarks in relation to Bill No. 76, An Act to proclaim Arbor week, will be in support of a programme that will make us all conscious of the importance of trees and the purpose they serve in the lives of our people.

If trees were not growing in this province, we would not be here, because the growth of

a tree can be related to the people and their well-being. Their growth is similar to the human body.

The purpose of the bill, as I have read it, and set out in five sections, the beautification of Ontario by the use of trees. As we travel by automobile to different communities and wherever the streets have trees growing along the way, it creates an atmosphere of beauty and leaves the impression with the traveller this would be a nice place to live. All anyone has to do is drive down a street without trees and then drive on a street with trees on both sides and you have a feeling of a different environment—a satisfying feeling.

I would like to bring to the attention of hon. members a programme of planting of trees on Highway 11 west of Fort Frances by the chamber of commerce and the women's institute of Crozier. These trees were planted after the second world war in memory of the boys who served overseas, and today each tree has the name of a soldier on it, and a list of trees is being retained.

Today, when our citizens drive along Highway 11, between the two rows of trees it has a meaning to the fathers and mothers of our area. I can mention other places where similar programmes have taken place, the state of Michigan is one, not too far west of Sarnia. And I feel it serves a good purpose.

Appreciation of the beauty and use of trees; the renewable resources of our forests affects every segment of our industrial life. Trees are the basis of raw material for the manufacture of furniture, newsprint and other related items—also the production of foods and many items in the chemical field of today. We could not subsist today if it were not for the trees that grow in the forests.

Therefore, the third item, the stimulation of interest in and knowledge of trees, should be of greater interest to our people because of the importance to the society in which we live. At one time, all commerce on water was transported by boats made entirely of wood. Even today, lumber from the trees is necessary, in some form or other, for the contruction of every usable commodity that is necessary for our well-being.

The fourth item in the bill, planting, preservation and conservation of trees: This is the important aspect as I have stated previously. Without trees, we could not be here. The other day in this House I commended the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests and the department for the forward

programme of reforestation, regeneration—by coming to agreements with the forest industry of Ontario to replace, by planting, seeding and other methods, to replace the cutover limits where the trees are being cut to supply the needs of the industry with the raw materials of wood.

I mentioned the fact that this programme, when inaugurated this year, in co-operation with industry, would supplement, or would replace, every tree that is cut—and more. In other words, assuring us of continued reproduction of our natural resources of trees and our forests.

When the North American continent was first invaded by the immigrants, our forests were destroyed by carelessness. Certain species of trees were cut for commercial purposes only. The rest were destroyed. Today, we are finding uses for all species of tree growth. With the results of conservation programmes that are now under way, we are realizing more and more the importance of maintaining the protection and growth of the trees in the forests. The taxpayer's money is being used for fire protection, insect infection; and the research programme is continuing to a larger extent than has ever been done before.

Forest products today are being used to the greatest extent that industry knows. The bark is being used for different purposes, such as pressed wood; and the limbs are being used for chips, and could be used in paper-making—kraft paper and other products. The needles on the pine trees are being pressed for juices for different uses in manufacture today. Practically every part of the tree is being used in some form or other; and I think that this research that has been going on in industry, and in our own research branch of The Department of Lands and Forests, is to be commended for this kind of a programme.

We come to the final phase of the bill: Landscaping, painting of industrial plants, public institutions and private homes. This bill has to do with the purpose of setting up Arbor week. Education in our schools, teaching the importance of trees in the forests of Ontario, as it relates to our everyday life—also can apply to service clubs, chambers of commerce, and other community organizations.

The programme of planting trees within the communities is a worthwhile effort, not only for the beautification of our streets, but to keep ever before us the true meaning of trees as they relate to the general welfare of the province. The trees that grow on our

streets should be symbols, reminders to our people of the importance the trees have in our way of life. This is the lesson that Arbor week should each year implant in the minds of each one of us.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, the time for holding Arbor day in Ontario should be one month later for the northern part of Ontario because of climate conditions. I would support this bill, because of its importance to our way of life. Thank you.

**Mr. R. Gisborn** (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, certainly the introducer of the bill deserves commendation for thoughts along these lines, and I feel that it will do some good. Certainly I think the principle of the bill is a splendid thought—and I think it refers to municipalities, and not to the broad picture of reforestation.

Certainly, when we hear the various speakers, particularly the hon. member who introduced the bill, it reminds us of the unreasonable slaughter of some of the fine trees we have had around the province in the past. I refer to the cutting down of mature, or semi-mature, growths of trees in our municipalities in housing developments, in industrial sites, and for the building of highways. I realize that it has likely been necessary in most cases, but I am sure that in a lot of cases, the removal of splendid trees acknowledged as part of the scenery, part of the landscape, in part as shade trees and in part as a holdback for land conformation and that sort of thing, there has been, in the past, just an unreasonable approach to whether or not they should have been removed or there should have been some replanning in the building and construction of our industries.

I would think that if this bill, and the principle behind it, and the proclamation generate a great deal of interest, then along with it would have to be an educational programme. I would hate to think that we could generate this kind of a programme, and have thousands of people enthusiastically, emotionally inclined to look around them and say; "Yes, it is a good idea, we will start planting trees," and start planting trees just any place they could find a spot to put one.

We realize that many of the municipalities have bylaws that demand that you get a permit before you plant a tree and the engineer has to come down and look around your home and tell you where he thinks the tree should be and where it could legally be planted. So an educational job would have to be done, with organized groups and some supervision making sure that trees are planted

where they are not going to damage sewer drains, they are not going to damage building eavestroughs and that they will not have to be slaughtered and cut down in a year or two, to provide for a driveway, or a street widening.

So certainly there would have to be an educational job done, if we promote very strongly this kind of a programme. I do not think anyone could oppose the idea. It is needed.

There is one point I would like to make, in the section that provides for landscaping, painting and cleaning of industrial plants, public institutions and private homes. There are a lot of industrial plants that are doing a fine job in landscaping their surroundings, particularly the new ones that are conforming with municipal bylaws. But there is a lack of

attention being given by some industries, who have been located for some time, and they are on a nonconforming basis, as far as zoning and bylaws go, who will not pay any attention to the need for beautification in their particular locality. I would hope that this kind of a bill would draw to the attention of these industries that are located and operating on a nonconforming basis, that they have, if not a legal obligation to clean up their areas and conform with the present bylaws that established the need for landscaping of certain areas of their industry, that they have a moral obligation to their community. If it does that, then as I said previously, the introducer of this bill should be commended for his thoughts.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.



ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Thursday, April 28, 1966

Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order!

We are always delighted to welcome visitors to the legislative assembly and tonight we have visitors from the Forest Hill Progressive-Conservative association, both in the east and west galleries. We have visitors from the Scarborough North Young Progressive-Conservatives in the west side, under the Speaker's gallery. We have a group of New Democratic Party members from Oshawa in the east gallery and a group of High Park Progressive-Conservative members in the Speaker's gallery.

We are very glad to welcome you all.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Clerk of the House:** The twenty-sixth order: House in committee of supply. Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am pleased to learn from the member for Lincoln (Mr. Welch) that we have guests in the Speaker's gallery who are members of the Grantham high school history club of St. Catharines. We are also glad to welcome these visitors.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (continued)

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):** Mr. Chairman, when we stopped for the private members' hour at 5 o'clock I had begun to talk about some of the comments that had been made vis-à-vis medical officers of health and local health units.

I had pointed out that much of the programming that was available to them was there for them to undertake if they chose to do so. I had pointed out that I, personally, and all the members of my staff involved in the public health programmes of the province, had consistently and persistently challenged medical officers of health to cast aside the outworn and outmoded concepts and to take on to themselves new programmes, and to launch out and show some initiative and some courage. Many of them have done this, the great majority of them have done this.

My friend, the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis), of course, does not believe this and nothing I can say will ever convince the man to the contrary. I think there is an old saying to the effect, "convince a man against his will and he will be of the same opinion still."

The hon. member made a great deal about the relationships existing between medical officers of health and their professional colleagues in the community. I suggest that if he had studied his undertaking in greater depth, he would have found that the things he decided were common, were really not, and that they were the exception, and in areas where the medical officer of health is really doing an outstanding job in those areas, you will find that he is an accepted specialist in his field, accepted by his peers and involved in all of the health planning and health programming for the community.

He cited, for instance, the lack of communications; that many of them to whom he spoke did not know that we had a new Deputy Minister of Health and had not heard of his appointment until it was mentioned.

Well, I can only come to the conclusion that those medical officers of health do not read all their mail or, if they do, they certainly do not remember it, because a press release was issued. It was published in the Canadian public health association journal, and every health unit was advised of Dr. Charron's appointment, so there was no reason why every medical officer of health did not know.

I am quite certain the hon. member for Scarborough West must have come to the conclusion, after speaking to others who mentioned the fact that Dr. Charron was the new Deputy Minister, that those few who did not know must have been the exception to the rule. Some of the fault for their lack of knowledge, lack of communication, must surely have rested with themselves.

The hon. member in speaking about programmes spoke of the paucity of audiometric testing equipment. During the dinner hour I learned that there are 45 programmes of audiometric testing. That there is equipment in all of those 45 departments and

those programmes have been going on for some time. Of course, some units have not got them yet and this is through no fault of lack of leadership on the part of The Department of Health. This is a programme which we have stimulated and initiated in certain areas and the medical officers of health and the boards of health know that these are available to them.

What about sickness surveys? Well, The Department of Health is not unaware of sickness surveys and they have been studied and their value has been assessed. A good number of people believe that there is a good deal to be gained from these surveys, but we do not agree with them altogether.

The sickness survey technique has been very carefully studied and considered in some depth by experts, not only in my department, but in other areas of health authority many, many times. It is not considered to be a method which would be of the greatest of value for a province with the population of Ontario. A large geographic area with a relatively small population does not lend itself to this kind of study. My advisers prefer statistics on a selective basis from hospitals, through medical services insurance programmes and from selected studies, such as the study that Dr. Dale is doing at the present time in Wellington-Dufferin unit, and about which the hon. member apparently learned a good deal.

But routine statistics can—and I think the hon. member pointed this up, and realized it himself—produce a great deal of information that is of questionable, indeed, of doubtful value.

Of doctors reporting—I mentioned this in my own statement, Mr. Chairman—we are concerned with the spotty nature of this, and we are concerned about the fact that many doctors do not report, but the medical officer of health does not need to bemoan of this or complain about it. He has the power, the duty and the responsibility to enforce The Public Health Act. The Public Health Act gives him all the authority he needs to do this. For instance, I believe it was the medical officer of health at Kingston that my hon. friend mentioned, in the case of venereal disease statistics.

What did he do, I would like to know, what did the medical officer of health do about those doctors who had not reported cases of venereal disease? His is the responsibility and his is the authority; we have given him the power in The Public Health Act, to do this.

The Department of Health is not a police

department, and we have no way of knowing, except later on in the programme, whether doctors have reported the cases or not. They report them to the department, it is reported then in turn to the medical officer of health, but the medical officer of health has the responsibility and the duty to follow up those that have been lax in the reporting.

I have thought for some time that a good deal of the reporting that is now mandatory under The Public Health Act is quite outmoded, quite unnecessary. I am not quite so prepared to brush aside in such cavalier manner, for instance, the reporting of measles and German measles.

We have learned through our expanding and advancing medical knowledge that information about German measles, for instance, is very valuable information, medically, and I am not positive that we are ready to brush it all aside.

But as will be developed later on in the estimates, The Public Health Act is under review, but it is an extensive Act, it is a complicated Act and it is an involved Act, and it cannot just be torn to pieces overnight and put together again.

I can assure the House, and I will assure the House when we come to the appropriate vote, that this is now being done, and is being reviewed by a committee of experts, both within and outside of the department.

I think, too, in speaking about statistics, the hon. member himself answered some of his questions. He spoke about the very high infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, I forget which one it was he mentioned now, picking out certain counties.

Well, of course, it is because of the statistics and because of these figures that this appears very high. The number of infant deaths by counties, in some instances the number of births, is very small, so that one death makes a very appreciable difference to the rate and makes the rate appear high, away out of all proportion.

In 1964, for instance, I believe that Grey county had a rate of 21.9, but a fluctuation of two or three deaths per annum, up or down, while it is not significant statistically, may appear to be out of all proportion and of far greater significance than it actually is.

The province of Ontario, I think, is very fortunate in its statisticians and in its method of reporting statistics. Indeed, I can assure this House, sir, that on several occasions our statistician has been invited, or the department has been invited, to permit the statistician to consult for and do work for even the

world health organization and that is something of the reputation that our chief statistician has built up among health authorities all over the world.

And what are we doing about family planning? Well, Mr. Chairman, The Department of Health of course has not pronounced any policy on family planning.

I am advised by my legal people that this is an area that is very much involved and very much tied up in The Criminal Code of Canada and I think it would be completely wrong, regardless of what I may feel as a physician, it would be completely wrong for me as a representative of a responsible government, to condone or to promote something that was in direct contravention of the law.

I believe in family planning, but I cannot go against the Criminal Code and tell my medical officers of health to do something which I know is breaking the law. The law may be as stupid as it is, and I have had many occasions in this House to say the law is an ass, and I will continue to say it. But that does not change it, Mr. Chairman, and we have to wait for the slow-moving machinery at Ottawa and, believe me, it moves far more slowly than our hon. friend from Scarborough West would have you believe this machinery moves.

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** Most other public bodies are moving notwithstanding the law.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Well, we will give them a dose of cathartic and perhaps we can get them moving somehow.

But I am quite certain, Mr. Chairman, and I know for a fact, that medical officers of health are doing what they believe is good medical practice and giving family planning counsel; and all I can say is God bless them for it. If they believe as doctors this is good and this is sound, and it is good medical practice, then they deserve all the credit they can get. I cannot support them in breaking the law.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** That is breaking the law?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Their fate be on their own heads. I am not condemning them nor am I condoning it. If they do this, this is up to them and they must live with their own conscience and they must take responsibility for their own acts.

The programme that is being carried out by these clinics is only the same as has been carried out in private practice by many

other doctors and I am quite certain as time goes on and the light—I was going to say suddenly—but gradually dawns in Ottawa, perhaps the law will be changed and they will find themselves quite within the law in what they are doing.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there were many other matters which the hon. member for Scarborough West, and particularly the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) mentioned in their remarks, that had to do with mental health. I would, with your consent, sir, leave that until we come to the vote on mental health, because they are matters which more appropriately come up there, and may well be lost sight of if we were to deal with them here.

**Mr. Chairman:** On vote 701. Perhaps I should explain under vote 701, that we have 42 items excluding the statutory grants. I think we should follow the items in sequence and this will avoid leapfrogging through the entire vote.

So we will consider item 1 under vote 701.

**Mr. Bryden:** Before we get into that, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might ask what would be the appropriate point at which to ask questions about the regional school of nursing that is projected for Toronto, I think.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Under vote 716.

**Mr. Chairman:** We are on vote 701 now.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, if you are dealing with the main office, I have a topic that I wanted to raise with the hon. Minister and I presume it comes under the main office.

I would like to explore with the hon. Minister for a moment, because I assume there may be some responsibility on the government's part, the continuing problem that is regarded in the medical profession as being somewhat unethical if not frankly unethical, and that is the question of fee splitting.

Now there has developed something of an argument in the United States of recent weeks, because of a publication in the official journal of the American college of surgeons. The whole issue of fee splitting, I think, has been put very succinctly in some three or four paragraphs that were contained in that article. The author is Dr. Richard A. Dewall, head of surgery at Chicago medical school and Mount Sinai hospital.

**Mr. Chairman:** Might I remind the member for York South that we are on vote 701—the main office.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Right!

**Mr. Chairman:** Now I am just wondering how this will come under—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, may I be allowed to interject here? The hon. member is bringing up a subject which might well be considered of public interest. It has really nothing to do with my estimates, but if it is of general interest I presume 701 is about the only place it can be discussed; if it is your will that it be discussed at all.

**Mr. Chairman:** Certainly we do not want to interfere with discussion.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that you will find that it relates to matters that do very much come under this estimate, even though the hon. Minister may contend that in the first instance that the responsibility for coping with this unethical practice may rest with the body that has been given independent powers.

If I may pick up at the point I was making, Dr. Dewall makes this rather succinct description of the kind of thing that happens. I am quoting:

The young surgeon starting his practice will be approached by a doctor and asked to see a patient in surgical consultation. The subject of what "arrangement" will be made is soon brought up. At first the young surgeon may not be clear as to what is meant, however he will soon find out. It amounts to how you split the fee for the surgical procedure. Ultimately if the plan is not agreed to, the young surgeon will never see another patient from the referring physician and likely may have to give up practice at that particular hospital as no patients will be referred to him. To stay in his community at his chosen hospital the young surgeon must either conform or not practise the profession for which he has spent many years in preparation.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am informed by people in the medical profession who are quite familiar with the situation, that this practice is not prevalent in the larger urban areas, particularly Toronto; that it was in areas like Hamilton, but has been brought under control there, but that there are other cities in this province, and in many areas throughout the rural parts, where it is a very prevalent practice.

I suggest that it is a matter of concern to the hon. Minister for two reasons, because one of the unfortunate results that may flow from this kind of situation, is an excessive use of surgery.

Now I know this gets into what might be described as professional decisions, regarding which the layman should tread with some care, but there have been studies made in the neighbouring province of Quebec and certainly in many other jurisdictions which indicated very clearly that there was unnecessary surgery. If one examines the figures in comparison between private practice and group practice, to which my hon. colleague referred in some of his introductory remarks, one will find that in group practice markedly less surgery takes place. In other words, what happens in this kind of relationship and the splitting of the fee is that there is a tendency for unnecessary surgery to take place, because only when the surgery takes place, does a sizable fee come into the picture.

There is a second point that I think is related to this and should be of concern to the hon. Minister. That is the problem of young doctors—indeed, of any doctor—in some areas in getting hospital privileges.

I have a very vivid recollection of a former member of this House, a former member who represented for a short time the constituency of Lanark, who was a medical doctor. He made two speeches in this House during his short stay here, the first one of which was made without the approval of the powers-that-be—a very sharp attack on the practice of hospitals keeping general practitioners out.

Obviously the issue came under considerable discussion behind the scenes and he made a second speech, in which he emphasized the unfortunate consequences that flow from this practice.

I know of rural areas in the province of Ontario where there has been a succession of doctors—three or four of them in almost as many years—because they cannot get hospital privileges. I was talking with a doctor today who told me of a colleague in the city of Toronto who was not happy with city practice and he had an opportunity to take over a practice from an older doctor in a rural community not too far from the city of Toronto. He went out to sit down with the older doctor and to meet the other doctor. The comment he got was that they were not sure that he would be permitted to use their hospital—a public hospital, paid for by public funds, yet it suddenly becomes a doctors' hospital and another doctor is excluded.

I could spend much more time in detailing the problems that I am raising, but I think that it is sufficient to present the case to the hon. Minister. I would like his comments on the proposition of fee splitting and its possible relationship to an unnecessary degree of surgery and also in relationship to the other problem of doctors being excluded from hospital privileges.

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not think it is properly before us, Mr. Minister, but as it is of public interest, you may reply, if you will.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I should have realized that there was some involvement with hospitals and it might better have come up under the hospitals vote. However, it may be touched upon here, because it is involved.

Now, fee splitting is something that has plagued the profession for a long time. It has been ruled completely unethical by the college and the medical association here, and it is an offence which calls for the appearance of those charged with it before the disciplinary committee, where they can be dealt with very harshly.

I would be blind if I did not admit that there is a possibility that it might go on. I know that it does not go on to the extent that it once did, and there was a time when I personally did not see any great harm in it until I had the whole picture unfolded, and as the hon. member has pointed out, there is a very great danger that it might lead to unnecessary procedures.

This was the important matter, I think, which moved the profession to consider this an unethical practice and, indeed, following that decision the fee schedule was mapped out in such a way that if a doctor assisted with a procedure, each doctor could, and was directed to, bill the patient separately and the fee schedule for the part played by each doctor in the case was clearly outlined.

Again, I can only say that the young surgeon, or any doctor, who finds himself faced with the problem of having to say how the fee would be split has a duty and a responsibility not only to himself and the profession but to the community to report the instance immediately to the Ontario college of physicians and surgeons. I can assure you, sir, it will be dealt with, and dealt with very harshly.

The matter of closed hospitals is a very grave problem and if the hon. member would leave that until the hospital vote, I am quite certain it will come up for some discussion because it is something that is causing us much concern.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to leave that latter part to hospitals where clearly it is more in order. I raised it now only because I felt it was related.

May I ask, if the hon. Minister contends that this is a very unethical practice when was the last time a doctor was "on the mat," so to speak, for engaging in fee splitting?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I could not say, Mr. Chairman, but I can get that answer for you. I cannot recall having sat on one myself.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Do cases like that become public?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** It depends on the penalty that is awarded. If they are found guilty, now it is published in the daily press. If one is disciplined, and they are not found guilty, there is no publication of that. But if one is charged before the college and found guilty, the name will appear in the press.

**Mr. MacDonald:** May I put the question specifically for the Minister for when he seeks an answer? How many cases have been considered by the college in the last five years?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I will find out.

**Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale):** Mr. Chairman, I have a question I wanted to ask the hon. Minister. I was not sure where it came under this vote but he did make mention of the law concerning family planning to be an ass with which I agree. But in Metro Toronto, I believe, last year there were 5,000 abortions and I was wondering if the Minister from a health point of view—I know it involves the Criminal Code—but even from a health point of view, if his department had any opinion on the law of abortions. The fact is so many—and the fact I think there are about 22 per cent involved in this died throughout the province of Ontario in the past 7 years. I wonder if his opinion on the law of abortions is the same on the law of family planning?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** My personal opinion?

**Mr. Trotter:** Yes.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I am not free to express a personal opinion. Officially the province of Ontario has had this put on the agenda for the next meeting of the Dominion council of health that this should be studied all across Canada, and we will be able to form an opinion and I hope put our views

more clearly before the federal government at Ottawa.

**Mr. Chairman:** Under vote 701, item 4.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Before we leave the main office—are we still directly on the main office?

**Mr. Chairman:** We are still on the main office.

**Mr. MacDonald:** At what point does one bring up consideration of the administration of certain Acts, such as The Funeral Directors and Embalmers Act? And second, at what point does one bring up the question of medical research?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** The Funeral Directors and Embalmers Act, Mr. Chairman, is a matter that is not specifically listed in the estimates and therefore should come up under vote 701.

Medical research is scattered throughout the whole of the estimates but there is an item specifically under the Ontario mental health foundation which is for research, and probably that could be permitted there.

**Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant):** Mr. Chairman, before we get much further into this estimate I was interested in the hon. Minister's remark a moment ago that he had asked that consideration of the law governing abortions be put on the agenda for the next federal-provincial conference.

What about the law involving family planning? This affects him very directly and some of the county health units have already brought in these family planning clinics. I would think he would be intensely interested in clearing up the legal position.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** May I make clear, Mr. Chairman, I did not have this put on, my deputy had. The Dominion health council is a council of Deputy Ministers. The laws concerning family planning and abortions are both on the agenda for study at the next conference—the next periodic council meeting.

**Mr. Chairman:** This specific vote before us is of general public interest and that was why I was glad to permit the Minister to answer briefly.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order which is really a question of information. Some of us would like to pursue the question of family planning and abortion further. Would that

logically fall under the public health administration branch?

**Mr. Chairman:** Under vote 701, items 4, 5 and 6, carried. Item 7:

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** Mr. Chairman, under item 7; would this be the place where we could ask the hon. Minister if research is being carried out into our needs for medical personnel and trained medical people?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, this is really as good a place as any, but this has already been announced in my remarks and my rebuttal that the Ontario council of health has been set up for this purpose, to give us direction and planning and recommendations. There is an item in the budget of \$500,000 for bursary assistance for the training of manpower.

**Mr. Newman:** If I may, I would like to inform the hon. Minister of the resolution passed by the Metro Windsor-Essex county health unit, and that was:

That we urge the provincial Department of Health to proceed with all possible speed to recruit personnel and increase the facilities for the training of physicians, nurses, nursing assistants, physiotherapists, occupational therapists and other ancillary personnel in the public health, clinical and paramedical field so that the needs of public health practice, hospitals, nursing homes and expanding medical care facilities may be met.

This would be covered under the studies you have just mentioned, am I right?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This matter of research—this \$10,000—is for unforeseen matters that come up. If we should initiate a study that we have not anticipated at this time, it is taken out of this vote. But this is a very small item, and is only for those unforeseen things that may come up during the fiscal year.

**Mr. Chairman:** Item 7 carried. On item 8:

**Mr. T. L. Wells (Scarborough North):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to say something on item 8, which I understand deals with information and publicity.

I see that the vote here is for \$84,000. Does this cover most of the publications of the department, or are there votes under the various sections?

**Mr. Chairman:** As I understand it, it deals with some display work, exhibition displays, plowing matches, CNE and so on.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, this does cover the pamphlets that we ourselves produce, but we also distribute a great many pamphlets that originate in other areas—federal government pamphlets, many of those are distributed through our department and are obtained by us at no cost.

**Mr. Wells:** Then this is the place I would like to say a few words, Mr. Chairman. I realize they may not be of too much effect, but perhaps they can strengthen the hon. Minister's hand in talking to the Treasury board.

I think that this vote is pitifully small to do the job under this section. I would like to quote from a recommendation made by the Ontario medical association to the select committee on youth. They recommended:

That a systematic programme of health education of our whole society should be instituted so that citizens will be constantly exposed throughout life to the importance of good health habits.

I think that part of this is in using the modern tools of publicity to make available through the vast network of public health people, and the medical profession and so forth of this province, information in the form of pamphlets on the various aspects of health that can help to provide this health education for the public. What I am talking about are things like pamphlets on the hazards of smoking, pamphlets that present facts on this problem in an imaginative, attractive and informative way that the public can understand; pamphlets on various good health practices.

One that comes to my mind is the whole problem of infectious hepatitis which has become quite a public health problem recently. I am appalled to find the misconception among people of about how infectious hepatitis is spread, what it is and so forth.

In simple language when a thing becomes a health problem, the public generally has to know some of these basic things about it. I would just like to say that I would hope that the hon. Minister, his department and the Treasury board would be able to think about some of these things and vote a little more money for this project, a continuing health programme for our people.

When you think that The Department of Economics and Development spent \$91,000 on one pamphlet to lure industry to Ontario, I think we could reasonably make occasion for more money being spent on health education and health pamphlets to be distributed to the public. I hope the hon. Minister will take this under consideration.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I think if I spent \$91,000 on one pamphlet I would not sleep nights.

I do not think we need accuse the Treasury board. I am glad the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) is not here, because I do not want any barbs thrown at him. He is awfully good to my department of late, and I appreciate it, and I do not want to do anything to upset that, but the department does publish of its volition 44 booklets and pamphlets. In addition to that, we distribute over 90 others that come to us from other sources.

We do distribute pamphlets. Last year we distributed over two million pieces of literature. This is the average. We do distribute information about things that the hon. member mentioned. Whether people read these or not I do not know, but we are very keenly aware of these things and we try to make the pamphlets as brief, simple and easily readable and understandable as possible. Again, I repeat, whether they are read or not, of course, is quite beyond us.

I would point out that in the public health vote under education, public health education, a fairly substantial budget also is provided and this is involved greatly in the distribution of educational material.

**Mr. Chairman:** Item 8 agreed to; item 9 agreed to; item 10 agreed to. On item 11:

**Mr. Newman:** Earlier in the afternoon, the hon. Minister mentioned the home care programme and he used the fact that home care programmes would be instituted in the city of Windsor. Back in the community we have an acute hospital shortage.

**Mr. Chairman:** This would come under the hospital commission.

**Mr. Newman:** Under the hospital commission? Well, I will mention it there then.

**Mr. Trotter:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire of the hon. Minister in regard to homes for special care which to some extent would include nursing homes. It is rather hard to draw the line. I understand, Mr. Chairman, and I would just like to ask this of the hon. Minister before making any remarks, that as of January 1, The Department of Health is going to take over nursing homes throughout Ontario, is that correct?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** We have already presented legislation to license and have standards and that sort of thing, but we are not taking them over; we are taking over the

control of them, the supervision, the setting of standards and the licensing of them.

**Mr. Trotter:** What is going to happen, and already has happened in the city of London, about which no doubt the hon. Minister is aware—I think there is one home for special care in London—is that you have certain standards and they are rigid, and I am grateful that they are that way, but you are only allowing, I think, the public patients \$6.50 per day. That is how much is paid. As a result, in the city of London for example, it is virtually impossible now to get any of the aged or other patients in who would normally go into a home for special care.

I think that as a result of raising the standards based on your standards as set for the homes for special care, there are about 300 people in London who cannot get into nursing homes, simply because \$6.50 per day does not make it possible for nursing homes, be they special care or otherwise, to run at a profit. Of course, these nursing homes at the present time, be they special care or anything else, are to be run at a profit by private operators.

When the hon. Minister forces these rigid standards—let us suppose he has been responsible for them as of January 1—he is obviously going to force a great many homes out of business. I think he has estimated that about 150 of the nursing homes now operating will be forced out of business, across the entire province. I would like to know if the hon. Minister has made any provision for providing space for people who obviously will not be accommodated simply because 150 homes are bound to close? There is that problem in London now. What is the hon. Minister going to do about it this time?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, this item in my vote has nothing to do with nursing homes, about which the hon. member is speaking; this is homes for special care. We did not arrive at this \$6.50 rate with no thought. We did a very great deal of study, and it was considered that \$6.50 was a very fair and reasonable rate to pay for these patients.

These homes for special care are the homes which are looking after those of our patients who have been in the Ontario hospitals under treatment for mental disability, but are no longer in need of psychiatric treatment, have nowhere to go but are in continuing need of nursing care. That is what this item in the vote is for.

However, the hon. member has brought up this matter of nursing homes. I stated when I put that bill before the House that according to our findings, 150 homes at present operating as nursing homes could not reach our standards. This is not to say they will not attempt to reach our standards. They have never been subject to licensing before, many of them, and it is expected and hoped that they will meet our standards.

However, there is another feature and that is that many of these places that have been calling themselves nursing homes are really not nursing homes. They are providing domiciliary care, many of them, for aged and ambulant patients, some not so aged, but they are more of the order of boarding homes and they will not really come within the ambit of our Act at all. However, that is an entirely different thing. We have at the present time 230 nursing homes in Ontario, licensed under the homes for special care. I do not know if we have the number in London.

**Mr. Trotter:** There are six nursing homes in London; I think there is one for special care, or possibly if it is not right in London proper, it is just outside the city limits.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Well, there must be more than one in London because we have 350 patients in nursing homes. The number of beds occupied by Ontario hospital patients in London is 350, and the number of licensed vacant beds still available to us is 80. There must be more than one home, because I do not think any of our nursing homes have been approved to take more than 15 or 20 patients. Most of them take less than that, so I think in respect of this vote, there are far more homes in the London area than would have been indicated by the hon. member.

**Mr. Trotter:** Can the hon. Minister clear up this point? The reason I bring it up under this vote is because the homes for special care more or less brought this about. I am quoting from an article in the *London Free Press* of April 19. If there is confusion on this, the confusion evidently affects a number of people. I am quoting from an article by Graham Caney, talking about the shortage of nursing homes:

In London it is most acute because only two of the six licensed nursing homes still accept welfare patients and their operators say they will have to refuse them if a new city nursing home bylaw is enforced rigidly.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think this properly comes under the bill that is before the House. This particular vote under section 11 is dealing with those licensed for special care.

**Mr. Trotter:** All right, I will just go on another paragraph:

The other agencies caring for elderly persons without means—the home for special care unit—

that is right under this vote and that is why this overlaps:

—of the Ontario hospital, London—pay \$6.50 per day in drugs. Medicines and personal necessities are supplied. The city welfare administrator, W. H. Hiltz, said:

“It is a rough situation. We have about 240 elderly misplaced persons who should be in nursing homes and are not. With what we can pay we can't get beds in London. Nursing homes, like clothing stores, are in business to make money and there are 85 nursing home beds currently available to the city welfare department, all of them full, and only eight of the beds are in London.”

Again I admit they switch from homes for special care to nursing homes, and it is difficult to know where they draw the line. The hon. Minister under his new Act is going to have all these homes—homes for special care or nursing homes—under his control. What concerns me is what will happen if they suddenly close down privately owned nursing homes, in case they do not meet the standards. Where are the people going to be put?

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not want to get into a regular full-scale debate on the nursing homes. At this particular time the member for Parkdale knows that we are dealing with the licensing of the nursing homes that are designed for those who are released from hospital and do not require psychiatric care.

**Mr. Trotter:** All right.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, we have no difficulty in getting all the beds we want for this homes for special care programme. That is the programme that I think he wants now.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Windsor-Walkerville.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister to reconsider the \$6.50 per day, because actually in my own community one year ago we would have had

a home for multi-handicapped retarded. Two private doctors were all set to set up a facility like that that would have accommodated 80 people—60 beds for multi-handicapped retarded and 20 for private use. The group that was interested was going to take advantage of the area designation, and in this way receive tax write-offs.

However, the fact that \$6.50 per day was the limit that they could have received, discouraged them from going into this type of operation and I know that a home for multi-handicapped retarded is sorely needed in the community. It would have been a real asset and, as I mentioned earlier, at \$6.50 per day they could not see where they could financially afford to construct a home. Has the department considered increasing the grant on a temporary basis to encourage the setting up of homes of this nature?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, as I said, we did not go into this lightly. This is comparable to standard ward rate in hospitals and we have in this home for special care programme, over 2,100 beds. As I have already stated, we are having no difficulty getting them at this price, and I do not see that there is any need for changing the rate at the present time. It is constantly under review; it is governed by regulation, and if the need is evident and can be proven to us, then we can reconsider, but we do not believe that there is indication for a need to increase this rate at the present time.

**Mr. Newman:** May I ask the hon. Minister how many beds are available in the Essex county area?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** We do not have this information available by county, Mr. Chairman, we have only got it by the areas served by the regional hospitals and Essex county is in the area serving the St. Thomas hospital, and we have 270 beds.

**Mr. Newman:** To what area would that stretch? Would it go from St. Thomas to London and on into the Windsor area?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** It would cover Essex, Lambton, Kent and Elgin counties.

**Mr. Newman:** I stand to be corrected, Mr. Chairman, but I do not know of any in my own community and we certainly could stand a facility like this. There is no reason why our youngsters would have to be transported all the way to Cedar Springs or even to St. Thomas, when they could be accommodated

right in the local area by simply improving the \$6.50 per diem rate.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** That has nothing to do with this at all, Mr. Chairman. This is completely off the beam, and is not included in this vote at all.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, on this vote, do I take it that since the beds are always available to the hon. Minister, that any holdup which presently exists is at the point of the Ontario hospital discharge?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I am sorry, I did not get that.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** If the beds are, in fact, available under The Homes for Special Care Act in sufficient numbers to accommodate all those who are discharged within the Act, is there any holdup which presently exists at the Ontario hospital end? Or perhaps I can put it this way: What is the rate of discharge under the Homes for Special Care Act at the moment?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** We are discharging at about the rate of 100 a month and I am informed that there is no holdup anywhere. It may not be possible that a home will be found tomorrow for a patient who is discharged today, but there is very little holdup—no more than is taken up by ordinary administrative routine.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Has the hon. Minister set a series of specific objectives in various Ontario hospitals which were overcrowded that should be met on this programme?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** The general objective governing this is that every patient who no longer needs to be in an Ontario hospital, that is every patient who no longer needs the services that can only be provided for the patient in an Ontario hospital, has to be gotten out.

That is the general objective, but to put this in terms of figures, it fluctuates. We categorize all our patients in five categories. The first three categories, we believe, belong in hospital; categories 4 and 5 belong in different areas; category 4 mainly in nursing homes and category 5 overlaps nursing home and domiciliary care facilities.

Our aim is to get all those who move into categories 4 and 5, out of the hospital.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Having made this categorization, what were the numbers in groups 4 and 5—the rough, total figures?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Five thousand in groups 4 and 5 out of a total population of 23,000.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** How many of the 5,000 have now been sent to homes for special care?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** There are 2,000 in homes for special care and 1,400 in approved boarding homes and other residential units; they are ambulatory patients.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** So that on balance, roughly 1,600 people have yet to be located in homes for special care via this Act?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** And the hon. Minister does not anticipate any trouble in the locating of them in the discharging of them at roughly 100 a month?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, we are running into some difficulty in the case of ambulatory patients. Actually, I thought we would have less difficulty in this area, but we are running into some difficulty there. People are more concerned about taking patients who are allowed to walk about, because they have been discharged from the hospital and are free, but they do need some general supervision. However, there is some reluctance on the part of some operators of boarding homes to take them.

However, my staff do not anticipate any great difficulty. It may not move as quickly as did the movement of those patients who are bedridden.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, I want to make a comment on these homes and ask the hon. Minister if it is possible for a person who might apply for admission to an Ontario hospital, to be, in fact, categorized in 4 or 5 and move directly to a home for special care without having first gone to the hospital?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Under the Act we cannot do that.

**Mr. Nixon:** I am thinking particularly about people afflicted with cerebral palsy, of a young age, and it comes to the point where the family feel that they can no longer cope with the special care that is required for these large numbers of young, and not-so-young, people.

It seems ridiculous, really, for the family physician to apply for admission to the Ontario hospital when, in fact, there are these facilities in homes for special care. They

might be better looked after under those circumstances.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This is quite true and this is an area that has caused the department a great deal of trouble over the years. But I would point out that the Act governing the homes for special care specifically states that the only patients who can be moved there are patients who have been in Ontario hospitals. The cerebral palsy individual is not necessarily mentally ill or mentally retarded in any way.

**Mr. Nixon:** But the hon. Minister has them, does he not?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, but they are mentally ill. A cerebral palsied person may become mentally ill or mentally retarded, but a cerebral palsied person is not always mentally ill or mentally retarded.

Of course, we have some who have been in hospital because of mental illness or mental disturbance of one kind or another, quite apart from the cerebral palsy, probably consequent upon it, but quite apart from it. The cerebral palsied as a group are not necessarily mentally ill or mentally retarded and therefore are not eligible for coverage under this Act.

**Mr. Nixon:** I understand this difference, but I do not want to let the discussion, as far as I am concerned, get off on that tangent—with all due respect. As the hon. Minister knows, there are large groups in every community—and it appears that the numbers are growing larger as these people live to a greater and greater age—who cannot be properly accommodated in a home if they are to be given any training and therapeutic care at all.

I wonder if the hon. Minister would contemplate an extension of this programme of the homes for special care, so that some units might be set up to look after the people that we have been discussing in this question so far?

My understanding is the programme, if any, is really directed by The Department of Public Welfare. To me it is misplaced, because of that. I would stand to be corrected if you have other information.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, it is not misplaced, in that the rehabilitation aspect of the cerebral palsied rightly comes under The Department of Public Welfare. It is a division of the rehabilitation services for the province and The Department of Public Welfare is the co-ordinating department for rehabilitation services. Under The Charitable Institutions

Act, and various other Acts, the hon. Minister of Public Welfare has provided capital construction grants, and maintenance grants, and actually it could, but—

**Mr. Nixon:** All those grants look after these services?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Well, that is, if medical rehabilitation is necessary, the moneys for that are available through The Department of Health, but they are funnelled to whatever department is looking after the person.

Now, let me go on. This, unfortunately, is an area of service that for some reason or another is not attractive to groups or charitable bodies. I have tried, I think, every service club in Ontario. I tried personally to interest almost every service club in Ontario in this field of service, and have pointed out to them the very generous provision of both capital moneys and maintenance moneys and various services available, and I still have not been able to persuade anyone to take this up.

Strangely enough, just the day before yesterday, I made an appointment with one other group who have shown some interest, and I am hopeful that I can get them interested in it, even on the basis of a pilot project, because sometimes we find these young adults. I think the most tragic ones are in the young adult group, turning up in homes for the aged and chronic care hospitals. I have had the distressing experience of seeing a few of them begging on the streets, and this is a most distressing thing.

The Bloorview hospital, which looks after many of these when they are youngsters, must discharge them, according to their charter, at the age of 17. Now they are going into a new venture for the young adults, up to 21 or 23, but between that age and 40, when one does not feel so badly about seeing them go into homes for the aged, there is a hiatus.

The hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile), you will recall, announced a new policy a short time ago with the establishment of community rest homes I think they are very generously and very broadly called.

I can visualize those homes providing a facility for this type of person. Whether it will materialize, or not, I do not know, but I can only say that the hon. Minister of Public Welfare has provided very generously for them, both from the capital grant standpoint, and from the standpoint of maintenance.

I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that both our departments are much concerned about this, and are trying to help in every possible way we can. I do not want to involve the government in this because I do not believe

the government officially should be operating services of this kind. If we provide the wherewithal to establish the service and to maintain it, I believe that is the business of the government to give consultative service and directive service. But I believe it should be done at the community level and this is why I have continued to seek a community-oriented body to undertake the actual operation of the project.

**Mr. Nixon:** Just one more comment on that, Mr. Chairman. As the hon. Minister knows, the associations found in a number of communities dealing with cerebral palsy, and the parents councils, are becoming more and more interested in having some sort of a community home with educational facilities and therapeutic facilities right there so that the small children and young people as well can go in there and be looked after properly and at the community level.

Now whether or not the funds for therapeutic assistance are available, and as you say funnelled from your department to where they are needed, this is not really abundantly clear to the parents who are most immediately concerned. I think perhaps someone, personally I think yourself, Mr. Minister, might see that this is perhaps more thoroughly organized and directed towards the establishment of these community organizations. It might very well come under item 11, as extended.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I would propose to the hon. member that when the hon. Minister of Public Welfare brings in legislation to establish these rest homes very likely both our departments will join again in pointing all these things out to the parents groups.

In addition to that of course, there is now OMSIP under which all of them can be insured—you will pardon me putting in a plug for a great movement, sir—and in addition to that of course physiotherapy services were covered under the hospital care insurance programme.

I do not think we need to worry about the therapeutic services. It is the residential and other training facilities; and the training facilities are possible. Now I am hopeful that under the new proposals that the hon. Minister of Public Welfare is going to make, according to the Speech from the Throne, even that last barrier will be cleared out of the way, and probably the parents themselves may be interested in establishing small residences, at least on a pilot project, to give us some experience how it works.

**Mr. Nixon:** Might I suggest that when you are talking this over with the hon. Minister of Public Welfare you bring the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) into it as well, because for the young people we are talking about rest homes are not sufficient.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, if I may follow through what the hon. member for Brant has brought up, the parents association for the cerebral palsy in my own community have been seriously interested in a special home now for well over ten years; but just do not have the funds at all and find it most difficult to interest the community, that is today hard pressed to find funds to pay for educational taxes, let alone provide health facilities which in the eyes of many are the sole responsibility of the provincial government.

Now they would set up the facility, but they just do not know how to go about doing the thing. I think it is incumbent upon the hon. Minister and the hon. Minister of Public Welfare to do a selling job so that with the guidance and assistance of the two departments such a facility could be set up in every community. The multi-handicapped in every large city, over probably I would say 75,000 people, need a facility like that. Even if the facility is only for day care it is sorely needed.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister to provide me later, if he may, the number of beds available for multi-handicapped under this home care programme in the county of Essex, that is the portion of the province that is under the Metro Windsor-Essex county health unit. You can provide this to me later, Mr. Minister.

**Mr. Wells:** Mr. Chairman, I brought up this matter of cerebral palsy residences for adults who are suffering from this affliction several years ago and when I mentioned this the hon. Minister mentioned that he was working with the crippled children's hospital here in Metropolitan Toronto. I am speaking now specifically of facilities for this area.

Did nothing come of that endeavour, where they were thinking of perhaps providing some type of accommodation, residential accommodation, for cerebral palsy adults, either at the crippled children's hospital or some building that was connected with Sunnybrook hospital or something?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I believe there is a proposal, Mr. Chairman, to establish a pilot project there, but I do not think that any

final decision has been reached. There is some negotiation going on.

I might point out that we do already support, in fairly substantial measure, the crippled children's centre which provides therapeutic services across the province. I am not sure of the exact amount, but it is a very substantial sum of money and this is an equal matching grant with the federal government. We have been doing this now for some considerable length of time.

The Department of Education, I might say, also is involved in that service, because it provides the finances for the educational phase of the programme.

**Mr. Chairman:** Item 11 agreed to; item 12 agreed to; item 13 agreed to; item 14 agreed to; item 15 agreed to. On item 16:

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, before we move into grants dealing with a number of specific organizations, there is one final item in the general estimate that I would like to raise with the hon. Minister. This is a bit of old straw that I rise to thrash again; but it is all there, untouched by the hon. Minister and his administrators, and I am interested in noting the extent to which there are more and more voices in the community being raised in connection with it.

I refer to the legislation for regulating the operations of embalmers and funeral directors; not the most delightful topic in the world to discuss, but there it is. My remarks will fall into two categories: One is with regard to the actual governing body which administers this legislation; and second are two or three items with reference to the regulations and the laws that this business must abide by.

Now first with regard to the board of administration. The Act stipulates that there shall be five members for this board and that three of them must be licensed undertakers.

I suppose lawyers will have a field day as to exactly what the framers of the Act originally had in mind when it stipulated that three of them must be undertakers. One might conclude that the other two could be, and should be, other members of the community, so that you would have the general welfare of the community brought into consideration in administering this Act.

Whatever may have been the intent of the original framers of the Act, the government has operated on the assumption that this was in effect a trade association, that it was exclusively within the jurisdiction of those who are engaged in the undertaking business,

and therefore all five of the board of administration have always been undertakers.

Now the issue has taken on considerable public concern with a number of organizations raising their voice. The Toronto memorial society has made representation; the council of churches has made representations on a number of occasions.

But it has become topical for another reason. During the past year one of these five members on the board of administration, died. He was a man who most hon. members in the House knew personally, the former member for Algoma-Manitoulin, the late John Fullerton. Immediately, representations were made to the government that they should appoint somebody other than a funeral director to fill this vacancy. Indeed, the *Globe and Mail* on January 20 of this year reported that some 50 Lutheran ministers had presented a brief to the government and they raised many issues, but this was one of the points that they raised.

At the conclusion of the story in the *Globe and Mail*, in this connection, there is a paragraph which reads as follows:

Dr. Dymond said at present he has no intention of filling the vacancy because the whole question of state-appointed boards is under review.

I am a bit curious as to exactly what the hon. Minister had in mind when he said the whole question of state-appointed boards is under review. I raised this matter with the hon. Minister some two years ago and suggested that two members of the board, beyond the three which is stipulated in the Act as having to be undertakers, should come from the council of churches and the memorial society.

I am curious, as point 1 in my queries to the hon. Minister, to find out exactly what his thinking is on this. What does he mean when he says that a study is being made of state-appointed boards? What is the reason for delay in filling this administrative council or body when the Act stipulates the number and there is a vacancy there waiting for his action?

The three items in the actual operation of this business—if I may deem it such, Mr. Chairman—have to do with topics that are certainly claiming more and more public attention. "The High Cost of Dying" is the title of a book which has become almost part of our way of life in public discussion. The book has emphasized many aspects of the burial which have become, in the author's view, unnecessarily expensive.

So the first topic I wanted to raise with the hon. Minister is whether or not there is any consideration of regulations—or at least appointing personnel who would bring these views to bear in the administration of the Act—regarding the question of inexpensive coffins. Some people have contended that if the family wishes to have a cremation rather than burial in the traditional sense, that a highly expensive coffin is an obvious waste of money.

Therefore inexpensive coffins should be both on display, and available, at any undertaking parlour, both for cremation and in traditional burials. This is usually designated as being a pine coffin covered with grey and purple cloth and painted or stained.

The interesting thing is that any approach to a funeral home usually reveals that there is no such coffin available for those who want to buy it, or if it is, it is certainly hidden from public view. Only after considerable pressure from the person who is inquiring, will he be faced with some such remark as, "Well, if you want a welfare funeral," or "If you want a pauper's funeral." Then he will be taken into some back room and shown one of these less expensive coffins.

The second aspect that I want to raise, Mr. Chairman, is with regard to the itemizing of services in connection with a funeral. I must say that every time I raise this, my mind goes back to one of those magnificent satirizations by Nichols and May, on funerals and all the various other items that can be added to the costs.

The simple point is, that some people are not particularly desirous of having those two or three extra cars in the funeral procession. They are not needed, they do not want them. In some instances they do not want the body embalmed. Why should the practice be followed of an overall price, that automatically is assumed to cover all of these extras? Under the particular circumstances that the purchasers face, with a death in the family, they usually do not question too much and therefore they are left with a much greater cost than they can afford to bear.

The third item is with reference to advertising. The regulations state, and I quote: "No funeral director shall in his advertising include any reference to price or conditions of sale." There are many bodies, and I join forces with them, saying that this is a regulation that should be removed immediately. Without any gross competition for business in this field, surely it is a reasonable proposition that there should be some indica-

tion of price, so that the person who is seeking to make arrangements for a funeral will be able to do a bit of shopping and not spend more money than he intends.

I raised this with the hon. Minister some three years ago. The hon. Minister said he was looking into it. Three years have gone by. I am curious to know what his thinking on the matter is.

Indeed, on this matter of advertising, and by what principles this business is operated, I feel impelled to draw to the attention of the House a quote from one of the government hon. members, or a member on the government side of the House, some few months ago, following representations by the Toronto memorial society to a select committee. I quote two paragraphs in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*:

Bernard L. Evoy, society chairman—

that is the Toronto memorial society:

—said the average person arranging a funeral is completely at sea and in a highly charged state which makes him or her more open to suggestion than buyers are in any other situation. At this point, Osie Villeneuve, PC, from Glengarry leaned towards the press and commented: "It is free enterprise. It is salesmanship. This is a pair of god-danged cranks as far as I am concerned."

Well, Mr. Chairman, if I may accept that expression of Tory philosophy, I would say that if this is free enterprise, why do you not let the principles of free enterprise operate, at least to the extent of indicating what the price of the product is, so that the consumer will have some opportunity to shop under the difficult circumstances in which he has to do his shopping?

So, if I may recapitulate for the convenience of the hon. Minister, what are his reasons for failing to fill the vacancies on the board of administration? Is it his intention to fill this vacancy with someone other than a funeral director, so that this growing body of views from the general public can have some reflection in the administration of the Act? Secondly, with regard to the display of inexpensive coffins, the itemized list of services, so that those services not wanted will not have to be bought; and thirdly, with regard to advertising, is there any consideration of a change of regulations so that we can conform with some of the more up-to-date thinking?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I know that this is a recurring problem. First of all,

I want to correct a statement attributed to me, and if I said "state-appointed boards," I intended to say state-registered boards. This is one of, I think, 18 state-registered boards that come under the supervision of my department.

Now I know that the vacancy has occurred and I have stated, and I continue to state, that I have no intention of filling this vacancy at the present time, until all of the Acts regulating these various boards have been gone over.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Who is doing this review?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** My legal people, in consultation with outside legal opinion. If we state that we have the right to appoint laymen on his board, then we must apply the same yardstick to all the state-registered boards.

There is nothing in this Act that has anything to do with the controlling of the business of a funeral director. This is not an Act controlling or protecting his business. The Act has fairly clearly and simply stated that the board of administration is authorized to prescribe the qualifications of registration, the discipline of its members and has the necessary power to carry on whatever business the board has in respect of these duties.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, is the hon. Minister suggesting that the board has no control or jurisdiction over the regulations that would—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** It has in section 23 of the Act. There are regulations, or the right to make regulations from (a) to (t), prescribing the equipment facilities and other requirements, prescribing the requirements for admission to approved schools. The hon. member can read those, but there are no words of the business of a funeral director there, so the Act does not give them this right.

**Mr. MacDonald:** What about the right to advertise?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I recall something about advertising that came up during my tenure of office, and I cannot be certain what it was. But as I recall it, they wanted to—and I am speaking now completely from memory—they wanted to remove all advertising except what professional people are allowed to do, advertise by the insertion of a business card. I know that they got control over neon signs, and so on, and all the large signs that were around the various streets and roads were taken down, but how the regulation came about governing this,

I do not know, and I cannot find any justification for it in the Act.

I can only say again, to you, sir, that there are, I believe, 18 such Acts, and look at the implications, what implication there would be in all of the other Acts, if I changed it to put a layman on here. It is like saying put so many laymen on the boards that control lawyers, or dentists, or doctors, or nurses, or what have you.

**Mr. Newman:** It might be a good idea.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Well no, my friend. Would you want some outsider running your professional affairs? No, I am quite certain—

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Ah, yes, because you are not involved in that sort of thing. These are truly matters pertaining to their professions, or whatever they choose to call them.

**Mr. Bryden:** These matters affect the public.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** But this may be good. The matter of price is the public's, but that is the business end of the operation and The Department of Health is not interested in that at all, other than we take the same interest as all other individuals do. But by law we do not have the responsibility or an interest in this.

I can only repeat to you, sir, that until this is all straightened out clearly and we fully understand what is involved, I am not going to recommend that this vacancy be filled on the board, because if it should be decided that someone else should be on the board, then there will be a vacancy. The board is not suffering because of this vacancy, and I think it can carry on the business that it has to carry on under the Act quite well with one shortage.

**Mr. H. S. Racine (Ottawa East):** Mr. Chairman, apparently my hon. friend, the leader of the New Democratic Party, does not like funeral directors, or perhaps he does not appreciate the services that are being rendered by funeral directors.

Now, I did not expect, Mr. Chairman, to say anything about this tonight, but I would like to make one thing abundantly clear.

**Mr. Chairman:** The truth of the matter is that I do not see it in the vote at all, but I have no wish whatsoever to curb discussion on it. It is of general public interest and the only place I suppose it could come under is vote 701.

**Mr. Racine:** Well, the hon. Minister did say so, Mr. Chairman.

I think, first of all, that it should be recognized that the funeral directors render a service to the community and as such I think that they have a right to organize themselves. Personally, I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that possibly The Department of Health is not the department under which The Funeral Directors Act should be administered.

As the hon. Minister has said, it is at the present time under study. I think for the information of this House I would like to say that the Ontario funeral service association has a committee studying the entire matter at the present time and, I think, should come through with a complete report within the next few months. At that time there might be some very specific recommendations to the hon. Minister of Health and to the government as to what should be done about this Act.

I do not go along with the hon. member for York South in saying that there should be some members on this board who are not connected with the profession. I do not think it makes sense.

As the hon. Minister has said, the various professions have their own board of directors or board of administration and I am sure that the funeral directors as such, qualified funeral directors, should be the ones to administer this Act. I do not believe that a change should be made along those lines. I do not know who would be asked to be a member of this body except a funeral director or a licensed embalmer. I think it is quite natural that one of the members of the profession should be able to administer the Act.

Mr. Chairman, there is one point that the hon. member for York South has made about bringing up this silly book, and I would like to say it is a silly book that does not make sense, by one Jessica Mitford, on the high cost of dying. This book makes quite interesting reading, I presume, for some people, but anybody who knows the profession and who knows the wonderful services that may be rendered by funeral directors, knows that this book was written by a person who did not know what she was talking about.

On the question of price, I think perhaps the hon. member for York South has probably read some of the articles which appeared in the papers last fall during the time of the convention of the Ontario funeral services association and in which the members were expected to sign this pledge that they would

abide by certain regulations, one of which would be to have the prices of caskets and services plainly inscribed on the casket. As far as I know, Mr. Chairman, this is being done at the present time in the great majority of the funeral homes in Ontario.

I made a statement at one of the meetings of the committee on aging that there was not one funeral director in Ontario who would not supply a complete funeral for the sum of some \$300. There has been no reply from the association. I am not a member of the executive of the association, but there has been no reply and as far as I know this is being done in all areas. I am sure, and I know in my own establishment, people can come in and demand some of the services recommended by the memorial society and they can obtain those services. They do not have to have embalming, they do not have to have an expensive casket, they do not have to go to the church or to be laid out in the funeral home; they can go direct from the hospital to the cemetery. This service may be obtained from all funeral directors duly licensed in this province.

There may be the odd funeral director, like the odd doctor, who does not observe the practices of his profession. I do not think that we can control that. No more can we control that than the Ontario medical association can control the doctors or the law society can control the services of the lawyers, but I can say that generally speaking the public is being served very fairly.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that on the question of advertising there is no unanimity among the funeral directors about accepting this law that now exists which prevents certain types of advertising, and I think possibly some of the funeral directors may demand that this Act be changed. I think that the services of funeral directors should be advertised just as much as those of any other profession or business.

Mr. Chairman, I think I have said enough along that line. I am not here to defend the hon. Minister or to defend the Act but I think the public of Ontario should know that the funeral directors are doing a good job and expect to be doing so in the future.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I just have one brief comment and then I have a question for the hon. Minister. I think that unwittingly, the hon. member who has just taken his seat provided convincing proof as to why you should have somebody other than undertakers in the administration of the Act. It is all very fine but I suggest, with respect, that he weakened his case to say that Jessica Mitford's

book is just nonsense and that she knows nothing of what she is talking about.

You will have to talk long and fast and hard to convince the public that that is the case. Perhaps she is wrong in some instances but to dismiss her book out of hand is to ignore the problem that the public believes exists, in having a group who are administering an Act for their benefit, without the public's interest being adequately taken into consideration.

However, I leave the matter. There is some ferment among the undertakers—that is rather an unfortunate choice of term, I think, but I have made it, so let it exist. There is some ferment among the undertakers at this point and conceivably it will be of some guidance to the hon. Minister.

My question to him is this—we have been raising it for two or three years and the hon. Minister has indicated that he has it under study—how soon does he expect that the review within his department, with the assistance of outside consultants, will be finished so that he can give us some indication of what his future intentions are with these state-registered boards?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I am sorry; I cannot put a specific date on it.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Before next session?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I would not want to promise that; I am a little cautious of deadlines now. I will undertake this though, that it will continue to go forward as quickly as possible.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I am sorry to have to warn the hon. Minister that I will raise the matter again next year—to see what will have happened up to that point.

**Mr. Chairman:** Item 15, under vote 701.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I do not know if this is the proper vote but I will just follow your direction.

I would like to discuss the ambulance services and the report that was submitted to this hon. Minister by the Deputy Attorney General on February 23, 1965.

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not believe it comes under these estimates.

**Mr. Newman:** This would follow then, I think, in public health, would it not; public health would be involved in this? The recommendations here are—

**Mr. Chairman:** This would come under the Attorney General's department, I believe.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, surely ambulance services would be the responsibility of this hon. Minister, would they not?

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not see anything from the standpoint of voting any money for ambulance services under these votes.

**Mr. Newman:** I will attempt to bring it up under hospital services, then.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, could we have an indication from the hon. Minister as to whether he thinks a discussion of ambulance services is valid at any point in his estimates?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, Mr. Chairman, I do not think so. I would suggest that this is a proper subject for Budget debate.

**Mr. Chairman:** Items 15 to 20, inclusive, are agreed to.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, on item 21, what does the \$5,000 go toward; what does the Ontario tuberculosis association use the \$5,000 for?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** A great deal of the work of the local associations is devoted to fund raising for case-finding surveys. They participate in case-finding surveys and pay some of the cost of that. The Ontario tuberculosis association has traditionally co-ordinated those efforts and The Department of Health continues to assist by this small grant in that effort mainly.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Are there no contributions from the various branches of the Ontario associations to the central association?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** That is how the central association is financed, actually; this is the only other money that the Ontario association gets. All the other funds that are required for the operation of the association, and it is quite an extensive association, are financed by grants which it receives from the various units or chapters or local organizations, or whatever name they go by.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I have in front of me the returns for 1966 as of January 25, to the Ontario 1965 Christmas Seal campaign. It is an interim report that says that across the province there was received \$1,281,000. Could the hon. Minister tell me why the \$5,000 is required from his department, in view of almost \$1,300,000 brought in from the participating organizations, and has this government ever taken a look at the allocation of these funds?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, Mr. Chairman, I do not think that the government has any right to look at the allocation of funds which are raised by a voluntary organization. We are satisfied that the very small grant which this government gives them is well spent and well used; what they do with the rest of their money and what phase of tuberculosis prevention and control it is spent in, we have no right to interfere with.

We are concerned and we do assure ourselves that it is spent for tuberculosis control, although in certain local areas I know that other health projects have been undertaken. Indeed, I know of one or two local organizations that have devoted certain funds to crippled children's work and to certain other phases of health activities on an ad hoc or a pilot project basis, and sometimes to get an organization going.

In one county, for instance, the tuberculosis association devoted fairly considerable funds for two years to the establishment of a rehabilitation council. I believe that this happened in more than one county, but as long as the funds are being used for good health projects, we do not feel that we have the right to interfere. As I say, we assure ourselves that the small grant which we provide for them is spent for the purpose that we allocate it, and this is the co-ordination of the case-finding and work in connection with case-finding in the area of tuberculosis prevention and control.

**Mr. Chairman:** Item 21 agreed to. On item 22.

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister a question under this item 22?

As the hon. Minister undoubtedly knows, we have a great shortage of dentists in rural Ontario. Of course, many of the dentists are overworked and they will not accept any new patients. I wonder if the hon. Minister has any good news to offer to us that there will be an increase in dentists in rural Ontario in the very near future, or some good news along that line?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I can only advise the hon. member that one new dental school has started operation and Western will take in its first class this fall. But, of course, it will be five years before it graduates a dentist.

We still continue to provide bursaries for dentists in undergraduate training, who will undertake to go to areas of need in the province of Ontario, and this is all bound up now in this greatly increased allocation. This

is the sum that last year and in previous years was \$60,000, and is \$500,000 this year. This does not mean to say it will all be allocated to dentists in training but they are among the disciplines included.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, junior colleges will soon be a reality in the province. Has the hon. Minister consulted with the hon. Minister of Education with a hope of setting up dental technician courses in the junior colleges?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I have already consulted with the Royal college of dental surgeons concerning the training of ancillary services in the dental profession and I am told that the programme is quite adequate to meet the needs, that it will not be needed, for the present at least, at junior colleges.

**Mr. Newman:** Will some of these bursaries be available to students taking courses outside of the province, say, a student wishing to take a dental technician course in an American university? Would a bursary be available to that student?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Not under this programme. This is mostly for postgraduate because our disciplines required in the health field are not included in the graduate study bursaries provided by Education. I believe that such a student would qualify for bursary and loan assistance through The Department of Education, but I do not know if that is applicable outside of the province.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, vote 22 here says "undergraduate students," so would that not be here for an individual taking a dental technician's course?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** It is covered under the name of parahealth personnel. The amount allocated for enrolled medical and dental undergraduates is \$60,000. That is for the profession of medicine or dentistry—\$140,000 allocated to therapists, nurses, technicians and other paramedical personnel, enrolled in certificate, diploma or degree courses.

During the past several years, the department has been able to provide limited assistance in this area by utilizing funds under the national health grants. These have not been adequate, and we have had to add this amount. It is not spelled out that dental technicians are eligible for this kind of support but I can only say that it will be considered and if they are recommended as being eligible, they will be.

Dental hygienists are also covered under national health grants, so that support is now available for the training of dental hygienists.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, that may be quite true as far as studying in some Canadian university, but if the student wishes to attend an American university, living as he may on a border town such as from where I come, would it not be to the province's advantage to provide him with a bursary to become a dental technician so that that individual could return to Canada and be of that much more benefit to the province?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This is not permitted under the national health grants and we only administer the funds, we do not make the regulations for them.

**Mr. Newman:** This \$500,000 here, Mr. Chairman, has nothing to do with the national health grants.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, well, I have no intention of deviating from the policy that has been established. If the education is not available in Ontario or in Canada, then I would certainly consider a case on its merits and deciding whether or not the bursary would apply outside the province.

We have allowed some cases of post-graduate study outside of the province and almost without exception we have had unfortunate experience; the person has been trained at the expense of the Ontario and Canadian people and we have lost him. Now, we cannot put a fence around education. I know that, but when we are supporting the cost of one's training I think the least they owe to their country or their province in return is to come back and repay the services in kind.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I do not disagree with the policy that the hon. Minister mentions, but my only thought is the individual may find it a lot cheaper to be attending a dental school, say, in the city of Detroit rather than coming into Hamilton or into Toronto. Surely the bursaries should be available to the individual to study across the border if he or she would perhaps make some type of agreement with the department that for X number of years they would return to Canada and we would have the benefit of their services?

**Mr. Racine:** Mr. Chairman, on this item 22, how much money was actually spent last year on this programme? Could I find out, Mr. Chairman?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** \$35,000.

**Mr. Racine:** Does the hon. Minister mean \$35,000 out of an allocation of half a million?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Out of an allocation of \$60,000. I just told the hon. members the allocation this year increased \$500,000. We are expanding our activities.

**Mr. Racine:** Oh, I am sorry. Now, Mr. Chairman, I know the hon. Minister has said that it might be hard to find applicants for those bursaries. Is there not a way that we can tell the students in various areas that those bursaries are available? I know that possibly the department and the hon. Minister and some of his assistants are doing it, but I also know there are areas which do not know that that kind of assistance is available. And I was wondering whether it would not be possible through The Department of Education or through some other department to let the people know that those bursaries are available. I know there are some in the hon. Minister's department, there are some in other departments, but I think possibly in certain areas people do not know about it and cannot avail themselves of these bursaries.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This information is published in the calendar of every university, medical school and dental school in the province.

**Mr. Chairman:** Items 22 to 29 agreed to. On section 30:

**Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East):** On 30, Mr. Chairman. This item 30 in the hon. Minister's estimates provides for \$3,200,000 for the alcoholism and drug addiction research foundation for the coming year, 1966-67. I notice in the accounts that for the year ending 1965, the hon. Minister expended \$1,876,000. Is the estimate for the 1966-67 fiscal year higher than it was last year?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, by \$1 million.

**Mr. Gisborn:** By \$1 million. So that last year it would have been \$2,200,000. Does the hon. Minister expect that there will be higher grants to this foundation during the fiscal year we are now dealing with?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, of course I expect there will be higher grants or I would not have asked for the money. I expect the grants will be \$1 million more, or \$3,200,000.

The hon. member will recall last year we presented the ten-year blueprint and the estimated costs were to go up steadily until in 1974-75 they would reach almost \$18 million. This was all outlined and presented to the House and put on the record in fairly definitive form. This is the first year the programme is expanding with greater emphasis than ever before on treatment services.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, a few days ago a large and important segment of my constituency was shocked to read in the press that in the opinion of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) they, as Indians, were incapable of "holding their liquor" and that in fact he was considering, according to this press release, the possibility of the removal of these privileges.

I do not speak at length on this, but I want to know of the hon. Minister if any work has ever been done by the alcoholism and drug addiction research foundation that would indicate there was any jot or tittle of truth to what appears to me to be a strong prejudice that the hon. Attorney General holds.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, there has been work done, there has been work done, and I am afraid that I have to disagree with my colleague, the hon. Attorney General. But I do not disagree on the basis of personal prejudice. Knowing the man as well as I think I do, and as well as I think every hon. member in this House does, there is no personal prejudice exhibited in his view.

**Mr. Nixon:** Well, what would it be based on?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This is a view very commonly held, unfortunately.

**Mr. Nixon:** By all prejudiced people.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Not necessarily. However, I am not going to get into that hassle on philosophy, Mr. Chairman, I want to point out that certain very sound work has been done by the foundation and by others, and I think I can best describe the attitude of the foundation by reading the report which was given to me by the director.

A recent story appearing in the newspapers of Ontario, reports on the number of deaths of Indians in and around Kenora on the main line of the Canadian National Railway track.

There is a suggestion that these deaths reflect suicidal impulses on the part of some of the Indians, and these impulses may be

related to religious cultism. On the other hand, there is clear evidence that intoxication severe enough to cause impairment was present in almost every case, perhaps all the cases.

We have not studied the Indian population of Kenora; however, we have engaged in an extensive study of the Indian population on the northeast shore of Lake Superior. Both the Indians of Kenora and the Indians of Lake Superior are derived from the same language group, namely, the Algonquian.

In our opinion the deaths through misadventure on the railway tracks around Kenora can be more reasonably explained by other factors, (a) intoxication; (b) the fact that the railway is the easiest way for the Indians to travel from Kenora to their homes in Minaki, Redditt, McIntosh and Quebell.

Moreover, we have studied intensively an Indian population from Lake Superior where the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs directly through the reserve. There has been only one death through misadventure on the railway track over the last ten years. In our opinion, severe intoxication, coupled with the lack of reasonable methods of transportation to their homes probably is the explanation for these deaths.

This is the view of the people who have done the research and who have become, I think, well enough acquainted with the Indians, with their way of life, with their culture and with their habits to know whereof they speak.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, although I was interested to read the statement just given to us by the hon. Minister, I had hoped that perhaps the emphasis from the alcoholism and drug addiction research foundation would be more on the fact, or what I consider to be a fact, and is generally accepted to be a fact, that these Indian people are no more prone to alcoholism than any other group, other things being equal.

I was wondering if there is anything more that the hon. Minister in his ministerial or professional capacity might want to add to the matter?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** If I were to voice my opinion, I have had some little contact with the Indians, not as extensive as many people, I would say that the Indian is no more allergic to alcohol than is the average individual. The Indian is a human being, and I do not think that he is any different really than any of us. There are good and bad in every land and since the hon. Chairman is an Irishman, I will not add the rest of it.

However, my people in the foundation state this: under certain conclusions based on research, the Indian is thought by many whites to be naturally prone to the excessive use of alcohol. However, very few are or have been treated for alcoholism in the usual clinical sense. Despite the general use of alcohol, Indian drinking is a communal phenomenon not an individual one. There does not seem to be any evidence of major medical consequences, such as dietary deficiencies, lowered resistance to respiratory diseases, and so on.

Considerable damage is associated with the use of alcohol by this group. This damage, however, seems to be more of a legal and/or economic character. For example, there is evidence that drinking is the cause of considerable crime among this reserve Indian group.

Furthermore, Indians have a markedly higher rate of arrests than other minority groups of comparable size in Ontario. On the other hand, alcohol is seldom the cause of family dissolution as it is among the white population.

The major problem areas seem to be economic. Certain white agencies who are responsible for developing the Indians' future, see excessive alcohol use as one of the principal threats to the developmental programmes. This concern is supported by an analysis of the buying pattern of a typical band of Indians in the Lake Superior district. It was found that approximately one-third of the escalated monthly income of this band was spent on alcoholic beverages. Of the total spent on alcoholic beverages, more than a half was derived from welfare, relief payments of one kind or another.

This apparently does not agree with the view of many, as I stated at the outset, that the Indian is any more alcoholic prone than is the white.

**Mr. Nixon:** Particularly it does not agree with the view expressed by the hon. Attorney General. Now, though we will have an opportunity to discuss this more fully later, I want to tell you, Mr. Chairman, and the House, what serious damage was done to the Indian people in my own area, through this statement as it was reported. We will let it go at that.

Now further on this vote, on this item, Mr. Chairman, I know all hon. members of the House have been very much aware in newspaper reports and on television of exploding increase in the use of certain drugs and materials that have been said to give what is known as a psychedelic experience.

I refer to LSD, and to a much lesser extent, the use of marijuana. Now this agency, whose appropriation we are discussing this evening has already gone on record in their publication as having certain very definite views on the use of marijuana that are somewhat at variance with that held by the public at large.

But is not the thing that seems to be pressing in on us mostly, as we look at our growing families, the use of the chemical LSD?

I want to ask the hon. Minister what special researches have been undertaken with this drug, not so much as its proper use by the medical profession, but as it might grow to be used more and more by the population of this province in an illicit way. I am very much impressed with the programme carried out by the alcoholism and drug addiction research foundation, in advertising the bad effects of alcohol and I would be very pleased to know what researches they are carrying on in the illicit use of LSD, how this might affect the population, particularly the young people and what steps the government is going to take of an educational nature to at least control this problem.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I will have a statement to make about the improper use of LSD under the medical health vote. I do not believe the foundation has done anything on this at all. I believe it is generally understood that this is not an "addictive drug." I put this in quotes.

**Mr. Nixon:** Would you say that marijuana is?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Marijuana, I think there is some controversy about that.

**Mr. Nixon:** I do not think there is.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** There is some controversy about that. As I stated in my opening remarks, the addiction research foundation is doing at least one project on marijuana just now. There is one major research project on LSD, using it in the orthodox and proper manner, as a treatment agent on patients and they have just advised me they are starting an epidemiology study of controlled drugs, making use of LSD. But there will be a more complete statement on LSD, its improper use, when the mental health vote is under consideration.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I express to the hon. Minister the deep gratification we in the city of Windsor felt when the hon. Minister announced that an alcohol

programme was going to be set up and that there was going to be a care centre in the community.

I would like to ask of the hon. Minister, how far has this care centre progressed today?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I will just get the information for that. I do not know myself. I see here that the budget for Windsor is being tripled for next year.

**Mr. Newman:** How much does that make it?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Going from \$20,000 to \$60,000. The foundation authorities tell me they have opened the office and that there are two members of the staff operating there now.

**Mr. Newman:** Would the hon. Minister mind giving it some publicity in the community, because there are a lot of people that certainly would like to make use of it.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** They have undertaken to do that.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I am not going to deal with the whole field of the good work of the alcoholism and drug addiction research foundation, but I would like to raise one aspect of it that I found my attention captured by in a rather interesting article by Sid Katz, and that is the problem of drinking with reference to teen-agers.

A few weeks ago, Sidney Katz had an article which was at first blush reassuring, but after sober second thoughts, one wondered whether it was a completely accurate representation of the situation. In fact, I think it might be of interest to the House just to point out the things that he dealt with. He listed a number of myths that he contended exist with regard to the problem of teen-age drinking and tended generally to demolish all of them.

Myth No. 1 holds that frequent and excessive drinking has reached epidemic proportions among the ranks of the two million young Canadians between the age of 13 and 19. He tended to dismiss this completely. Indeed, he quoted David Archibald, director of the research foundation, as saying, "Despite the millions of words written and spoken on the subject, no comprehensive survey has ever been done in Canada," implying that there was nothing in this.

He concluded his observations here by reference to Inspector Herb Thurston of the Metro police force, who said that "teen-agers

should not be condemned for their drinking habits, they drink infrequently."

Well, this may be true of the overall group of teen-agers but as (a) a legislator (b) a citizen and (c) a parent, with teen-age children and having gotten some glimpse of the problem that arises in all aspects of teen-age life, I think this is not an accurate depiction of the problem. There is more of a problem, in fact, than Sidney Katz is suggesting.

The second myth was that heavy drinking causes large numbers of teen-agers to get involved in serious trouble. He frankly says this is not true and points out, I suspect accurately, that nearly all the youngsters who resort to violence after heavy drinking are emotionally disturbed to begin with and likely would have become involved in difficulties even without alcohol.

The third myth was that a teen-ager who has learned to drink in his own home is less likely to develop a drinking problem later on. And he made the very important—and I believe correct—point that what really matters in trying to come to grips with the problem of teen-age drinking is the atmosphere in the home. I want to come back to that in a moment.

The fourth myth was that education by the church or school can teach youngsters to abstain from alcohol. And he pointed to a study that had been done by Yale University researchers among teetotaler students which showed that where young people had been advised by their parents not to drink, 40 per cent were teetotalers; when advice came from teachers, only 16 per cent followed it and when it came from the church only 10 per cent followed it. And of the students given no advice whatsoever 18 per cent were abstainers.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the rather striking point there is that there were more people abstainers without having received any advice than those who were advised by either their teachers or the church—suggesting that the only influential group were the parents, and therefore underlining the proposition that the atmosphere in the home is the really important thing in developing the right sort of habits and attitudes towards drinking.

Finally, that teen-agers can be kept from drinking—this is myth No. 5—by keeping the legal drinking age at 21 and by sharply limiting the number of liquor sales outlets. And he points to the fact that studies which have been done in New York state and elsewhere simply do not document this at all. Indeed, he quotes a former member of

the foundation, Dr. David A. Stewart, a clinical psychologist, now in the United States, who stated:

The number of taverns, bars and liquor stores has little to do with the amount of teen-age drinking.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I repeat, this is a rather interesting demolition of some of the myths that I think are rather popularly held with regard to this problem. But I want to focus my attention and lead to a question and seek a comment from the hon. Minister. His concluding paragraphs were as follows:

The physical, economic and social penalties of alcoholism are so disastrous that we must bend every effort to help the younger generation acquire a sane attitude towards alcohol. A good place to start would be by confessing that we know precious little about how to achieve this goal. We should engage in research and come up with some kind of reliable blueprint to guide us in our efforts. But if we continue to subscribe to prevailing myths and suppositions about teen-agers and drinking, we shall surely fail.

Mr. Chairman, you will be interested to know—and I assume not surprised—that when I checked with the foundation, I discovered that considerable work has been done by them in this field.

For example, they have through their educational programme, produced in a comic book form, a presentation of the problem for use by students themselves. They have produced a manual for teachers, particularly teachers who have to deal with this subject, the physical education teachers. They have had seminars and short training courses with the teachers colleges. And finally they have been involved in some curriculum revision studies so that their views, to the extent that research has formulated views, can be borne in mind as we seek now to revise the curriculum.

Mr. Chairman, the point I want to raise with the hon. Minister is this: If it is correct—and all the evidence seems to document it—that the attitude in the home is the most influential one in terms of creating the right attitudes towards drinking—and let us face the fact that drinking is going to be indulged in in varying degrees by the majority of people in modern society—then I submit to the hon. Minister that the law at the moment is making this increasingly difficult.

Now, I am still hesitant to entertain all of the proposals coming from various quarters, including the young people, for reducing

the drinking age from 21 to 18. I repeat, I am not persuaded that this would be wise. In a sophisticated society, I think there is logic in it. But on the matter of drinking, our society is not sophisticated.

But where I think we are really complicating the problem is maintaining the proposition that drinking in the home at any age, under the supervision of parents, is illegal, because certainly there are many families who think this is nonsense and there is a lot of advice and research conclusions to indicate that it is nonsense. It is wrong—if you want to develop the right kind of attitude towards drinking, the best place to teach them is in the home. This is the place where there is going to be the greatest amount of influence on the child. Therefore to tolerate a law which practice makes a mockery of—to make it illegal if drinking is done under the supervision of parents in the home—then the law, if I may borrow the hon. Minister's use of the old phrase, becomes an ass. Particularly in a Canadian society within which there is a growing number of people, like our Italian friends, or like any of our European country immigrants, for whom drinking of wine is part of the family way of life, from very young ages. And there is not conclusive proof that it necessarily leads to more alcoholism than we have had in other countries where this is not the practice.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): The rate is lower, in Italy.

Mr. MacDonald: Right, the rate is lower in Italy. But I was conditioning my comment because France seems to be developing an alcoholism problem, so I was not making it too dogmatic a statement. Certainly it is lower in Italy but I think alcoholism has developed to a considerable proportion as a problem in France.

But it seems to me that the law as it now exists is one of the factors that is contributing to a phony set of attitudes. The law is not respected and if the law is not respected, you not only bring the law into disrepute but you create difficulties for those who are attempting to get a sensible approach to this problem.

My question to the hon. Minister is, does he agree with me? And if he does agree with me, is it not possible amid all of the sensitivities on this question, at least to get the law to conform with the practice, the widespread practice in our society today, by revising it so that you do not have in the law the statement that if drinking takes place in

the home under the supervision of parents that this will be illegal?

Indeed, I know this is a matter of some embarrassment to the director of the foundation, but when this matter arose one time as a result of some comments from the hon. member for Brant and myself, in a meeting of the standing committee, the director made the very appropriate comment that the law simply cannot reach into the privacy of the home and dictate what parents are going to do. This is another reason why it is a bad law. That being the case, does the hon. Minister not feel that it is time he took the initiative, if it is not being taken in other quarters of the Cabinet, at least to remove this aspect of the antiquated law that we have at the moment?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that I would not want to comment on that because in the first place, my own mind is not made up.

I agree with the hon. member in many of the things that he has said. I believe that the best and most worthwhile education is that given in the home. I think that this is one of the moral questions which it is one of the prime duties of the parents to take under active consideration and promote it very actively. The school, the church and all the other agencies can only be complementary to what goes on in the home.

I really cannot give an answer to the last question that the hon. member put because I have not resolved it in my own mind yet. I am disposed to feel that the law has no right to enter into the life of the family. Yet on the other hand, I would be the first to say if the family now, for instance, is ill-treating the child, the law by all means not only has the right but the responsibility to step in.

I suppose it might be argued that this is a different thing but it is different only in degree. Now, I do know that this law is causing a great many agencies involved in this problem much concern and much trouble and I believe that it has been given a good deal of thought. But to give an opinion as a Minister of Health, I have to say that I do not believe I am equipped and I have not resolved it in my own mind, insofar as I, myself, am concerned.

I consider, as a parent, that this is a matter of grave concern, but I consider it my duty, as a parent, to give all the teaching possible to my children in the hope that that, coupled with what the child is exposed to by other agencies—the school, the church, and all the other agencies in the community—will be of some use.

Alcoholism—I do not know if we know how great a problem it is among teen-agers. The foundation tell me that they see some in their late teens in the clinic—I do not know whether this is a large number or not, or whether they are likely to see a large number of those in the clinic, because they are at that age where problems do not exist. "We are high today, but we will be low tomorrow, and we will probably get high the next day," but they may be in pretty sore straits before they reach the clinic.

I know that it is increasing in some countries and in some of the sophisticated countries. For instance, I think in the Scandinavian countries, which are very highly sophisticated from both the moral and social standpoints, alcoholism among the young is becoming an increasingly grave national problem. I believe from reading—again, I cannot say that this has been read in scientific papers—that in France it is becoming an increasingly grave national problem. In Italy, by a peculiar coincidence, apparently, it is becoming a less serious problem because, I think, wine is a national drink in Italy and is drunk by very young children.

I am afraid I have not been very helpful, Mr. Chairman, because I think this is a matter that has to be resolved by the legal people and by those much better equipped mentally to deal with it than I am.

**Mr. Chairman:** I know that this is closely allied with The Liquor Control Act and I would like to restrict this discussion, if we can, under the alcohol and drug addiction research.

**Mr. Bryden:** This is where it is; I was not thinking of the liquor control board.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make one or two comments about what the hon. Minister said. The problem of teen-age drinking and even of alcoholism among teenagers is, of course, a problem with very wide ramifications. The information that the hon. Minister gave us was interesting, but I would like to deal with just the one specific point to which the question of the hon. member for York South was directed. That is this point about our law purporting to tell parents what they can permit their children to do in the home.

I can understand that the hon. Minister is hesitant to express an opinion on this because he is a member of the Cabinet and the Cabinet has a policy—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, Mr. Chairman, may I make that eminently clear that that was not the reason for my hesitancy? I am quite

honest in saying that I have not resolved this question in my mind, because I am ambivalent about it. As I cited, there are areas where I think the law not only has the right, but has the responsibility, to step in between the parents and the children. There are other areas where I would feel just as strongly that the law has no right to step in. Therefore, one cannot come to a conclusion when exhibiting ambivalent feelings of that nature.

**Mr. Bryden:** I thank the hon. Minister for the information. It would still remain true even if he had resolved it in his mind, that it is a matter of Cabinet responsibility and naturally he has to consider his position in that regard.

However, I would suggest to him that his analogy with the neglected child is a totally false analogy. I know of parents who could not, by the wildest stretch of the imagination, be accused of neglecting their children, who believe that it is quite proper, morally at any rate, for them to permit their children to drink under certain circumstances, even though they have not reached the age of 21. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister—he has not made up his mind, he says, and I accept what he says, naturally—that this is another case where the law is an ass, because the law is purporting to dictate to perfectly responsible parents what they should do.

Somewhat earlier this evening, before the hon. Minister of Highways came in to disrupt proceedings—

**Hon. C. S. MacNaughton** (Minister of Highways): The law is not the only thing that is an ass—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order.

**Mr. Bryden:** —to disrupt proceedings, the hon. Minister of Health described the law as an ass in another area.

I agreed with what he said then. It happened that that other area is under federal jurisdiction. He said something to the effect that he might, in time, feel it necessary to prescribe a cathartic for the people responsible for that law in order to get some movement in changing it.

Well, I am suggesting to him that he cannot prescribe cathartics to people who are not his patients, but over here he has some people who are his colleagues and who, I think, can be properly regarded as his patients. I am suggesting that he should start prescribing in this field and get the cathartic going because the law, on this specific point

and I am talking only about this point, is totally ridiculous and ought to be repealed.

What it does is to bring the law into contempt; we all know that, because it is an unenforceable law. It is being violated regularly and increasingly in the province of Ontario.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please.

**Mr. Nixon:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister a moment ago said that all of the community institutions—the family, the church and the school—should be brought to bear on this problem, and I would like to say to him that the foundation we are discussing now seems to have hit just the right note in the advertising campaign that they have had over the past year in dealing with teen-age drinking.

The advertisements are attractive to these people and present the information in just the factual way that they want to have it. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he, in co-operation with the hon. Minister of Education, see to it that this programme of education at the teen-age level be left in the newspapers and also taken into the schools in a much stronger way than it ever has been before.

We are still relying on volunteer agencies who naturally do a good job whenever they have the proper facilities and the right opportunity to go into these schools. So often there is simply some literature made available without all the facilities of the foundation being put to this important feature of control and education, as regards teen-age drinking.

I cannot recommend this too strongly, to the hon. Minister, who I see has some immediate control of these grants—he authorizes them piece by piece, evidently, and project by project—that this is one project that he need have no hesitation in supporting to the limit, and in fact should see to it that if there is any encouragement required, he provide it. Because I feel that the foundation is doing an outstanding job in this. It could be improved and must be improved.

**Mr. Chairman:** Items 30 to 36 agreed to. On item 37:

**Mr. S. Lewis:** On 37. What is that \$7,500 for?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This is the project that was set up by the University of Western Ontario faculty of medicine to assist

general practice preceptorships, to enable undergraduates to spend a period of time, a few weeks in their final year, assisting a general practitioner in his own office and home. Living with him, seeing what general practice entails and getting, we hope, an appreciation of the general practice, to the end that they will be induced to go into this area of service on finishing the training. The amount of money was stated by the faculty.

**Mr. Chairman:** Items 37 and 38 agreed to. On item 39:

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, on item 39, I am informed that the amount of money which was actually expended in the cause of prescribed drugs and equipment to children suffering from cystic fibrosis was something in excess of \$320,000 last year. Is that correct?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Since we established this programme, we have provided the crippled children's society with \$175,000 and it is all spent to date. They are waiting for this year's vote, but this went over a fiscal year. We started it toward the latter half of the fiscal year before last, that is the fiscal year before 1965. There was a \$250,000 vote and then a special warrant of \$175,000. That has all been spent now and they are waiting for this vote to pass.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Then am I to understand, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister will advance money through the crippled children's fund to the cystic fibrosis recipients simply as it is required, in the amounts that are required?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** The crippled children's society spends the money and reclaims it from us.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** And they reclaim the entire amount from you?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, they do.

**Mr. Chairman:** Items 39 and 40 agreed to. On item 41:

**Mr. R. J. Harris (Beaches):** Mr. Chairman, on item 41, may I ask the hon. Minister, has this anything to do with the change-over of the courses 2 and 1 eventually to the 2?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, this vote was begun last year, Mr. Chairman. You will recall that prior to the establishment of the college of nurses, The Department of

Health did all of the work of inspecting schools of nursing. When the college of nurses was given this responsibility, the only funds it had, were funds which they collected from their members in fees. We felt it was not reasonable that they should bear the cost of inspecting schools, out of fees collected from the nurses themselves. That is what this money is for.

**Mr. Chairman:** Item 41 agreed to. On item 42:

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I do not have anything on 42, but I would like a question on the general vote, if I may.

**Mr. Bryden:** I am in the same position.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Windsor-Walkerville.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask of the hon. Minister, are there no grants received by muscular dystrophy associations in the province? Have they not asked for any? Is there any research being carried out?

**Mr. Chairman:** If you are going to go to general questions on the vote, do you mind if we pass item 42 first?

**Mr. Newman:** Quite all right.

**Mr. Chairman:** Anything under item 42?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to question the hon. Minister a little on screening procedures for the early identification of cancer. I would like to have from him some thoughts as to the applicability of such procedures, whether the department is intending to disseminate such procedures through its public health offices, and what in general, other than the limited cancer clinic, the hon. Minister feels about screening procedures in this field.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I thought the hon. member was not in his seat when I made my preliminary presentation, when I stated that in the year just finished, 450,000 women at risk were given the pap smear, for instance. The programme was set up beginning last year in an organized fashion. It is the expressed opinion of those expert in the field, namely, the foundation, that all the women at risk in the province of Ontario will be covered on a three-year cycle, and this is considered a reasonable length of time.

I noted this afternoon the hon. member spoke about British Columbia's programme.

I submit to you, sir, I think it was the year before last—or was it last year, time passes so quickly—that a statement from the cancer foundation said the programme as conducted in Ontario was even more effective than that.

In addition to this, is cytology, which is a relatively new science. The hon. member will recall that I said the foundation is now undertaking projects for the diagnosis of cancer of the lung through sputum tests, even before it can be detected by X-ray means. There is a dental research project going on, involving I believe it is 90 dentists—again I would be talking from memory, so I will not put a specific number—but a number of dentists in the province are involved in it, taking cellulose smears from the mouth and this is being screened cytologically.

The biggest undertaking that the foundation has been engaged in in this matter so far has been the training of cyto-technicians and pathologists. This is a most difficult and exacting science and has called for the expenditure of fairly considerable funds. There are now 75 laboratories in the province capable of doing this work, and it is an expanding area of service. Ontario is certainly not in the background in this respect at all.

It has been brought to my attention that in this type of screening, since 1951, this is the training programme: in 1964 over 30,000 biopses were examined by these specially trained people; 4,420 cases of cancer were diagnosed, sir, and the pap smear I have already explained. The foundation is at present supporting a province-wide cytology survey by dentists with regard to early diagnosis of cancer of the mouth, and also studies as to its value in diagnosis of cancer of the lungs from sputum before it can be diagnosed by X-ray.

The volume of pap smears is increasing at the rate of 60 per cent every year. Free service is now available to 450,000 women admitted to the hospitals in the province annually, and as I stated, it is reliably estimated by the foundation that all the women at risk will be on a three-year cycle and will be examined in that order.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, what about the identification of breast cancer? Are there any programmes in this field?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Specifically, I am afraid I cannot answer that question. I do not know. I know that a very great deal is done by way of educating women in self-examination, which is a very reliable method. In fact, in my own personal experience, more women have come to me with a diagnosis

almost already made, than women whose diagnosis was made in routine examination.

Whether or not a survey is undertaken, or contemplated in this regard, I do not know, but you will recall that I brought in an amendment to The Public Health Act making it possible by law for the foundation to engage in province-wide or localized surveys, according as the need arose. This I would hope will be passed by the House when it comes for further reading.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** May I urge on the hon. Minister that mammagraphy be included, or at least that the foundation be encouraged to undertake such a study, because as I understand it, 21.5 per cent of the incidence of cancer among women in the province of Ontario lies in the field of breast cancer.

The health insurance plan in New York did a controlled study group on the identification of breast cancer through mammagraphy and came to the conclusion that the incidence rate was 1.4 per 1,000 women to two per cent. They were able to identify over 200 cases in a study group of 9,000, for whom 134 corrective surgery was applied successfully. This is yet another area of identification which I think is very much worth pursuing and I would urge it upon the hon. Minister that he instruct or advise or encourage people in that direction.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I am just advised, Mr. Chairman, that the programme for mammagraphy is being established already.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I assume this is as appropriate a place as any to raise briefly with the hon. Minister the whole question of medical research. Indeed I queried him in general terms earlier, and the hon. Minister indicated that this would be as appropriate as any—under the research foundation.

**Mr. Chairman:** There are research places throughout various votes, as the member knows, or is it something specific you have in mind?

**Mr. MacDonald:** Without going any more than necessary into what is partly a federal field, what I wanted to raise is the fact that during the past year there were some impressive representations made to the federal government for the purpose of trying to get them to raise their sights on medical research. The hon. Minister will recall that it was under the direction of the Canadian association of medical colleges and it was backed by some 300 medical scientists and

educators. They drew attention to the fact that there were some four of the 12 medical schools in Canada today which are dangerously close to standards which would result in them losing their accreditation.

Indeed, they pointed out that there is a danger of a double standard developing with a lower standard applied in Canada than would be acceptable in the United States because of superior facilities available there.

Therefore, they requested some \$150 million in capital grants for research facilities by 1970, suggesting that \$93 million of this would be paid for research space and \$57 million would equip the space. And that for operating expenses or operating grants for medical research, they should be increased from some \$14 million to \$80 million by 1970.

Now, among others, the hon. member for Forest Hill (Mr. Dunlop), who is back from his hosting responsibilities tonight, was one of the delegation who went to Ottawa. I have heard him say on one occasion that they got a good hearing but they have no results as yet.

But I raise it with the hon. Minister—for this reason. As was emphasized by the brief that was presented by this delegation, it is obvious that you cannot separate research from medical education. A year ago this government patted itself on the back for having unveiled a programme, a rather impressive programme, for the developing of medical educational facilities; indeed, that it was beating the drum in terms of implementing an important aspect of the Hall commission recommendations even before they had been considered by the federal government.

So I submit this is of concern within the jurisdiction of the province of Ontario, particularly if we move now to increasing our educational facilities. And I would like to put a double-barrelled question to the hon. Minister. What has happened in the past year toward implementing the programme that was announced last year with a great flourish of political trumpets? Secondly, is the provincial government doing anything further by way of a contribution from this level, another senior level of government, to this important area of medical research?

Because—if I may just underline its importance by pointing out in the context of another reference the hon. Minister made a few moments ago when he said he was not going to make bursaries available for people who would go over to Detroit and never come back — one brief comment in these representations was that “the key considera-

tion is the creation of conditions which will encourage teacher-scientists to remain in Canada and in teaching and research; which will encourage Canadian teacher-scientists and graduates now in the United States to return to work in Canadian universities and hospitals, and which will encourage undergraduates to take up research in the medical sciences as a career.”

In other words, Mr. Chairman, it simply means that if we do not make medical research more important than has been suggested by the grants in the past, that we simply are not going to be able to attract a staff, we simply are not going to be able to fulfil, with any quality standards, the kind of expansion in medical education that the government themselves unveiled.

And as was pointed out by the delegation in Ottawa—indeed, I believe, by the hon. member for Forest Hill—the United States is spending \$1.3 billion a year for medical research, Canada \$15 million. Now, even if one eliminates the population difference there, this simply means that it is some five or six times more per capita is being spent on medical research in the United States than is being done in Canada.

Would the hon. Minister care to comment on this with particular reference to the government's plans for an expansion of medical educational facilities?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, Mr. Chairman, the programme that the government did announce in support of health resources facilities—nothing concrete has come out of the past year, but a very great deal has been done by way of planning and preparation for this.

I know it must appear as if this is time-consuming and non-productive, and yet when I listen to the experiences of another university in Canada which has been involved in the planning of a health sciences centre, I began to realize the enormity and complexity and the intricacies of the task.

I think we are moving ahead now to the point where we will begin to see more concrete evidence of what has been done heretofore and I think the hon. member will recall this afternoon that I stated that my colleague, the hon. Minister of Education and I have just given approval to the recommendations of the senior co-ordinating committee which has been working with the university presidents, the deans of the health sciences faculties and the boards and administrators and teaching staff of the university-affiliated hospitals and the

university hospitals-to-be. The programme will begin to go forward now in more concrete and tangible fashion.

I would point out, of course, that the federal health resources fund legislation has not yet been presented to the House, but I will hasten to add that the hon. Minister of National Health and Welfare assured us that the federal moneys would be available and retroactive to January 1, 1966.

We have spent on our programme, I believe—this has all gone for hospital facilities, teaching hospital facilities—I think something approaching \$10 million.

Now again, I am recalling figures from memory but Wellesley hospital, I believe, got \$2.5 million. Last year, if I recall rightly, in supplementary estimates we provided a fairly substantial sum, we provided a further \$500,000 this year as the last instalment of that original programme. But that was a very small part of it.

In the health sciences facilities envisioned, research is taking a very important part. Research facilities will be provided according to the opinions and beliefs and representations of the staff. The same will obtain in teaching hospitals and teaching university-affiliated hospitals. It will be more difficult perhaps and relatively more costly in the latter because most of those hospitals were established at a time when research was not as important as it very obviously is now.

The understanding between our two governments by and large has been that the province would be involved primarily in supporting capital construction and that the federal government could take responsibility by and large for maintenance project operation. The total now which this province envisions spending over the next seven to eight years in this area alone is \$300 million. Those are the estimates we have now and I am quite certain that—

**Mr. MacDonald:** On research alone?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, this is a total, the health sciences centres and university hospitals and university-affiliated hospitals. I am quite certain that although we did spend a very great deal of time and study and visited every facility, I am quite certain that there are facilities which we have not, so far, envisioned, and this amount will be added to.

It is my understanding—and again, I am not positive of this yet, because I have not seen the latest report—that the medical re-

search council has been given an increased allocation although not as high as was recommended in any of the reports from the Hall commission, the Bladen, or the more recent Gundy, reports.

I am not positive of which is the right estimate. There are conflicting and some controversial opinions about all of them. I rather gather after listening to all of these various opinions, that perhaps an average of the three estimates is somewhere near what is believed to be realistic and reasonable for Canada, but I cannot concur more heartily with the hon. member in anything he has said, than in the fact that it is not so much salary that is liable to chase our scientists away. It is the facilities that are provided for them and if we are to remain in the forefront of medical science—the health sciences, not medical in its “now” sense, but the health sciences, and this includes the social sciences as well—we must provide the facilities, and it is with this in view that we have allocated such a very large proportion of our health resources fund to the establishment of research facilities.

**Mr. Trotter:** Mr. Chairman, on this point I would like to make a few remarks. I believe that in 1962 there were about 90 grants made by the United States government to people in this country. Most of them were in the province of Ontario to do different types of research having to do with health and I think the grants totalled \$1,622,000. Now, because of the policy—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, my attention was distracted; what was that amount for?

**Mr. Chairman:** The 90 grants amounted to \$1,622,000.

**Mr. Trotter:** It was for health research and it covered all of Canada. I do not know the breakdown by the provinces, but I understand that most of this money came to Ontario and the next large proportion went to McGill University. But as a result of the American guidelines in trying to cut down the export of American capital, our researchers are going to be cut off, in part, unless we ourselves find the funds.

I wonder if the hon. Minister could give us some idea of what we would lose in the province of Ontario as a result of the Americans cutting off funds for research.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I would have no idea of that amount, Mr. Chairman, and I am not really certain that I could find it. I might

get a rough estimate but I do not believe that I could get a reliable one because many of these funds are gotten by individuals or institutions, by applying directly to foundations and money-granting bodies in the United States. I could, doubtless, find out how much comes to Ontario through the national institute of health at Bethesda, which is the American government's main research body, but that would be the only—and perhaps the largest—single sum. What else comes from the United States, I do not think I could get any reliable estimate of at all.

**Mr. Trotter:** The problem is this: I know of one instance where a doctor is doing research here at the University of Toronto and he is supported by five different grants. In order to do the work that he wants to do, he has to get the funds from five different foundations, and you can understand what a hard time any doctor would have who is doing research when he is not certain from year to year how much he is going to have or how long the grant is going to last, or how many people he has to run around and see, in order to gather in the funds.

This is a great weakness in our field of research and I think fundamentally the responsibility is on the government, because the funds are not going to be available unless they come from the government or these large foundations.

We in Canada and in Ontario just do not have the large foundations. There are one or two, but not very many when you consider the extent of the problem that we have. With all due respect to what private enterprise has to say about what it does for research, I think it is well to bear in mind that the great breakthroughs have been discovered—be it insulin, or more recently in The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa the discovery of myxin, or the discovery of penicillin during World War II—as the result of government getting behind the men who are trying to do the research.

I believe it was the hon. member for York South who said that the Americans will be spending about \$3 billion. My figures are that by 1970, it is estimated that they are going to be spending \$3 billion, and these figures seem to be quite reliable. We, on our part, seem to be doing very little.

When I quote the figure of \$3 billion, it comes from the book by the late Dr. J. A. MacFarlane who was doing a study on medical education. Of course, as the hon. member for York South said, you cannot discuss research without discussing medical education or vice versa; the two tie in. Dr.

MacFarlane ventured an estimate as to what our future problem would be and this is something for us to bear in mind.

In 1960, it cost about \$18,000 a year to keep an investigator in medical research properly in funds. Dr. MacFarlane estimated that by 1970, because of the rising costs and the heavy cost for research, instead of \$18,000 it is going to cost \$40,000 to keep an individual investigator at work at any particular job that they would want done.

This is obviously going to be a tremendous cost. The hon. Minister may use a figure of \$300 million that is going to be spent over the next number of years, but I think he should keep in mind these problems—that is, increasing costs, the probable reduction of contributions by the Americans, and also the fact that we, in this province, have never really treated our medical researchers and medical investigators with proper respect. I think it is possibly because a researcher or a doctor who wants to spend his life in research does not seem to have the status in this province and in this country that they have in so many other countries.

To do research you do not have to be a large country. You do not necessarily have to come from Russia or from the United States, when we bear in mind that small countries like Belgium and Holland have had about eight Nobel prize winners each. They are much smaller than we are. I think the country of Sweden has also done far better.

In this field the only name that we can bring up and hold up with great respect, and who has won a Nobel prize, is Sir Frederick Banting—again, as a result of government funds or from a university supported, in large part, by the government.

In this field we have fallen behind the world and we should not fall behind, simply because we have had the brains in this country and we have the money and should spend it. Let me give you some idea of the tremendous loss that we have had in this field—and I feel we have lost out and lost our doctors to the United States simply because we have not given them, in the research field, the status that they should have. We have a tendency to look upon a doctor who does research and say, "Well, he does not make as much money as a man out in general practice," or "He has buried himself doing research instead of going out and making money." Because the dollar sign is so important to us in our society, we have underplayed the man who does research. I feel that through government we can do a lot to help him.

In 1962, Mr. Chairman, there were 5,718 doctors licensed in the United States who had received medical degrees from our universities in Canada. Of these, 3,125 had been born in Canada, and the balance were born in the United States but had come back to Canada. Many of those who had been born in the United States were the sons, or probably in some cases the daughters, of men who were doctors in the United States but who were originally from Canada.

I know those figures include all of Canada, but on a breakdown which I do not have before me, a very large proportion of them are seen to come from the province of Ontario. As to those who do not come from Ontario, of they had wanted to leave their native provinces, it is a pity they were not attracted to Ontario, for again just as many of the men the hon. Minister of Health has been able to attract into his department come from many parts of Canada, simply because it is realized that Ontario can give a tremendous amount of opportunity to those in government.

It is up to us and up to this department to see to it that we give far more opportunity in medical research and in the broader field in health research. This is a problem that is going to be with us for years and we will not grow in the health service field unless we develop far more energy and pour far more resources into research than in the past.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a brief comment in conclusion on this if I might.

This government is now moving into the whole field of health care. I venture to predict that a year from now they will be in it much more than they are at the present time, but in principle you are now in it. It is not only the standards of our hospitals at the moment, which are seriously threatened to the point where we are told that four of them may be facing a loss of their accreditation, it is the quality of health care a generation hence.

I am interested in the emphasis on this point that is made in the brief that was presented in Ottawa, or that could be made, for example, by people like Dr. Robert More, head of the department of pathology at Queen's in a letter to the *Toronto Globe and Mail*. He pointed out the number of people who died—who could not be saved from say pneumonia—when they went into the hospital 20 years ago, and today they are relatively safe. Their condition can be coped with. This is a product of medical research, some of it in the public field, some of it in the private field, with drugs.

So what we do today, in a very real sense, is going to establish the quality of health care that will be available to Canadians a generation from now, and I think that is a factor as governments now accept their responsibility in the health care field, that we should not neglect at the present time.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I would agree with what has been said. I want to make clear, because I rather gather, sir, from what the hon. member for Parkdale said that it was believed that this \$300 million which I mentioned is to be involved in operating costs. I want to make it very clear so that no one can come back and say I misled the House, this is for capital construction. I said there is an understanding presently existing between our two levels of government that if the province by and large takes responsibility for capital costs, the federal department will by and large take care of operating costs.

However, we too are keenly aware of the need for increasing amounts of money for research projects. Relative to the moneys from the United States, I would too make clear that while I agreed and was of the opinion that practically all funds administered by the national institutes of health to Canada had been dried up, I am advised that they were reduced, particularly in respect of the cancer institute for a time, but have since been restored and as a result, there has been no reduction in research work.

I also am given to understand that the medical research council of Canada adjusted its funds, or the funds it still had, so that there would not be any dramatic or drastic loss or damage done to projects which were then being supported from sources outside of Canada.

I can only say, Mr. Chairman, that I too am very much concerned about the need of continuing and expanding research and this has been very much to the fore in the minds of the government and in the thinking of our planning. I can assure you that all of my colleagues in Cabinet are equally seized with the urgency of this. And as the hon. member for York South has said now, Mr. Chairman, it is not what is happening today, but what will happen a generation hence. This is the basis for the planning on which we are embarking now.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 701 carry?

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, there is a matter that does not relate to any one of the items in particular, that I would like to raise with the hon. Minister briefly.

A little earlier he mentioned in another connection that he had the various professional Acts under review and I would like to ask the hon. Minister if The Chiropody Act is at present under active review?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, Mr. Chairman, it is not, because it will be one of the disciplines specifically referred to the commission, which will be established by the healing arts and about which more will be said during my estimates. It is one of the groups practising within the connotation of the healing arts and before we change legislation in any of those, except what is absolutely essential for the present, we will wait to get the report of this committee, which will study all of the healing arts. This differs from the state-registered board. We are not going to look at the training and otherwise of funeral directors.

**Mr. Bryden:** I can see the logic in what the hon. Minister says. I take it that, in the view of at least some practitioners in the field, there is a certain urgency about this and I would like to call it to the attention of the House. I think other hon. members of the Legislature got the same letter as I got, signed by five practitioners in the field.

I think they prefer to call themselves podiatrists rather than chiropodists. They claim that The Chiropody Act of 1944 is 22 years old and was out of date at the time it was enacted. Specifically, they allege that practitioners in their profession are subject to the threat of court action—I take it because the Act is by no means definite, it is by no means clear. They also claim that the lack of clarity in the Act prevents qualified men in Canada from being covered under various private health insurance schemes, whereas men with similar qualifications in the United States, actually graduates of the same colleges, can be covered under plans in the States because the public legislation governing their profession there is apparently more satisfactory than ours.

Now I would take it from what the hon.

Minister has said, that these people—I do not know how many these five men who sent this letter represent in the profession, but I gather there is considerable discontent in the profession with regard to the Act under which they are operating—I take it that the remedy for them at this stage is to make their representations at the correct time.

Has the hon. Minister any idea when there may be an opportunity for them to do that?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Well I am quite certain the commission will be announced before this House rises. We know who the chairman is to be now, but we have not got the other two members definitely decided—the committee on the study of the healings arts and all things pertaining thereto.

Vote 701 agreed to.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour)** moves that the committee of supply rise and report a certain resolution and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report a certain resolution and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will continue with the estimates of this department. Should they be accomplished, we will proceed then into second readings and committee of the whole House.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.00 o'clock, p.m.







ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Friday, April 29, 1966

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, APRIL, 29, 1966

The House met at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are always pleased to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome, as guests, students from the following schools: In the east gallery, Forest Hill village collegiate institute, who are hosting students from Timmins high and vocational institute.

In the west gallery, Our Lady of Peace separate school, Islington.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister)** moves that until further order, the House will meet at two of the clock in the afternoon Monday to Thursday, inclusive, each week.

Motion agreed to.

**Mr. Speaker:** Introduction of bills.

## THE TERRITORIAL DIVISION ACT

**Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs)** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend The Territorial Division Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Municipal Affairs):** Mr. Speaker, the amendments contained in this bill are to bring the Act up to date with changes made in the corporate status of municipalities by reason of dissolutions, amalgamations and annexations.

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

**Hon. J. Yaremko (Provincial Secretary)** begs leave to present to the House the 1965 annual report of the civil service commission.

**Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question to ask of the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton).

As the hon. Minister is not present, I

wonder if he would take this question as notice. Would the hon. Minister inform this House if any action is to be taken to eliminate the serious concern of the people in the area of Highway 3 and county road 15, Rondeau park, Kent county, where a second fatal accident has occurred within a few days? Does the hon. Minister intend to take action regarding this matter, as recommended by a previous coroner's jury on January 5 this year?

**Clerk of the House:** The twenty-sixth order: House in committee of supply; Mr. R. J. Boyer in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (continued)

On vote 702:

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):** Mr. Chairman, before this vote is discussed, I would like to make a few comments further to my replies to the matters brought up by the speakers for the two Opposition parties.

I think I would be negligent if I did not recognize what was obvious to all of the House—that both of the critics obviously had done a great deal of homework and I, for one, was very pleased that they had, because I think they gained a deeper insight into the ramifications of The Department of Health and the extent to which it is involved and the impact it has upon the life of all our people.

However, I was a little disappointed that so much of the attitude was negative, because I think there was a great deal of positive information came forward and this did shine through on occasions.

On the remarks made by the hon. members, I am quite certain that on reflection they themselves will realize that there was a very great deal of the negative. Perhaps this is part of the function of the Opposition that the positive is taken for granted and that their responsibility is to emphasize the negative. If that be so, then I am content, so long as I feel that they did recognize that

there is a very great deal of the positive going on, and it would be helpful to the people of the province if they, too, recognized this, on occasion. Perhaps, this is asking too much, but I am in a mellow mood this morning, sir, and I hope that their mood will reflect mine.

The hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. S. Lewis) and the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) did speak a good deal about the community aspect of our services and there is a difference in philosophic attitude between us in this regard. I believe, for instance—as I stated last evening—that the hospital, in my thinking, is the logical, focal point for services in the community, because in it are housed all the facilities. Attendant within its walls are usually all the skills and disciplines of the healing arts. They are readily available and I think it is quite logical that this continue to be the focal point from which will radiate all the health services available to the community.

I, too, support a very strong emphasis on community and with this difference in opinion or in this difference of what is really the focal point, we are in essential agreement.

Regionalization, of course, is an interest of ours and has been and will continue to be more and more a prominent feature in the health services of the future and this will lead, I am quite certain, to consolidation of the health units to provide even more effective services for broader geographic areas. I am quite certain too that the whole provincial community will, within the not too distant future, be covered by this. The hon. member for Scarborough West, for instance, indicates there are 600,000 people in the province not now receiving these organized public health services. He is quite correct at the present time, but he forgot to mention that other health services are being provided on a full-time basis.

In addition, new health services for which we are presently negotiating the establishment, are in the active process of being developed and in 1966, the 600,000 figure will be cut in half, because a further 300,000 people will come within the scope, or within the sphere of influence, of health units to be established.

We are presently actively engaged in the assistance to municipalities for the establishment of these health units so that we know this will come about and we are, ourselves, considering the practicability of extending our northern health service. This is not possible at present under our law, but we are quite prepared to make, and are actively involved in

the preparation of, amendments to our Act that will admit of us, as a department, going in and particularly in the northern areas, to organize territories.

Our services as a department have been based upon provision of public health service to unorganized territories, and as has been pointed out, some organized communities in the northern parts of our province find difficulty linking up with an already established health unit. For the benefit of those, we are contemplating changing our legislation to permit of the department going in to provide a full-time health service to those people.

When this comes about, this will cover 110,000-111,000 people and I can assure you with the very active reorganization going on in the department, we intend to find ways and means of assuring that all of our people will be provided with full-time services for the balance.

I think it should be pointed out nevertheless, that while some communities are still being served by part-time medical officers of health—and this is quite true, he is usually a busy practitioner in the community—they are not being left entirely without health services and the public health concept as I tried to emphasize yesterday, of yesteryear, does not apply to today's society. Whether we are sophisticated or not, I do not know, and it does not really matter. But the people are not being left without public health services, let us make that absolutely clear.

Now staff shortages, of course, constantly plague us as it does every jurisdiction. I know of no jurisdiction in the world, sir, where there are adequate staffs to provide for the health needs of the people, on an ideal basis. We, like all other jurisdictions, are doing everything in our power, everything that appeals to us, everything that occurs to us, to cope with this shortage.

I want to make clear one point, and that is when we are discussing staff shortages, the emphasis always seems to be placed upon quantity, with very little mention of quality. I would hope that in the development of health, and other health services in the province, that we are going to aim primarily at quality services. It does not always follow naturally that because you have got lots of bodies, you have an excellent standard or quality of work. We hope this follows, but it does not necessarily follow.

I agree that we must have available sufficient manpower to do the job, and steps are being taken by our department as outlined, to recruit, train through bursary assistance,

and through any means that lie within the scope of our power to use.

Now, the hon. member quoted a figure of shortage of 40 public health nurses in the province. But he forgot to mention that as far as we can determine, Ontario has the best ratio of public health nurses to population, sir, than any jurisdiction known to us. I think this, too, is worthy of note and again puts emphasis on the fact that quality has to be recognized as well as quantity. This is just the sort of thing I meant when I indicated that his remarks leaned to the negative side rather than emphasizing what we are doing in a positive way.

Now, the matter of the necessary division of The Public Health Act: I knew that this had been under study. I did not know yesterday afternoon what progress had been made, but I am assured that the committee of largely outside medical officers of health who have been challenged to do this, because they are working with and administering this Act, have almost finished their work now. Because of the extensive changes which we propose and which we have indicated to this House, I do not propose to introduce legislation that will basically change The Public Health Act at this session, but it certainly should be ready for presentation to the next session.

Now, one further thing, sir, and I want to clear up what might very well come to be a misunderstanding. When I stated in my remarks yesterday that I, as a physician, believed the medical officer of health has no right to interfere with what I believe my responsibility is in practice, now one of the papers has put it in rather extravagant language—"Keep hands off, medical officers warned." I want to make it very clear to you, sir—

**Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South):** That is what you did.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** —and imprint indelibly upon the record of this House, that the policy of The Department of Health is to support medical officers in programmes of maternal and child health if the medical officer believes this is a worthwhile service to his people.

I used the example, out of my own personal experience, as an example to show that in my thinking and in the thinking of many practising physicians, the pattern of public health service needs to be changed, and this is one area in which I myself believe it can be changed, but not necessarily everywhere.

Now, the hon. member for Scarborough West, sir must have read the speech I made last year, because he said very much the same thing about maternal and infant mortality that I did. I am concerned that Ontario—

**Mr. MacDonald:** You said he was 99 per cent wrong.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Well, I am very proud that it has the best record in Canada. I am very distressed, as I said in the House last year, for instance, that Northern Ireland has a better record than we have, and while again recognizing that statistics—you know the old saying, figures do not lie, well you know the rest of it, it would be unparliamentary if I finished it—statistics do not always present an absolutely true or readily understandable picture.

The fact does remain that we as a department will not be satisfied until Ontario is at least up with the best in the world, and I see no reason why this cannot be.

I again repeat that I am not so concerned about the figures the hon. member has quoted, because statistically, while they are correct, in actual fact it does not mean that babies are dying by the scores, as some might be led to believe.

I want again to emphasize, sir, that while I did state this, and while I still believe what I said yesterday, the policy of the department is to continue support of any programmes of public health, which the medical officer of health believes is in the best interests of his people. So that if the medical officer in my area believes—I do not want her touching my patients, I do not practise very much now, that does not mean that all of my colleagues would agree with me, and it is quite possible they would appreciate her coming in and looking after their babies.

That is all I wanted to say at this time, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few remarks on this. Also it gives me an opportunity to reply to what the hon. Minister said when he was winding up on the overall debate at the beginning of these estimates.

The first thing that I disagree with, and I think there is a very basic disagreement, is that the hospital should be the centre of the health services in any area. After all, Mr. Chairman, the hospital provides, obviously, a very necessary service, but there are so many other services to a community

that a hospital and a hospital board simply would not have the time to look into, let alone carry out.

I just might summarize what I think the duties of the public health unit are, and they go far above and extend far beyond what a hospital itself actually does.

I might sum up this way, that the local health unit has supervisory and regulatory responsibilities covering various fields, such as the protection of food, water and milk supplies, a control of nuisances, sanitary disposal of wastes and control of pollution, and the prevention of disease and accident, the control of human and animal sources of infection, in some cases even the regulation of housing. Certainly you can use a public health unit to regulate and supervise nursing homes and obviously a hospital has no time to carry out such things as that.

And in carrying out these functions, I think we have to keep in mind the social aspect of health and this is why in the long run The Department of Welfare and The Department of Health are going to have to work together, because we know, the authorities know, that a great part of ill-health comes from poor housing, from low incomes. These things, hospitals simply cannot be bothered with.

Even, Mr. Chairman, in regard to the location of hospitals in a certain area, I think there should be an overall look where new hospitals should be built. Rather than just making one particular hospital, a huge hospital, it might often be wiser in a particular region to have two or three hospitals spread out among the people. These things a hospital board itself cannot decide.

If we in The Department of Health and in this government decide that the hospital is going to be the hard core of the health services, you are going to make a very grave error. This is why I was glad to see when the hon. Minister announced in his report to us that we were going to have a health council and they were going to investigate a number of things as far as our health services are concerned. This is one extremely important matter that we should look into, as to where should the centre of our health services be located.

Again I plead with the hon. Minister that the overall supervisory outlook and control should be here at Queen's Park, based on the fact that we should set up a number of regional health councils or health boards. It is these health councils and health boards in the local area that should be able to co-operate with local voluntary groups. No matter

how helpful various voluntary groups may be, it is possible to have too many, to have too many conflicting voluntary groups, too many local campaigns. This is something again the health department should watch through a regional council or a regional board.

This would have nothing to do with a hospital board. The duties of a hospital board are to look after the internal operation of a hospital and I do not think today the hard-pressed hospital boards or staffs have time to do anything more.

Your key man in any public health unit is your medical officer of health and no matter what the hon. Minister might say, there is no doubt in my mind from what I have learned of this subject—and the hon. member for Scarborough West, Mr. Chairman, has gone into a great deal of detail on it—that these health units for the most part are not properly staffed. One of the major reasons is lack of money and lack of personnel. Unless there is an overall outlook, an overall policy, whereby this government and this department are going to be determined to bolster up the medical officers of health and the local public health units, various areas in Ontario are not going to get the services.

We know for a fact, Mr. Chairman—and this came out in the debates last year—that the high mortality rate among newborn children in certain areas of Ontario is a result of the lack of proper services. Among the lack of proper services is the lack of public education.

Again, this is not the duty of a local hospital board to get out and see to it that there is proper health education among the people of the province of Ontario. Again it goes back to the local public health unit and to your medical officer of health. So that you are not going to solve the high child mortality rate in certain areas of this province unless you have a strong public health unit.

We might emphasize the things that the government has not done. But there are 400,000 people here in the province of Ontario, mainly in the northern sections, who have little or no public health assistance. It is up to us in Opposition to speak up for these people. They are scattered, they have no lobby like some other interests in the province do and it is about time that more was done.

Again, the hon. Minister of Health seems to ignore the fact that so many of these public health units are operating on a very meagre basis. Certainly, for the most of them, they are on a part-time basis.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I cannot agree with that, not for the most part on a part-time basis.

**Mr. Trotter:** All right.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** All public health units are on a full-time basis and the great majority of public health services here in Ontario are on a full-time basis.

**Mr. Trotter:** Well, I was wondering. Now, this question would take some amount of research, Mr. Chairman, and I would not expect the department to produce it at this time, but I would like to know the public health units in this province, the number of public health nurses to each unit, and the number in the way of population that each public health unit tries to cover.

Because our public health units in this province cover between 20,000 and 100,000, and it is very hard to get the detailed figures of how many public nurses you have per population in each unit or how many health supervisors you have in each unit. The vast majority of them are obviously understaffed. We heard the figure thrown out that we are short in the province of 40 public health nurses.

It is also a matter of standards—what are considered proper standards, how many health nurses should there be to the population?

Some information I have received says you should have at least one public health nurse for every 5,000 of your population. If this is a proper figure, we are short far more than 40. I do not know what the policy of The Department of Health is, what they consider the proper ratio, but the authorities on this subject will say one public health nurse to every 5,000 and we do not come close to that.

So again, what do you call staff, what do you call a properly manned public health service staff? If you were to have any standards considered proper under modern medical treatment or modern medical thought, then I would say we are only partly manned.

The best units are obviously in the city of Toronto. This is because there is more money in the city of Toronto and people are attracted to a large city. This is the very same reason why the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, can attract good people to his staff, because he is leading one of the wealthiest health departments in Canada, probably only second to Ottawa, and he is operating in the city of Toronto, which is another at-

traction for people who like to study these things and want to be close to a great university.

These are tremendous advantages we have in the city of Toronto. And this is why we are not nearly good enough. Certainly we are among the best in the world, but for what standards are demanded in 1966, what standards will be obviously demanded in the future, we are not nearly good enough.

It is not fair for us to compare ourselves with San Salvador or Puerto Rico, as the Hagey commission was doing, but whether we compare ourselves as being No. 1-A in the world today.

This is what our training would dictate. When you see what universities we have, what we can do, it is a shame and disgrace that we see over 5,000 of our graduates in 1962 out of our medical schools down in the United States. It is not good enough to say, "Well, we are attracting people from Europe," we must hold our own. It is because it is on such things, right down to the heart of it, a public health unit has so much to do with the entire administration of health throughout Ontario, we just simply are not doing nearly enough and it is only right and proper for us to emphasize what is not being done.

Even in the hon. Minister's own area, Port Perry, just as of April 1 have they begun a public health unit. Here in one of the best areas of Ontario we are dragging our heels, so that we have an awful long way to go.

Again, I want to emphasize what poor support in the way of finance our public health units get in the province of Ontario. Fifty per cent to a rural area, 33 per cent of the cost to the—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** What is wrong with that?

**Mr. Trotter:** —to the cities. The local municipalities today in the vast majority of cases simply cannot afford to expand public health units, and this government and this province are going to have to face up to it, that the only place proper services can be financed is from moneys from the federal government and from the province of Ontario.

As a minimum, the government should pay 70 per cent of the cost of public health units across the board, be it federal, or urban or rural.

I might emphasize this, Mr. Chairman, to have a separation of rural and urban costs is not fair, because so many of the health problems today are being concentrated and centralized in the large urban centres. The welfare

and health costs of large cities are becoming extremely high and the man who bears the most of the taxes in the cities, the small householder, simply cannot bear these costs for public health units. The proper salaries cannot be paid to attract doctors to act as medical officers of health unless there are more funds in the public health unit.

So, again I say, Mr. Chairman, let us have more support, financial and moral, if I might put it that way, from The Department of Health, to give the public health units more esprit de corps than they have had, because they have a real problem.

Let us remember, as well, that they need help from the head office at Queen's Park. The drive and the impetus has to come from the hon. Minister's department. At the same time, the public health units are close to the people and it is up to us in the organization of this department to see to it that we combine the best of the centralized control while keeping up the voluntary system and encouraging the people who are on the spot. Without an overall perspective, we are not going to go anywhere in public health here in the province of Ontario.

This is a field to which, I regret to say, not enough thought has been given, and I regret even more to hear the hon. Minister stand up and say that the hospital should be the hard core of the health services in a community, because when you look at the hospital, it gives health services in a very narrow sense. It is true that it is very essential, but the hospital is a place of last resort and the hospital has very little to do with prevention and with the analyzing of illnesses throughout the community.

The work that Dr. Dale is doing in the Guelph area has very little to do with the local general hospital. This depends on the medical officer of health who is trying to keep people from going into hospitals, so the hon. Minister is making a very serious mistake in basic theory of organization when he wants to make the hospital the centre of health services. It should be in the public health unit and I cannot emphasize that too strongly, Mr. Chairman.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** In typical fashion, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member has made up his mind to the extent that his ears were completely closed to what I was saying. At no time have I said, sir, that in my thinking on the policy of the department, the hospital should be the "hard core" of health services. At no time have we even suggested that it should have supervision or control over public health services.

I have said and I continue to say, I think, based on very sound advice, that the hospital is the focal point of the health services.

There is no intention to make it responsible for the public health services and denigrate the responsibilities of the place in the health scheme that the medical officer of health should take. Of course, he is—

**Mr. Trotter:** Mr. Chairman—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I have the floor, please.

**Mr. Trotter:** Would the hon. Minister permit a question?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Not at the present time.

**Mr. Trotter:** The hon. Minister is very haughty today.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I told the House that I was in a mellow mood; wait until you see me really "hot."

If the hon. member would listen to what I say, a long, lengthy explanation would not be necessary, Mr. Chairman.

The hospital is part of the team effort, just as the public health officer and the public health unit are part of the health team. They each have their own role but they cannot work in splendid isolation, one from the other, and the hospitals are not expected to undertake or even supervise the duties and responsibilities for the health units.

The hon. member said that figures are thrown about and I think he said it rather loosely—I am not positive about the last—but he left this House under the impression that our people are not getting a public health service. Well, we have researched this and we have factual figures and the figures I am putting on the record are factual and can be substantiated.

Ninety-one per cent of our population in Ontario has a full-time public health service. In addition to that, a further five per cent of our population has a full-time public health nursing service.

The hon. member said that we were 40 nurses short in our public health units, and this is a dreadful thing, if one is to read between the lines of what the hon. member said. In fact, he did say this. But this is less than a three per cent staff shortage and that is not a bad record in a large organization. He said that in public health circles, one nurse to 5,000 is an accepted figure and this is the accepted and acceptable figure for Canada, but Ontario finds that it has at pres-

ent, with our 40 nurses short, one public health nurse to 4,765 population. We are aiming for better than the acceptable or accepted Canadian standard. At our present level, with our 40 nurses short, we have nurses, on the basis of one to 5,000, to cover 6,470,000 million of our population.

I think, Mr. Chairman, we need to take into account the positive—again I repeat, the positive—side, and all through what the hon. member has said for the last 30 minutes is “not,” “not,” “not,”—purely and wholly negative, sir. For goodness’ sake, let us look at this in a positive fashion. We have never pretended as a department, nor do I pretend as a Minister, nor does this government pretend that we are perfect. We are fast approaching perfection, but we have not got there yet, and I suppose that the standards will constantly rise so that we will never quite attain perfection. But we are getting there, and I think we will get there by emphasizing the positive rather than the negative.

Ontario’s public health service is a good service and we are aiming constantly to make it better and we will continue in that direction. But the facts do not bear out totally what the hon. member has tried to point out to the House this morning.

**Mr. Trotter:** There is one thing these figures do not point out, and this is where, unless one is very close to the situation, figures are hard to find.

When the hon. Minister says that he has one public health nurse for 4,765 population, he does not give the distribution. Let us face it; the majority of public health nurses are in certain areas in Ontario, like Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor and Ottawa; they have a better break, but I am thinking of the rural areas. There are practically 400,000 people in northern Ontario; what coverage is there up there? There is very little and some get hardly anything. I know when I was up in the northern area this summer, on this committee on the aging, again and again and again they came back and they kept hitting us about the lack of services and how in some cases it was just nil. I do not know what the hon. Minister has got on paper, but in fact, we have got very little in practically the entire northern Ontario and in some of these rural areas it is pretty shocking. We find that where there is a high child mortality rate, we have very, very poor services, and it is the spread, it is the distribution that is to blame.

In certain areas, we have an even better ratio of 1 to 4,765—in certain poverty-stricken

areas in this city we are now in—but then, of course, the demands are much higher because of these great pockets of poverty, so one entirely overlooks the question of distribution.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** In the matter of distribution, Mr. Chairman, my people just advise me now that even in our recently organized northern health service, where we service 35,000 people, we have at present six nurses on staff. There is a shortage here, but we are still recruiting. Kenora is fully staffed, another of the northern units. We are just finding out the figure for Kirkland Lake, another northern unit, but even in our northern services we are reasonably well staffed.

Again I repeat that we are constantly aware of any inequality of distribution, and again in a free society it is impossible to keep complete control over this, because we cannot direct people to go to live in a certain area of the province, no matter what we do to entice them. I think that has been proven time and time again.

**Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland):** Mr. Chairman, before discussing this vote, I feel I should take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. Minister of Health on the leadership he has given to people in Ontario, in meeting the problems of ill health. I have in my mind, Mr. Chairman, the protection offered our people by the Ontario medical services insurance plan. Surely it must be agreed that this plan means much to many people who simply could not afford this protection. It is a good plan and I commend the hon. Minister for his courage and determination in assuring that the people of this province have the advantage of this plan.

Mr. Chairman, I wanted to say a few words on this vote in connection with the Welland and district health unit, because once again work done by both the director, Dr. Sturgeon, and his staff of the county health unit and the voluntary workers and other agencies, does not in my view receive the acclaim it deserves.

In Welland county we are particularly proud of the health unit serving us; 1965 marked the 20th year since its inception. During this period the educational programmes developed by the health unit have without doubt led to a greater awareness on the part of the public for the need of improved sanitary conditions and hygiene practices. One of the major projects of the Welland county health unit is to persuade all expectant mothers to seek early

attention and medical consultation during their pregnancy.

In the directors' report for 1965 it was pointed out by Welland county that the infant mortality rate was 16.15 per 1,000 live births, compared to 20.6 during the previous year. This is a new low for the county and a considerable improvement. Yet even this figure could be reduced if every expectant mother in our area would consult a physician early for prenatal care and continued to receive advice on a regular basis until delivery.

I might also point out, Mr. Chairman, that the functions of the Welland county health unit have drawn considerable attention from the United States. As an example the University of Michigan departments of public health and political economy are conducting a survey to thoroughly assess and evaluate the extent of the programme. So far this report for the University of Michigan has not been completed, but we are particularly proud in Welland to have been singled out as a health unit to be observed.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to inform the hon. members of this Legislature of the activities carried out by the staff members of the Welland district health unit for 1965. It serves an area with a population of 142,602. There were 2,848 births; visits made to families, 11,777; infants under 12 months, 9,414; pre-school, 16,593; other visits, 17,962. Total visits to individuals: 43,969.

That is remarkable; a great health unit!

The social activities, Mr. Chairman: Number of elementary school visits, 113; number of secondary schools, 13; total number of classrooms visited, 1,422; total number of students, 40,795.

Tests by technicians, 19,674; and on hearing, 11,842.

Business carried out by public health inspectors: General sanitation, 10,770; food control, 50; samples tested, 703; food sanitation, 4,036; samples taken, 3,257; miscellaneous, 2,179.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): What is under miscellaneous?

Mr. Morningstar: Investigation of calls to office. Think about the activities in that!

Number of inspections: School children, 15,660; pre-school children, 895.

That goes to show you the great work being done by this Welland and district

health unit. You can see that this county is a great healthy place to live in; we look after them over there.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to cover all aspects of the operation of the health unit. But let me say again that this is another example of the leadership being given to the people of Ontario by the hon. Minister of Health and this great government. Thank you very much.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I must correct an impression or a statement that was made sotto voce by the critic for the Opposition. This cannot be "signed Dymond." I would very much like to be able to say it could be signed Dymond because I think it was a very splendid submission, but in honesty I must disclaim all responsibility for the statement, nevertheless congratulating the hon. member for bringing the splendid work of that health unit to the attention of this House.

Mr. Chairman: Shall we carry item No. 1 under vote 702?

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Brant): No, Mr. Chairman, if you are going to do it that way this would probably be the appropriate time to ask the hon. Minister about the development of family planning clinics by the health units and the departments of health across the province. This development is just starting and it appears that it is going to continue at an accelerated rate.

First, I would like to know what part the provincial government plays in financing and approving of these clinics; whether in the view of the hon. Minister they are in fact carrying on business illegally? If he personally does not support them because of the provisions of the Criminal Code, what steps is he taking to have the Criminal Code changed so that this work can continue and expand in the province?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: If public health units across the province include this as part of their medical programme, of course it is supported financially by The Department of Health; it is part of the programme. We do not say you must have this or you cannot have that. If this is part of their programme, we do not go into specific details about it. If in the opinion of a trained medical officer of health this is considered good medical practice, good public health practice, of course it is supported.

Can I condone it? No, I cannot condone it publicly or any other way, or officially;

because as I stated yesterday in the House I cannot, as part of this government or part of any recognized government, support a breaking of the law.

But again, this is—

**Mr. Nixon:** You feel then, after some research, that it is a breaking of the law, and in fact it is not in the public good?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Just because one is breaking a law does not mean to say it naturally follows it is not in the public good. I believe as a physician that it is very definitely in the public interest and I have no hesitation in, or apology for, making that statement.

For years every good doctor has given family planning counsel when it was sought. It has become more popular now, because I think it is necessary. It is sound medical practice, good social medicine. But I stated also in the House yesterday that our department has, through the Deputy Minister who is a member of the Dominion health council, seen to it that this matter is placed on the agenda for the next meeting of the council, which is at the end of next month, when it will be fully discussed. Out of their recommendations, if the recommendation comes back to me as the Minister, I will put it before my hon. colleagues in Cabinet and turn it over to the hon. Minister of National Health and Welfare, who actually represents our interests in the federal government and Parliament.

**Mr. Nixon:** On that point, Mr. Chairman, just to make this clear. Yesterday the hon. Minister protested that he in fact had not placed this on the agenda, that his Deputy Minister had done so. Surely it would be after consultation with the hon. Minister, and I would hope that if this is placed on the agenda for discussion that we, the representatives from this province, will strongly urge that the amendments be made to the Criminal Code that would permit the expansion of these clinics in an orderly way.

Would the hon. Minister undertake to assure the House that as the representatives of the department his people will go down there and urge these changes?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Most assuredly, Mr. Chairman. The protest I made was just to make the record clear that I was not taking credit for doing something which I personally had not done. Of course, I support the attitude of the Deputy Minister and he will represent the department's views which he knows very well. He knows that we are in

favour of a change in these laws, that we believe they are not in the interest of the health of our people and he will be making this very clear as he speaks for Ontario at the Dominion health council.

**Mr. Nixon:** One further point—will any county health unit or department of health across the province which chooses to set this programme up before there is any change in the Criminal Code get the regular support that normally is forthcoming from The Department of Health?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This is quite so, Mr. Chairman. Now, if they come into conflict with the law then our support does not extend to that part because we have not that right under our own legislation. But as long as they are doing the work and they believe that this is medically sound, we will support them to the full.

**Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West):** Mr. Chairman, I want to pursue this topic a little further, because I think that the hon. Minister's position is completely untenable, in fact the whole government position is untenable. The government is publicly committed; there is no such thing as suggesting in this House that you cannot commit yourself publicly, you are publicly committed. You are financing birth control in this province.

The government is giving money to Scarborough and the government is giving money to Brant. In other words the government is financing birth control in the province of Ontario. There is no such thing as private and public commitments and no distinction between them. The government is on record.

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister of Health is so concerned about the lawbreaking aspect of it, then one might ask what he has said to his colleague, the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Wishart), to find out whether or not prosecution will be laid, and clear the air.

In fact, if this is what worries the hon. Minister, surely there should have been some activity between the two departments to resolve the problem. It is not simply a matter of waiting until some federal conference meets. This government is actively participating in the dissemination of family planning information. The Department of Health is into it now; moneys are going out under the public health administration branch. They will probably continue to go out in increasing amounts.

Let me view it from another perspective, Mr. Chairman, because I think it is a rather

more important perspective. This business of family planning is a public health responsibility and there is no moral justification under the sun for anyone in the province to be denied family planning information if she wishes it. By taking an ambivalent and ambiguous stand as reflected in the hon. Minister's remarks this morning, a great many people may well suffer because the information will be denied them.

I want to point out to the hon. Minister that there are categories where this is true, and because it is a public health responsibility he has to go on the record about it. There are communities in this province where the hospital setting is a Catholic hospital setting, like my community in Scarborough, and where the normal clinic facilities which would be available to people seeking birth control information will not give that information. Where are such people to go? Where are such people to receive contraceptive devices if they cannot do it through a family planning clinic as part of the public health unit?

The hon. Minister said, "Let them go to their own general practitioner." But the fact of the matter is that it is medically and statistically established that the majority of people who require this kind of contraceptive device do not have family physicians, that they lie at the income and economic levels where it is not possible to seek such information. Therefore you isolate a large number of people in the society who simply have no access to such information whatsoever and we masquerade it by saying there is a legal complication.

Let me ask another question, Mr. Chairman: What about single women and unmarried women in the province of Ontario? Why should they not have the right to seek out contraceptive information and contraceptive devices through a public health unit, through a family planning clinic? Again the reaction is that they can go to private physicians.

Let us face the fact, Mr. Chairman: All of us know that many of the private practitioners across the province of Ontario will not countenance the distribution of birth control information to single women; they impose their own moral judgment on whether or not such people should have such information. It is simply not available. It is probably not available from a vast number of general practitioners on that basis. Again, there has to be some kind of outlet, I suggest to you, and the family planning clinic associated with the public health department is the obvious place.

I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, it is a very serious matter that it relates directly to poverty and I am sure the hon. Minister of Economics and Development (Mr. Randall) will spend some time on it. It relates to the very simple and fundamental right that people should have access to the information and they should not be barred from having access by the vindictive attitudes of some of the general practitioners and the moral homilies that are delivered to them in private offices. This is a basic fact of the society—the family planning clinic movement is an excellent one, and as the hon. member for Scarborough North (Mr. Wells) said, it should be a part of every public health unit across the province.

I want to hear what the hon. Minister has to say about providing access to everyone in Ontario, not insisting that people should have child spacing but saying that if they want such information they have the right to it. I would like to hear the hon. Minister on it in view of the fact that the government is now committed.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I do not think any good purpose can be served by me involving myself any further in this discussion. There is nothing here about family planning. I stated unequivocally that if a public health officer believes that this is a reasonable and a proper public health service, he must take the responsibility for introducing it and it will be supported by this department and this government in the same manner as all his public health programmes are concerned.

The hon. member has pointed up the complexities of this in his far-reaching statement, to say that the public health unit should be placed in the position of giving such advice to single girls. Why in the world should a single girl be involved in family planning? I ask you, Mr. Chairman, common sense indicates the stupidity of such a statement. Surely if a single girl wants this kind of information, she consults her parents or whoever stands in loco parentis to her; surely this is the proper way to start this sort of thing.

But for those who have a just and reasonable cause for being concerned with family planning on a personal basis, the information is available and I am quite certain the hon. member is really begging the issue when he says, "Where is such a person going to turn?" Good heavens, all they have to do is pick up any local paper any day and it will tell them all kinds of places. There is a family planning association which is doing a tremendous

amount of work and has been for many years. And a postage stamp or a postal card will bring the information to any person in Ontario about where information can be given in her area if the hospital or the public health clinic or the practising physician will not provide the information. There is no scarcity of sources of information to any who seek them.

But to say that The Department of Health should involve itself in decisions about moral issues is quite out of order, sir, and quite out of keeping with the concept that runs through the department. We will look after the health matters. We are concerned as normal people about the morals of our society but this is not our field of endeavour and I think it has to be left out of it.

I repeat, sir, that when a public health officer decides this is in the interests of public health, his programme will be supported. All the while we are seeking to clarify this issue with the lawmaking bodies in our province and in our nation.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, to pursue this, because I insist that it must be pursued a little further, I suggest to the hon. Minister that he is up to his ears in moral judgment and so is the government. As soon as you begin to provide the money for family planning in the context of the absurd illegality forced on this society, then of course you are making moral judgments.

One of the moral judgments that I find offensive is the suggestion that it is not proper, somehow, for some young woman, a single woman, to approach a health facility rather than a parent or someone else, in loco parentis, as the hon. Minister says. What right have we to pronounce where a person seeks such information? What kind of perverse morality is that?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, this is completely out of order—

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I am—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. There is no suggestion in what I have said about "perverse morality" or exercising "moral judgment." I have simply stated that this is not the function of The Department of Health.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I would suggest, Mr. Chairman—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This is a philosophic opinion, sir, and my opinion, I think, is as valid as that of the hon. member.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Fine, Mr. Chairman. Let me say that if, in fact, the information is not available in loco parentis, then it has to be available in other areas, and it is not a question of family planning, it is a question of providing contraceptive information and sometimes contraceptive devices so that one avoids the production of illegitimate children.

It is a very simple proposition. The people involved should not be subjected to the vindictive, puritanical prejudices which characterize the great part of the medical profession on this matter. I want to suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, if in fact members of the medical profession will not give such information to married women, then the information should be available through the public health agency of The Department of Health.

This is the way a mature society operates. It is the way many of the American jurisdictions are now operating and I think it is a fairly simple matter, it is not terribly complex. As long as parts of society behave as they do, people should not be forced to suffer for it and they should not be forced to have their sexual activities scrutinized and pronounced upon by people who may have some totally personal conception of their morality or amorality.

Therefore, the public health agency simply makes the information available as part of its health conduct.

Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the hon. Minister another question in related factors. I want to ask him about the problems of abortion.

Abortion, I want to suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, is one of the most severe public health problems in the province of Ontario. Surely the hon. Minister has to take some activity in that field.

There was a seven-year study of maternal deaths completed very recently—in October of 1965. It was printed in the Ontario *Medical Review*, and let me quote one paragraph from that study which was conducted by Dr. Noonan and Dr. Cannell, and more reputable medical men cannot be found and I am sure that the hon. Minister would agree. Under abortion they say this:

Septic abortion accounts for, by far, the greatest number of infections and is the outstanding cause of direct obstetrical deaths in Ontario, over 20 per cent of the total.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, maternal mortality rates are as high as they are, where they are high, primarily because of abortion; and abortion therefore becomes the number

one public health problem, because mortality rates are the preoccupation of the public health branch.

Mr. Chairman, again I ask, through you to the hon. Minister, what is he prepared to do in this field? I appreciate that there are a very limited number of therapeutic abortions performed in Ontario hospitals—a very limited number indeed—but what about the problems consequent on illegal abortion, on the dilemma and position of vast numbers of women in the province of Ontario when they are faced with the anxieties attendant on pregnancy, anxieties which may be physical or emotional and quite justified—

Mr. Chairman: Order! I have just noticed a group of pupils who have arrived from grade 12 of the Forest Hill village collegiate institute. We are always happy to welcome pupils from all of the schools to this Legislature and I extend to them a very warm welcome.

Mr. S. Lewis: I am sure that the Chairman will agree that they arrived at an appropriate moment.

Perhaps I could ask the hon. Minister to reply to this, if he will.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, while the matter of abortion is a matter of public health concern, it is not the public health responsibility. The hon. member has really answered his own question. He has termed it, rightly, "illegal." As long as it is illegal it is a matter for law enforcement and The Department of Health has no right or authority to enter into it, except from the standpoint of public education. I think public health officers all over the province have done everything in their power to educate the public about the dangers of septicemia arising from this and other causes.

That is really all I can say about it. And the last thing I say, Mr. Chairman, about this matter of family planning is, that if this is the philosophy of the hon. member whose ambition I am quite certain it is to be the Minister of Health for Ontario, then all I can say, sir, is: "God help the future of our society."

Mr. MacDonald: That is unmitigated nonsense!

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is not unmitigated nonsense!

The one who talks about family planning for single girls—it is ridiculous in the extreme—

Mr. S. Lewis: I am talking about the provision of contraceptive information to single girls—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Typical socialist clap-trap!

Mr. S. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, what do we have here on the floor of the House? We obviously have—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: A socialist, and even an amoral society!

Mr. S. Lewis: Talk about perverse moral judgment! I am very interested, Mr. Chairman. I hear coming across the floor, "a completely immoral society!"

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I said amoral society.

Mr. S. Lewis: Amoral—oh, it is even worse! Let us hear what the hon. Minister has to say then—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: This is the hon. member's philosophy, not mine.

Mr. S. Lewis: Let me put it in this context—

Mr. MacDonald: Has the hon. Minister looked at the Diefenbaker Cabinet?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. S. Lewis: Let me put it in this context, Mr. Chairman. There is produced in the society of Ontario from time to time a certain number of illegitimate children, if I can put it in that context. Now if a prostitute comes to the hon. Minister of Health with venereal disease he does not say to her, as a private practitioner: "Unless you reform, I will not treat you." Or I would assume that he does not say that, because he is a man who has some commitments to the practice of medicine. He is bound by law to treat her.

If, in fact, we are to apply that kind of principle, a perfectly justifiable medical principle to the rest of society to single women, some of whom, alas, have had illegitimate children; and some of whom, even worse, have suffered through the travail of abortion; some of whom are involved in premarital relations; obviously across this society, then, it is necessary, surely, to provide the contraceptive information in precisely the same way that the hon. Minister provides medical advice in the analogy I have made.

We do not make that kind of moral judgment on one; why should we impose it on the other?

It has no relationship to morality or immorality except that we are simply imposing individual judgment.

I object, Mr. Chairman, to the suggestion that you just close your eyes entirely to one of the most obvious facts of life about this society today by saying that it is amoral and by withdrawing all the information which is precisely what the hon. Minister's stand is.

What he is doing is simply encouraging, by his attitude, illegitimacy; he is encouraging—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, this is a complete misrepresentation of fact. I have never in any way, shape or form, by word or implication, encouraged or condoned illegitimacy. The hon. member poses a hypothetical case. While I would not withdraw my professional services and while I would exert every benefit of my professional knowledge to such a person, I would also take the opportunity to try to point out to them the type of moral behaviour in which our society believed and which many of us believe is essential to the moral fabric of our society.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well, then we are not really so far out of agreement.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** We are so far apart we will never meet.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** What I am suggesting, Mr. Chairman, is that if the hon. Minister wants to deliver, or doctors across the province want to deliver, their little moral homilies to single women who come to them for contraceptive information, by all means let them; although I think it is pretty damn presumptuous for them to do so. By all means let them, but still that information should be provided. If they will not provide it, then it should be available through a public health agency.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I will not belabour it any further. Obviously we have milked it entirely, but there are other aspects of the public health vote that I should like to pursue.

**Mr. Chairman:** Are you still on item No. 1?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well I guess item No. 1 will have to be the item for all of this, Mr. Chairman, because it relates to salaries for

the public health administration branch staff, salaries to support their work in the field, and it is that work that I am discussing, so I imagine this would be the appropriate item.

Now I want to ask the hon. Minister a series of questions about public health generally, and I think it is probably worth doing on an individual basis rather than a general one.

What steps is the hon. Minister taking, and in which parts of the province, to remove some of the anomalies in the geographic arrangement of public health units, the fact that certain cities and towns which should obviously be part of the county units are removed from that unit, the fact that some of the units are very tiny indeed, serving 21,000 or 23,000 or 25,000 population, the fact that some of them are too large? It is very difficult to develop an intelligent public health programme. And has the department any systematic procedures for resolving the paradox of geography and population which is so characteristic of public health in Ontario?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have already outlined, I thought quite clearly, that the department is constantly studying consolidation of small units and more reasonable geographic boundaries of existing units.

We are not agreed that units are so large that they are too unwieldy. We think with proper organization and direction a unit can be large, so long as there are adequate satellite offices or agencies to carry out the overall programme. But this is an ongoing study and as we come closer to the attainment of complete coverage of the province, our attention is more and more being directed to the more reasonable and realistic geographics of existing health units.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, in those parts of the province where there are not any full-time public health services—and incidentally I want to assure the hon. Minister that I recognize that 90 per cent of the population is covered, and incidentally that the public health ratio is by and large in Ontario a reasonable one. Like himself, I would like to see it improved, if possible. But I accept those facts and what I wanted to ask the hon. Minister was, in those parts of the province where there are part-time public health services, why would it not be possible to set up at the centre of the administration, full-time people to service those areas in precisely the way you service

northern Ontario's 35,000 people, with your full-time health unit for that purpose?

Why should there, in other words, why should there be large areas of Ontario, reasonably large, several county units, which are deprived of basic public health services simply because their local councils, or local leadership, has not sufficient awareness or sensitivity to provide the money and the support to form the unit? Surely until that happens the hon. Minister could step in, his central people could step in.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, Mr. Chairman. As I stated in my remarks about the expansion of our northern health unit, by law we cannot step in, because the law as it now exists only permits us as a department to establish a direct service in unorganized territory.

However, again as I stated in my earlier remarks, by the beginning of another fiscal year, this problem will almost have been eradicated because I believe there will be about two remaining counties in the province—I think the number will be two counties in the province—left without units.

Now as each county unit comes in, quite a number of part-time medical officers of health automatically disappear.

My own county is a case in point. A great number of part-time medical officers of health, in villages and in townships, will automatically disappear. I repeat, by the beginning of the next fiscal year it is our hope and our full belief that there will only be about two counties remaining in Ontario without a full-time county health unit.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, to pursue some of the individual questions: one of the places I think that hon. Minister went slightly astray was his vigorous assertion that the medical officers of health are in some measure, or in large measure, architects of their own problems.

I want to suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, this is a very unkind view of the medical officers of health indeed, because there surely could not be a group in this province more dependent on unpredictable contingency than the medical officer of health.

His local council changes every year, he does not know from one year to the next whether there will be sympathy or hostility towards his programme. His local board of health can change from year to year. He can be saddled with a provincial appointee who is of no use in terms of initiative whatsoever.

He is totally reliant on factors so unpredictable—as unpredictable as the constitution of this legislative assembly after the next election.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I suggest to you that it is therefore unfair in the extreme to suggest that the medical officers of health are themselves in large measure at fault.

I want to suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that some of the most frustrated, some of the most constricted, some of the most problem-ridden medical officers of health are the people who have tried hardest to break through the wall of indifference and positive hostility which exists around them. Hostility from parts of the private profession, but primarily from the unthinking response of the local municipal councils.

What about the man who takes his budget before council four times in one year, and they cannot find any item which should be pared and then tell him arbitrarily to cut \$26,000 from his budget?

How can such a medical officer of health be faulty, when he obviously cannot expand in any of his programmes under the circumstances?

Now the fact is that what at root is the problem here, is the senseless system of financing which this government participates in, 50 per cent, 33⅓, 25 per cent, 15 per cent, sometimes based on the local budget, sometimes based on a predetermined per capita, and in all kinds of urban centres not based on anything at all, because there is no contribution whatsoever.

I want to suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that until the province contributes 60 per cent minimum to the urban centres, and 70 per cent minimum to the county health unit, our public health programme will stagnate in the province of Ontario, and with very rare exceptions, Mr. Chairman, that is what is happening.

Now let me tell the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, that it is high level stagnation. If he is worried about our being negative, I want to assure him that I recognize the positive qualities of the stagnant state—the procedures they provide are very, very good indeed, they are of a high quality and of a high level. But all the medical officers of health are frustrated in any terms of expansion, because of the financial strictures.

I have been reading, just out of curiosity, the organization in both California and in New York and the organization of public health in Michigan and even in adjacent Canadian provinces, and it becomes obvious that the financing is the root of it and the

more liberal the financing, the more depth there is to, and the more advantageous is the work of the public health unit.

Now, these are the real reasons for the frustrations of medical officers of health, Mr. Chairman. They are not architects of their own difficulties. They are by and large, men who are completely restricted by the communities in which they live and by the lack of provincial support, because your support simply exists in meeting a budget payment.

There is no initiative provided by the centre in these activities, and this is what I think has to be reoriented, and I hope the new Public Health Act will reflect that, a complete shift towards the centre in provision of services and the provision of initiative.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. member again has answered many of his own criticisms already. He speaks of the department being at fault because of the hostility of the rest of the profession to the public health officer.

I state to you, sir, without equivocation, that this is the medical officer of health's own fault. There is no edict that can be handed down from The Department of Health that will make the remainder of the profession accept and clutch to their bosom the medical officer of health. He has to make his own way, and he has to establish and keep open his own channels of communication.

I know of many, many medical officers of health and even the majority of them, I believe, who are fully and totally accepted in their communities by their professional peers and looked to, again I repeat, as consultants in their specialty, that of public health.

Now the attitudes of councils—and I suppose that councils like our own Treasury board, like our own government, must take cognizance of the total needs of the community—of course, they are going to scrutinize the budget. They would be kicked out at the next election if they did not. I see no difference between the board of health going to the council begging for its budget than I do with the school board.

We read of extreme cases, such as the one cited by the hon. member, and I am told on very good authority that not more than one or two public health units in any given year in the province of Ontario have budget difficulties with their councils. I think this is a very excellent rate.

We read on occasion of extreme cases where the council turns down the local department of education budgets and it has less

authority over this, I think, by law, than it has over the health unit budget. I think this in itself is evidence of good government at the local level and evidence of why the budget formula that we now have arranged should persist—or at least the principle or the policy underlying it should be continued.

The hon. member, I think, referred to the budget formula as senseless and perhaps it is not as desirable or as attractive as it might be. But the very fact that I have already announced in my remarks of this session that we are embarked upon very extensive changes in our whole organizational setup, in our whole approach to health services, is eloquent testimony to the fact that we do see that problems exist and we are taking all steps to provide the leadership that will remove them.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, what happens in fact in this budget is that public health is put in a position far less desirable than other fundamental services provided by the government.

I would remind you, Mr. Chairman, that in the case of child welfare, The Child Welfare Act stipulates what the council has to pay and there is simply no alternative for the council, it must meet the percentage of the budget, the budget which is based on a set of standards and requirements laid out in the Act. If there is any bargaining at all, it is handled by a review board, but the agency administering to child welfare in the province is the strong agency here and it is not destroyed by whatever destructive impulses the local council may have.

Now, the same is in fact true of boards of education. I do not think the hon. Minister is right; boards of education may on very rare occasions have trouble with council but the court has upheld that the mill rate must be set and the money found for the boards of education and they, too, are in that privileged position.

What I am saying, Mr. Chairman, is that our permissive and our unpredictable approach to public health means that we really do not consider public health a very important arm of the total health picture.

That is frankly what emerges—that it is a sort of ancillary service, it is tentative, it has status in some places and very little status in others, and the government is not prepared to give it the prestige and the stature which it requires.

I want to suggest in consonance with the hon. member for Parkdale that in fact the public health service in modern society is the

focal point of medical development. Not the hospital, but the community. And that the hospital is an adjacent arm of part of a co-ordinated service of which public health should be the centre, and slowly society shifts from the emphasis on the cure to preventive medicine.

By taking this sort of approach to public health, it is a pretty cavalier approach, we place it in a hopelessly compromised position.

One of the results of the financing, Mr. Chairman, as some of us have tried to point out, is the salary schedule of the medical officers of health and the public health nurses. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether he has ever contemplated, or whether the Act contemplates, setting down minimum salaries in these areas for these professional groups.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, we have not contemplated this, sir. We point out to health boards that the public service salary schedule in our opinion is the guide that they should follow.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Does the hon. Minister really believe that medical practitioners in the province of Ontario should have to work for salaries of \$9,000, \$10,000 and \$11,000 a year and perform all the services of a medical officer of health?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** We consider the medical officer of health to be comparable to our grade 5 position. This is pointed out to health unit boards, and the salary scale for that is \$15,000 to \$19,000 per year.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well, that is interesting, I did not know that. I suggested that the minimum should be \$15,000.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I do not want to mislead the hon. member. We do not tell them they must pay this, but this we direct as in our opinion the place where the medical officer belongs, as a minimum.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Right. Well, then may I point out, Mr. Chairman, that more than half of the health units and departments which reported last year have a lower maximum than the government recommended minimum? More than half.

Now, if ever there was a prejudicial situation where the medical officers of health are concerned, that is it. And obviously, we are simply not going to attract the men to the field or if we attract them to the field we destroy their morale by paying that kind of money. And if the government has any will

to its resolve it will direct the public health units and provide the sums necessary to enforce those minimums—\$9,000 and \$10,000 per year is an absurdity.

Now let me ask the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, what about public health nurses? How are their salaries set out? Why is it that we have this variation of \$1,000 across the province on minimums and almost \$2,000—

**Mr. Chairman:** May I remind the member that this properly comes under—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, Mr. Chairman, I must question your suggestion in that regard, sir. I do not think this comes rightly under any vote, sir. We do not as a department set salaries of any of the staffs of public health units or of any public health departments other than our own. We give them advice but we do not direct that the salaries shall be set. This is left entirely to the boards, the unit board. But let me make it very clear to you, sir, that there is no question about our controlling the salary level by withholding grants or by stating they can only be given so much money. If a unit determines the level of salaries paid to its staff, then this is included in its acceptable budget and is supported in the usual manner.

But I do not believe, sir, that the discussion of public health unit salaries is a matter that rightly comes under any branch of my department, because we are not responsible for the salaries they are paid. We only provide the grants that help to pay them.

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to pursue these same problems that have been brought up by the hon. member for Scarborough West, and earlier in the morning by the hon. member for Parkdale. That is the problem of grants to public health units.

It was back in September, 1965 that the Ontario public health association in their deliberations unanimously endorsed a resolution suggesting to this government that the grants be on a 50 per cent basis. In fact, the resolution reads as follows:

That the provincial Department of Health be asked to review the grant system to health units and departments and that we express our view favouring a 50 per cent grant toward basic approved budgets of all health units and departments in the province of Ontario, thus replacing the present unbalanced grant system based on population of municipalities.

Now, this has been passed unanimously by the association. It was endorsed by, I understand, most of the county health units. Surely six months was sufficient time to have this government act upon this?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member would tell me how I can get around the law that says I cannot set up a printing press to turn out money, I will be quite ready to answer his question.

Of course, this was a unanimous resolution passed by the health units and by some other people too, but I have certain limits to the resources available to me.

I take all of the money that I can get and this year you can tell by comparing with my budget of last year, it is an almost \$100 million increase, and we distribute it to the very best of our ability in the areas and for the services where it can do the most good. For that reason we are just not able to change our grant system at this session.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I inform the hon. Minister that last year, for the year ending 1965—March 31, 1965—there was \$11 million unexpended, by this department?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, Mr. Chairman, but this again is a case of statistics not revealing the whole story. Of course there is \$11 million. We can explain where every penny of that goes—we could not have taken that \$11 million and put it into some other programme. A very great part of that, for instance, is I think attributable to the stabilization fund for the Ontario hospital programme.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister is in fact concerned about the quality of public health services across the province—he said earlier this morning we talked a lot of quantity but not of quality—then does it cause him any concern at all that some health units will have a per capita expenditure of \$1.47 and others will have per capita expenditures of \$3 or \$4? And what is done? What is the department prepared to do to make sure that the minimum services are provided in any given area, which obviously cannot provide it on under \$2 per capita per year?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I wondered when the hon. member gave forth with all his statistics yesterday where he found them, and I still do not know where he found them. But our statistics, which are the basis on which we make payments,

show in 1965 that the lowest cost was \$1.83 per capita, and that incidentally is in the oldest health unit in our province, the first one that was set up as a pilot project, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

To say that a good basic programme cannot be provided for this money is quite out of keeping with fact. We have Wentworth county, for instance, at \$1.96, with one of the very best programmes provided. We have Welland and district, which is one of the outstanding units in the province, about which the hon. member spoke so eloquently this morning, at \$2.10 per capita.

As I state, there are only—pardon me, I made a wrong statement. Peterborough county here is shown as \$1.20 per capita, but it only operated for two-thirds of the year. On the basis of a whole year, it would be over \$2. There are relatively few of them under \$2. Some of them are over \$3 and a goodly number are over \$2.25 per capita.

Judging from the units of which I have personal knowledge and have knowledge of the quality of work they are providing, the service can be provided for the sums of money they are expending, and I cannot state that I see any evidence of niggardliness on the part of any municipal council in respect of these budgets.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I got my figures from the same place the hon. Minister gets his—the expenditures of health units in Ontario that are sent out by his deputy. Unfortunately, the figures he has, apply only to the health units. They do not apply to the departments of health in the individual urban centres, which are every bit as important. In fact, they probably cover more of the population. It was in looking through the annual report of those departments that I came across some of these incredibly low figures that I quoted to you like \$1.47 for the city of Kitchener. I have the 1964 figures on the units, so it may be that we were a few cents out here or there.

But what I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, is that to extol the virtues of a programme like Welland, is to extol a stagnant programme. There is no question that, within the limits of a traditional public health service, they are providing a good service, but there is no programme for aging in Welland; there is no multiphase screening in Welland; there is no meals-on-wheels programme in Welland; there is no contemplation of an oldsters clinic in Welland; there is no mental health aftercare programme in Welland; there are not any of the new public health areas active at the moment in Welland, and I have

my notes from Dr. Sturgeon's interview in front of me, and I went through them very carefully.

What in fact you are saying is that the \$2 per capita level will handle the ancient approach to maternal and child care, a few child health education conferences and the education system in the schools. But it will not do anything more than that and it is all the other things that have now become important to public health. There is no possibility for expansion because none of the councils will respond to it.

These are the things which concern me a little, when I talk about the per capita, Mr. Chairman. I recognize that it is sufficient for the traditional, but it is completely insufficient for anything new, and it is going up at the rate of ten cents per year, which is not a very startling increase, I think the hon. Minister will admit, for the introduction of novelty.

I do not know whether the hon. Minister wants to offer an observation on that, but whether he does or he does not, I have another area I want to ask about. I want to ask the hon. Minister about his whole approach to screening, to multiphase surveys, to the kind of thing which Dr. Dale has done but as I understand it is done nowhere else in the province of Ontario. Within that context I think we again come to the fundamental question of the quality of care, the quality of preventive medicine.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I would only say, Mr. Chairman, that generally, medical officers of health know perfectly well that if they want to expand their programmes, they submit their programmes to us and if they can be approved and if we can find a budget to help them, and we have not yet had to limit that budget, from our standpoint, we will approve them. Whether they have difficulty getting the part of it that comes from the municipal budget, I do not know. This may be the bar to the expansion.

But I would say again it is the opinion of my staff that whether Dr. Sturgeon feels that he is downgrading his own programme or not, he has no cause to, because he is conducting a very excellent, and a very complete public health programme. He is moving into these new areas. I cannot tell you specifically about them, but I do know he is among the progressive medical officers of health who are moving into those areas, and if he feels that he is being obstructed by us, let him come in and talk to us about it. I think we can do a good deal more for him than an independent member, no matter how deep his interest in it may be.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, if I conveyed that impression, let me correct it. I do not think he feels he is being obstructed by the department at all. I think he feels very, very happy with the whole public health programme in Welland and I fully agree with you. I think within its limitations, it is an excellent programme. It is the perfect prototype of all programmes of that kind in Ontario, within its limits and its limits are very severe. None of the new services are encompassed.

Let me go to this question of multiphase screenings, Mr. Chairman. I am really curious about the absence of a government policy on this, because it would seem to me that in the field of preventive medicine, nothing is more exciting in health development than the possibility of locating a wide variety of disease by a series of simple procedures performed under one setting in one afternoon. The rate of identifying those diseases sometimes runs as high as 25 per cent, as Dr. Dale shows. In any single disability it may be only one or two per cent, but for the whole population, it would be 25 per cent.

Surely this is something that government should encourage. Surely this is something which should receive an injection of support from the centre, so that such clinics across the province of Ontario, and particularly the aged, have these facilities available.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, again the department is very much in favour of this kind of mass screening and will support the programme. Dr. Dale is the medical officer of health who has proposed the programme to us. Of course, it took a little while to organize, because we had to find budget for it and all other details.

The principle finds acceptance with the department; the details, we will help the medical officers of health to work out. I think the department has already indicated its interest on this, because first of all there is mass screening for tuberculosis, and almost every year at some of our exhibitions we involve ourselves in mass screening. I think last year it was for the detection of diabetes that our lab was set up and our display at the Canadian national exhibition. I forget how many thousands of people submitted to a test.

As new methods of disease detection come along, with the new autoanalyzers and the autochemists and various other sophisticated pieces of machinery, we will be able to do this on a far wider basis and in a far more extensive area. But the principle is acceptable to, and accepted by, the department

and we will support programmes of this kind, if medical officers of health propose them to us.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Does the hon. Minister think that it is an essential part of medical care in this society to have such screening surveys available?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This is a debatable matter and it is quite a controversial matter. I do not think that one can give a simple "yes" or "no" to it. I personally believe in it and I think it has very exciting possibilities, but I do not know if my opinion is held by the majority of physicians. A great many of us do believe that this is good, but whether it is held by the majority of us, I do not know. It is certainly worthwhile supporting and we, as a department, adopt that attitude.

We will learn of its value from the results that come out, and indeed, this is why we are watching Dr. Dale's project and will study his findings very meticulously to give us some background evidence to help us to determine the value of more widespread application of this across the province.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I simply feel that the department should develop not only support, but it should develop a positive policy on it; it should assert that policy and should provide the funds to carry it through. It may be that after the hon. Minister's evaluation, he will decide that such multiphase screenings for chronic disease are something he does not want to become involved in. But if, in fact, the government supports the policy and the public health agency develops the policy, then it should extend across the province. There is no reason in the world why the people of Wellington county should be the only people in Ontario who can go to a clinic to have certain procedures performed to identify diabetes or a cardiovascular condition or what have you. This service should be available to everyone if the government feels that it is a valid approach. There is no reason in the world why only people in Scarborough should have their eyes tested for glaucoma. After all, if the incidence rate is two per cent, what about the rest of the province of Ontario?

Why is the department prepared to support selective programmes, which are obviously for the benefit of everyone? By sitting back and expressing support without showing any initiative you can be absolutely certain, Mr. Chairman, that the programme will not spread, because local councils will not

give money for multiphase screening programmes. There is no tangible result, so they will not give the money.

One of the interesting things about Dr. Dale's survey—I do not suppose the department has all the results—one of the interesting things is the number of letters from private practitioners who commend Dr. Dale for what he has done. The number of letters from private practitioners who have seen the referrals, corroborated the disease's existence and then treated it. Many of them expressed the fact that they simply did not know that the patients they had been treating had been subject to such morbidity.

I suggest to the hon. Minister that the policy extend across the province. I think that there is something wrong when we go year after year without identifying these diseases on a wide population basis when the facilities for such identification are now available.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I thought I had made it clear that the project which Dr. Dale is carrying out is an experimental project and we, as a department, need the information and the findings that come from it before we say that we are going to adopt it. There is no sense in setting up a research project and having a preconceived conclusion when you start out on your project.

If you are going to approach a research project, it must be done with an open mind, an objective mind; this is what we try to do.

When we get the findings and the results of Dr. Dale's studies then we will know, as I have just stated, whether it has an application to the whole of the province. I think it is quite wrong for the hon. member to say that only the people of Scarborough have access to a glaucoma clinic. For several years we have been maintaining glaucoma clinics in seven or eight hospitals in the province under government grants.

They had been doing this for some time before the project was set up in Scarborough, so we are gaining from them far more evidence because they have been in existence longer. Whether it has an application to the whole of the province is still not determined because we put these findings before our advisers so that they can analyze them and recommend what action we, as a department, should take.

There are about 15 projects of this kind going on in various health departments and hospitals across the province which are supported by the department.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I would point out, Mr. Chairman, that the project in Wellington was conducted in 1963. Dr. Dale has written of his results both in the Canadian public health association *Journal* and the *Ontario Medical Review* and they are well known.

If the government is going to adopt a policy on the basis of those results, then that policy could already be adopted. It has already been in all the medical journals. I do not know how long it takes to come to a decision, supposedly that is the research project.

I suspect that the decision will invariably be purely support; it cannot be anything more than that under The Public Health Act as we now have it.

Let me move to yet another area, Mr. Chairman, which worried me greatly, and that was the area of relationship between public health and mental health. Perhaps the hon. Minister could offer some observation on this complete breakdown in the after-care programme; the refusal of many of the superintendents to convey material on hospital discharge, even after request; and whether or not the hon. Minister agrees the public health nurse is suited to the task of helping with discharged mental patients.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, with your indulgence, or with your direction, I would ask that this be left over to our discussion of the mental health vote since it involves that more deeply, but we will not worry about the overlap of public health considerations at that time.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister—

**Mr. Chairman:** Just before the member does ask his question; if he does not mind. I know that members would like to welcome students from grade 8, Heatherbrae public school, Etobicoke, in the east gallery.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, my question to the hon. Minister is this: What obligation is there on the appropriate public body to fulfil recommendations that have been made by a medical officer of health after an inspection of a public building?

I do not know whether the hon. Minister got the gist of my point. If the medical officer of health, for whatever reason, is brought in and inspects the building and comes to the conclusion that it is below standard and makes recommendations, what obligation is there on the appropriate public body to fulfil those obligations, to do something about it?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** The medical officer of health has all the power of law behind him. The Public Health Act has been credited with being one of the most powerful Acts put in the hands of any public officer. He can close the building up, if his direction is not followed; he can charge the individual or the body concerned in the courts and the records would show that in the majority of cases he wins.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the hon. Minister a question with regard to a specific instance. He is somewhat familiar with the case of the schools in Beckwith township in Lanark county. Some two or three years ago, I think I am correct in that, the beginning of this running battle took place when the medical officer of health examined these old schools and made recommendations with regard to changes that should be made to bring them up to tolerable, acceptable standards.

Nothing happened! Indeed, I am told by a person very much involved in it—and the hon. Minister has been the recipient of letters from Mrs. Manzoni of RR 2, Carleton Place, as has the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts), and everybody else—but I must say that the more I listen to the story the more I am convinced that the lady has a justifiable complaint, because the recommendations were made by the medical officer of health. They were not fulfilled. That medical officer of health she said, “resigned in disgust.”

The new medical officer of health apparently was sufficiently a member of the establishment that he is not enforcing the original recommendations. They have had plebiscites as to whether they would have new schools and now they are faced with another plebiscite as to whether or not they would build the school or amalgamate with the schools in Carleton Place.

But it all stems in part, I suggest, to a failure of the medical officer of health then to enforce his own recommendations. Do I conclude correctly that he apparently did not see fit to enforce his recommendations when the school board said they would not spend the money to bring the standards up to what he deemed was tolerable?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I believe, Mr. Chairman, this could be an interpretation. But the real cause was, it was pointed out I understand by the medical officer of health, that the council did intend to go to the municipality and ask for a plebiscite on the building of a new school. Apparently fairly large expenditures were required to bring the

schools up to the required health standards as recommended by the medical officer of health, and in balance his judgment apparently was: If this is to be the attitude, better not expend this money foolishly but go forward with the building of a new school.

Now I understand the first plebiscite was turned down; but then it is my understanding that the council sought re-election on the strength of this proposed programme and was elected. Now, just where the building stands now I am not quite sure. I understand there is some move on foot to buy their education from a nearby municipality. I think that is what the—I am not positive of my facts—but I think this is what the next plebiscite is about.

The medical officer of health still has the power, and I think this was a matter of judgment which he either chose to exercise, or was persuaded to exercise, in the interests of a common sense approach to it. I believe quite sincerely that if the medical officer of health had thought there was danger to the children by leaving them in this setting, he would have certainly taken more vigorous steps, or would have changed his judgment accordingly.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, just one brief concluding comment. As the hon. Minister has suggested, the issue now is another plebiscite as to whether they will build the school in the township—essentially the point they turned down a year ago—or alternatively, amalgamate the classes and their educational system with Carleton Place. Apparently they have at least made this degree of progress; they have wiped out the conclusion of the plebiscite a year ago that they would not build any school. Now they are either going to build a school, or amalgamate with Carleton Place.

But the thing that worries me about this kind of battle—and the hon. Minister may be correct in the suggestion that the medical officer of health did not enforce his regulations if there was going to be consideration of another school—is that the net result of the delay is that while there are now 180 students still in those schools, 50 others have been withdrawn by the parents and are being sent elsewhere. In the one instance, this is at the cost of \$100 a month for transportation and tuition. You are really adding an extraordinary burden on people whose concern for the education of their children is such that they just will not accept the kind of inferior education that was available in these little old red school-houses.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I can only add, Mr. Chairman, that the branch has asked for a report from our own people on the situation as it exists now and we will, on the basis of that, decide whether we should give more active counselling in this case, or what we should do.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Chairman, I understand that during the presentation made by the hon. member for Scarborough West, he pointed out that the medical officers of health consider that the greatest single health problem facing them today, is this matter of automobile accidents—deaths and injuries caused by the automobile.

The old causes of death and of crippling are now being licked in some measure at least, and in many cases in large measure. Tuberculosis is no longer the problem it used to be. Pneumonia, through the sulfa drugs, has been pretty well beaten. Heart disease, rheumatic fever and all these things now are piling in significance vis-à-vis a few years ago. But at the same time, while these old causes are dropping in importance, the car injuries and deaths on our highways are rising both in number and in severity.

**Mr. Chairman:** Would the member be seated, please, just for a moment?

I doubt very much if the matter of automobile accidents would come under this vote. I know that it is a very serious matter and I know the member's interest in the whole problem, but this is public health administration branch—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, with the greatest of respect to you, I would suggest that it is part of our public health programme.

**Mr. Chairman:** Thank you very much.

**Mr. Young:** Thank you, Mr. Minister. My contention is that this is one of the greatest health problems, and as I pointed out at the beginning, the medical officers of health across the province consider it as such.

I took the opportunity of looking into the situation at the Humber memorial hospital, a hospital half situated in my riding, and I have here a list of the injuries caused in automobile accidents during the year 1965. I am not going to read the list, Mr. Chairman, but in glancing over this list, there is a tremendous variation. These are not death-causing accidents, by and large, but you have such injuries as whiplash to the neck, strain to the lumbar spine, fractures of six ribs, contusion of abdominal wall, fracture

of a clavicle, and possible fracture of a second rib. These are different cases. Concussion, concussion, concussion keeps coming through the whole list. There is head injury, lacerations to knee and fracture, multiple broken teeth, inflammation of the structure surrounding the teeth, caved-in chest, and so the story goes.

This whole list demonstrates the problem that that hospital, as well as other hospitals, Mr. Chairman, are facing at the present time because of the automobile accidents. Last year, deaths due to the automobile were up by 13 per cent and injuries by 11 per cent, so that we have a situation where our medical facilities are being overburdened in this province, as well as elsewhere, because of the incidence of accidents on the highway. Many doctors to whom I have talked, are becoming more and more concerned because of the maimed bodies that are being brought to them, on weekends in particular, and because of the split-second death that is being meted out by this instrument on the highway.

It was my privilege yesterday to appear before one of the committees in Washington on this matter and to savour something of the very great concern that is building up in that nation, in respect to this whole problem. They brought before us a picture of overburden, as far as hospitals and medical services are concerned.

They told us that one-third of the people who are hospitalized by injury, are there because of the accidents to motor cars or caused by motor cars, and that the leading cause of injury to ears and eyes, and the cause of over 25 per cent of partial or complete paralysis is due to injuries on the highway. They are desperately seeking now for ways and means of first of all finding out exactly what causes these injuries, and then trying to lighten the burden on their hospital and medical staffs, as well as the burden on insurance companies and on the whole economy.

Mr. Chairman, I think these figures bring to us something of the seriousness that this situation presents. It is a desperate health problem and we must, I think, first of all diagnose the cause of it. I would hope that the hon. Minister of Health, who is now co-operating with the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. MacNaughton) and the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett) in the investigations that are now being undertaken, would find out what does cause these injuries.

I looked into the records of the hospital, and I found that while they had on their records that this patient may have a broken

skull or a broken arm, they did not have on the record where that skull may have hit the interior of the automobile or where the arm may have contacted the inside structure.

I went to the police department and asked the same question. There are no records, so that we do not know where in the construction of the car these damages may be caused. So the skull may hit some particular protrusion which causes this damage; if that protrusion were not there, the damage would be less severe and in fact may not have been caused at all.

So I would hope that first of all, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister will show a very great interest in the records of how these accidents are caused. In other words, in our hospitals and in our police departments we should have not only the record of the injury on the human body but we should have the contact point in the motor car causing these injuries. I would hope that these records will be changed in this regard and I would like to ask the hon. Minister if any consideration has been given to this kind of recording throughout the hospital system in the province.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, The Department of Health, I am rather proud to admit, has given a good deal of consultative leadership in this area.

One of the senior physicians on our staff is official liaison between our department and The Department of Transport. She is also a member of the continuing committee of the Ontario medical association on highway traffic accidents. She has become so intensely interested and involved in this that she personally has taken it on as a personal assignment to do some original research work.

The department has also been active in the Canadian public health association committee on highway traffic accidents—their cause, prevention and so on—and has participated in the setting up of a national body at the traffic accident research foundation. I quite agree that we have not found answers any more than anybody else, but we are contributing, I think, our share; and will continue to do so because this is a matter which I personally have felt for a long time, since I was the first Minister of Transport, is really a public health problem and can be tackled and should be tackled in the same way we would undertake the handling of any epidemic disease.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, may I then ask the hon. Minister a further question?

I understand that it is policy as far as his department is concerned to be interested in these matters; could I ask him about the records, the original question I asked, as to whether or not any steps are being taken so that he can pinpoint the actual points of contact insofar as is possible in the motorcar or around the motorcar?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I cannot answer that question, because I do not know what records have been developed. I do recall that as far back as eight years ago, when I was Minister of Transport, that was discussed and it was even then believed by many that it would be a good type of medical or hospital record to develop. What progress has been made in it I must admit I do not yet know.

**Mr. Young:** Then I can tell the hon. Minister that no progress has been made, at least none that is visible at the present time.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I can assure the hon. member, Mr. Chairman, that my representative on that body will be directed to make this very clear to the departments concerned, that we believe this is a good and worthwhile thing.

**Mr. Young:** I thank the hon. Minister very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate that information.

Could I ask a further question regarding the liaison between the hon. Minister's department and The Department of Transport that he mentioned. I think this is a good move and I am glad to know it has been going on to this extent for some time. The hon. Minister of Highways, Mr. Chairman, has set up or given orders to his research director, that this whole matter of highway safety is to be intensely investigated, and I presume that The Department of Health will also co-operate with that. Maybe the co-operation is through the hon. Minister of Transport to the hon. Minister of Highways, I do not know, but it seems to me that if there are to be significant research projects set up in this field it should be a project where the three departments at least, and perhaps more as well, should co-operate.

Has this co-operation been actively explored and is it now under way?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Again I cannot give a yes or no answer to it. I had not known that the new project was under way yet. But I can assure the hon. member again, Mr. Chairman, and the House through you, that whatever type of inter-departmental com-

mittee or study group is set up, The Department of Health will participate in it.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask of the hon. Minister if he is considering some type of legislation to license private garbage collection and disposal? It is getting to be a more serious problem in municipalities as private enterprise is getting into the garbage collection business.

It was of such concern to the public health association that the area—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Would the hon. member mind bringing that up under vote 711, environmental sanitation?

**Mr. Newman:** I will do that.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, on the matters raised by the hon. member for Yorkview—automobile accidents and public health—I have one or two observations.

The first is that the public health people in the field receive no information from the police whatsoever on the question of automobile accidents. One of the simplest ways to develop a little more understanding of this whole problem would surely be to have the police, in the question of fatalities, at least begin to report to the public health facility their observations and reasons for accidents, and so on. I think that this would facilitate what the hon. Minister hopes to achieve.

All of the public health personnel that I was able to chat with certainly would like to do what the hon. Minister suggests: that is in effect make a study of accidents, engage in the epidemiology of accidents. I would think therefore that there is some value in his own department setting up a very specific and obvious research project. I would like to suggest that project to him in concrete terms.

I would like to suggest that the public health administration branch of his department hire four physicians for a period of a minimum of one year and pay those four physicians very excellent salaries indeed—and I suspect there are research physicians about who would be prepared to do this. Then assign those four physicians, two each, to two specific counties in the province of Ontario, one representative of a totally rural setting where the problem is even more extreme, and the other with some fairly heavy urban concentration. And then have it worked out with, if necessary The Department of the Attorney General, that the two physicians in the county will visit the scene of every fatal accident that occurs in that county the moment the accident occurs or as soon after

as they can. And they will make the following appraisal, and I have just jotted some notes:

They will make notes on information concerning the collision course, the position of the vehicle or vehicles, the location of the victims within the vehicles and the pattern of exterior or interior damage to the vehicle. They will make that analysis on the spot and they will be allowed to perform any medical observations that are required on the spot.

Then, Mr. Chairman, the pattern of injury of the victim will be correlated on the spot at the time to the patterns of damage to the interior design of the vehicle. And from this information the position of the victim at the time of the impact and the path travelled by the body can be determined. When it is determined, postulates can be developed about the relationship between the interior of the automobile to the fatal injury and the driving hazards, and so on.

Now I think that this kind of survey, developed on a one-year basis in two specific counties in the province, would make very good sense and would contribute to the sum total of knowledge to this field of the public hazard of automobile accidents.

I am sure the physicians would be available. There are so many of them concerned, that nothing would more hearten them to participate. Indeed, Mr. Chairman, it might not even have to be physicians as we envisage them, practising in the field. There are doubtless research graduates and research students who could be seconded to this kind of job and at the end of one year we would have a specific body of knowledge in a specific control programme on which to base a little governmental policy.

**Mr. Chairman:** Vote 702 agreed to; on vote 703.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Minister—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I was just going to say, Mr. Chairman, that I have noted what the hon. member has said; it is most interesting and we would be perfectly willing to share in this, but I am not presently familiar with the amount or the extent of research that has already been done along this line. I think a good deal has been done, although maybe not in Ontario.

I understand, for instance, that the Ontario medical association has a good deal of research material. But nonetheless the suggestions made by the hon. members—both of them, and one of whom is, particularly, I

know, deeply interested in this matter—have been noted and my representative on these various bodies is sitting here and I am quite certain that she has heard all your views; and knowing her very well she will take them much to heart.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to add to what the hon. Minister has just said, that a certain amount of very significant research has been going on in this field. I gave to the hon. Minister of Highways a clipping from a current magazine last week in which there was a report on what Dr. Paul Gikas of the University of Michigan has done on a project of this kind. Out of his information and research has come a great body of knowledge and perhaps the hon. Minister is familiar with that. I think that he should look into it carefully, and Dr. Gikas said that he is willing to come to Ontario if he is invited to share the benefit of his knowledge with the hon. Minister of Highways or with the hon. Minister of Transport, or with anybody.

He has a series of slides and a lecture on the thing, and he has a thoroughgoing, documented research project, and I think it is one which is very significant. It is one which has been widely used throughout the United States and should be used in this province as well. I bring this to the hon. Minister's attention.

**Mr. Chairman:** Vote 703 agreed to—

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, we are still on vote 702.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am sorry, we carried 702.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** We have just been discussing 702—

**Mr. Chairman:** We carried 702. I allowed a little leeway for the Minister to answer this question.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** You looked at us and neglected to see that the hon. Minister was rising to his feet to answer questions on 702.

**Mr. Chairman:** I was carrying 703 at the time—

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** You obviously are not with us!

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I suggest respectfully that the hon. Minister was still beginning to answer a question on 702. and that is why

you had to allow the leeway because your attention was focused on us.

**Mr. Chairman:** So then we carried 702.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** No, we did not carry 702, there are still questions, I submit, on 702.

**Mr. Chairman:** It was my very definite impression that we had carried 702. Perhaps we should hear from other members of the House on the matter.

**Mr. Trotter:** Mr. Chairman, they were going down item by item under vote 702. They were going item 1, 2, 3 and 4. You still have not got to item 4 under 702.

When the hon. member for Eglinton (Mr. Reilly) was in the chair and they started on the proceedings of this vote, he said when starting on vote 701 that he would call them item by item, 1, 2, 3, to keep them in order. He still has not called item 4.

**Mr. Chairman:** Was the member going to speak on item 4?

**Mr. Trotter:** I know one speaker on this side of the House who was; I am not necessarily going to speak on it, but I know one hon. member would like to.

I was here watching and the hon. member for Scarborough West was waiting for the hon. Minister to reply and the hon. Minister was on his feet and you were not looking. I do not expect you to have eyes in the back of your head, but at least you should move your head a bit.

We should be on either item 3 or 4 of 702.

**Mr. Chairman:** All right, I am agreeable.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, could I ask the hon. Minister where school health services arise in the services provided by public health?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** School health services, Mr. Chairman, are part of the public health programme.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a few very simple questions. The hon. Minister has said that audiometers are easily available to any of the public health units that want to use them and I think this is true. Am I right in understanding that they can be obtained through the federal health grants? Is that how they are being financed?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** That is how they are financed.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, what conceivable justification is there for having some 200,000 children in primary school in the province of Ontario denied the use of audiometric testing for hearing disability, simply because the local health unit will not get the audiometer? Surely, this is a sufficient public health responsibility to accept.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, again I cannot agree that we are going to direct professional people as to how they are going to do their work.

Every public health officer knows that he has the right to make application and he knows how to make application for any equipment that is available under the grant system. If he applies for an audiometer, his scheme is considered and passed upon by us, and if we agree that it should be provided, we pass it on to the committee at the federal level and they have the final say.

But for us to say to a medical officer of health, "You must try out this programme," or "You must do this and do it in this way," is quite out of keeping with the behaviour of professional people. We believe that the man is capable of doing his job and we allow him to do it.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour)** moves that the committee of supply rise and report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

**Mr. Chairman:** It is the understanding, then, that we have not carried vote 702. Very good progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report progress and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. H. L. Rowntree (Minister of Labour):** Mr. Speaker, on Monday we will proceed with the estimates of The Department of Health, having in reserve, if needed, the committee of supply, second readings and such other matters.

**Hon. Mr. Rowntree** moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1.00 o'clock, p.m.





ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

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Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Monday, May 2, 1966

Afternoon Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1966

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

**Mr. Speaker:** Today we welcome as guests to the Legislature, in the west gallery, members of the Second Mile club of Toronto

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

## PUBLIC FINANCE COMPANIES

**Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General)** moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to provide for the registration of and disclosure by public finance companies that hold shares in private loan companies.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

**Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General):** Mr. Speaker, the short name of this company Act we have devised, would be The Public Finance Companies Investment Act, 1966, and the bill will provide for the registration of public finance companies which purchase shares in private loan companies. The Act will not apply to public finance companies which are already licensed or registered under other statutes such as The Bank Act, The Insurance Act and The Loan and Trust Corporations Act.

It is to be noted, Mr. Speaker, that the registrar will have to file financial statements showing the condition of the company, particularly with reference to its capital, its surplus, and amounts invested in private loan companies; and he may request further information on the same matters. The purpose of the bill is to ensure that the public may be aware of the financial statements of the public finance companies engaged in this type of undertaking.

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):** Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to make a statement concerning Ontario medical services insurance plan.

As you know, sir, today marks the close of the initial two months' open enrolment period for membership in the Ontario medical services insurance plan. Although it is expected to be some days before we can give an accurate total count on the membership to date, the government is quite gratified at the response this plan has received from the general public since enrolment began on March 1.

Officials of the medical services insurance division of The Department of Health estimate that some 300,000 separate applications have been received so far. These applications represent approximately 800,000 individual Ontario residents.

In addition, of course, some 300,000 persons in receipt of social assistance and their dependants were automatically enrolled in the plan for benefits commencing last April 1. This means that well over 1.1 million Ontario residents will be entitled to OMSIP coverage from July 1 onwards. The exceptionally large number of applications received by the division over the weekend will further increase this total.

Last Thursday, at its regular meeting in Toronto, the seven-member medical insurance council was given a general report on OMSIP enrolment and of some of the minor problems that have been encountered. The medical services insurance council, of course, is an independent body established to advise the Minister of Health on the administration of the Act.

Members of the council expressed some concern over the apparent confusion that has arisen over the difference between old age security pensioners and old age assistance pensioners. The latter were enrolled in OMSIP automatically while the former must apply in person if they wish coverage. This problem only became apparent during the latter stages of the open enrolment period and immediately steps were taken to inform the pensioners concerned via large newspaper advertisements.

However, the council felt that a large number of pensioners would not be able to get their applications in on time to qualify for coverage as from July 1. In addition, several

thousand other persons, who applied for OMSIP enrolment, incorrectly filled out their application forms and these have had to be returned to the applicants for additional information and classification.

May I inject here, sir, that although I have just said several thousand completed their application form incorrectly, the percentage of incorrect applications has been quite in keeping with experience in other matters of this kind. It has not been an inordinate percentage of error. In view of these developments, the medical services insurance council recommended that there be an additional open enrolment period from May 1 to May 16, in order that all these persons could be covered for OMSIP benefits, from July 1 onwards.

I am happy to announce to the House the government decision to accept all applications received up to, and including, May 16, as if they had been received by May 1. Therefore, persons who join OMSIP during this period will be eligible for full coverage when the second stage of the plan begins on July 1.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. R. J. Knox (Lambton West): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to draw to the attention of this House, a matter of interest to all of us.

On Friday, April 29 at the Sarnia arena, the Sarnia Legionnaires, Martin Zorica, coach, captured the J. T. Sutherland memorial trophy, signifying the Ontario junior B hockey championship, when they defeated Toronto Westclair York Steelers 6 to 2. This marked the fourth time since 1950 that Sarnia has won this trophy. In 26 games on the way to the championship, the Legionnaires posted a 20 to 6 win record over their five playoff opponents: St. Thomas, Ingersoll, Kitchener, Hamilton and Toronto—outscored them 125 to 79. This team is sponsored by branch 62, the Royal Canadian legion of Sarnia.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the hon. Attorney General. What action does the Attorney General intend to take in view of the withdrawal of ambulance services by private operators on provincial highways in the region of Bracebridge?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Speaker, the matter of ambulance services on our highways and in our communities has been a matter of concern for some time. It has just been decided within recent days that this matter should now be one within the purview of

The Department of Health. And I might say I spoke to my colleague, the hon. Minister of Health, since receiving this question. All the material and information has been forwarded to that department in order that a programme which will prevent this type of event from occurring in the future can be developed.

I note in the press that this incident, in the first instance, arose out of disagreement over the amount of subsidy that should be paid to the ambulance operator. I would hope that that disagreement can be resolved quite quickly by the parties in order that this very important service would not be interrupted for long, and would be resumed. In the meantime, the matter has been referred to The Department of Health, and possibly the Minister may wish to say something on what is transpiring there.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Attorney General: Do I conclude correctly that action in this issue now rests with The Department of Health?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Does the member have a further question?

Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The 27th order, House in committee of supply; Mr. L. M. Reilly in the chair.

#### ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (continued)

On vote 702:

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, before we go any further I wonder if we can establish a little continuity on this issue of ambulance services. I think it comes as appropriately under public health as anywhere. Now that it is clear that the decision rests with The Department of Health, I wonder if the hon. Minister could clarify the situation in view of the fact that on Friday he said that it was not his responsibility.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, what I said on Friday was true on Friday. I, therefore, am not in a position to say definitely what, but I do assure this House that I hope in the very near future to bring some concrete proposal before this Legislature.

**Mr. B. Newman** (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister if swimming pools are covered under this vote?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, that comes under "environmental sanitation."

**Mr. Newman:** Environmental? Thank you.

**Mr. S. Lewis** (Scarborough West): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what kind of formal liaison in the field, if any, exists between his department, this branch, and The Department of Public Welfare. Is there any effort to establish this liaison?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, whatever liaison exists will be between the local department of health and the field officers of The Department of Public Welfare. As a department, we do not have formal liaison in the field between the two departments.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, that has been amply demonstrated throughout the province and there seems to be a great variety of interpretation in the field about the liaison. Many of the regional provincial welfare administrators reject contact out of hand with public health officials for reasons that I do not know. Some of the local personnel was rejected as well. And it seriously frustrates valid exchanges of information. There might be some value, when the hon. Minister is realigning his Public Health Act and establishing the regionalization as he implied, to think of the possibility of a much closer liaison with Public Welfare. The onus, I quite admit, is not on the public health part, they have made the overtures and they cannot receive information at many times from regional public welfare administrators, which is very odd indeed. There is only one county in the province, Huron county, that has any kind of formal liaison whatsoever despite the fact that it brings very good results indeed.

I wanted to ask—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** May I say before the hon. member gets on to another topic that discussions have already begun and this is very much in the thinking of The Department of Health and The Department of Public Welfare at this level, so that we can get spread out across the province.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, when we adjourned on Friday, we had been discussing questions on school health and services. I wanted to ask the hon. Minister whether he

was satisfied with the immunization programmes across the province, and the seeming differences in availability in various communities. I think I pointed out that there was great surprise in St. Catharines when it was learned that fully 30 per cent of the students at high school had not received or were not aware of receiving previous immunization when the MOH did a mass survey. In Grey county it was found that fully 50 per cent of the young people did not have smallpox vaccination scars in evidence, a sure way of telling whether or not immunization had been given.

It seems to me that these incidental examples could give cause for concern across the province and I wonder again whether central office is prepared to pursue it at all in a systematic way.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I think I would mislead the hon. member if I were to say that we are prepared or intending to pursue it, Mr. Chairman, because this is a very common, ordinary and well-accepted phase of health education, about which not only public health personnel are knowledgeable but every doctor is very, very knowledgeable. Indeed, every graduating medical student has been taught very thoroughly that one of his responsibilities to every infant brought into the world is to see that it is immunized against the diseases for which protection has been developed and provided. All I can say at this time, sir, is that we intend to continue our educational processes.

It has been rather surprising to me to learn of the large percentage of young people who reach high school age or even reach introduction to elementary school itself without having been immunized against all the diseases for which immunization agents have been provided. For that reason, we will continue vigorously with our education programme. But to make these mandatory by law, I do not believe this is in the first place necessary; these are good public health measures but if public health officers and doctors have to be compelled by law to immunize children or protect children against the diseases for which protective agents have been developed, then the state of our practice of medicine is not at a very high level. And I find it difficult to believe that.

There will be a small percentage of people—and one need only mention them in passing—there will be a small percentage of people, of course, who will always resist this because of various personal beliefs they hold and to which they have entitlement. However, I would point out that in the event of

the public health being jeopardized as a result of these not being immunized, we have the power under The Public Health Act to conduct a complete and total immunization of all persons in any area where it is believed to be necessary for the health of the public.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister may find it surprising, I find it a little distressing that there should be, as he suggests, I remind him, a surprising number of young people who reach school age without having the standard immunization available. But we are not talking about measles vaccine and influenza, we are talking about diphtheria, tetanus, polio and the related diseases, which I remind the House, Mr. Chairman, are epidemic diseases in their potential. These are pretty grave communicable diseases and without suggesting that it be mandatory—that every child must have his arm punctured by a needle on an arbitrary basis in the process of growing up—there surely should be some method of taking a look at every single child as he or she reaches the age of three, or reaches kindergarten level to make certain that not a single one has been missed. If it is, of course, voluntarily brought to the attention of the parents, they will agree, like the hon. Minister.

I suspect that there are not that many who have not been immunized. But the few examples we have, where an effort has been made to find out, are very disconcerting in what they have revealed and I do not have to say to the hon. Minister, who is a knowledgeable practitioner, that one or two cases leading to a small outbreak is a pretty serious community phenomenon. There is no use imposing the Act after the event, despite the fact that the Act gives that power. The power has to be used in the preventive process ahead of time and all I am suggesting to the hon. Minister is that there should be some feature built into the public health system, which screens every single child in the province. In this way it will at least be brought to the attention of the parents, or the parental authority representative that immunization has not been carried through.

**Mr. Chairman:** Vote 702?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I do not think that this should be allowed to pass without making it very clear to the people of the province of Ontario, and they are the people in whom I am most deeply interested, that this is drawing a very poorly based conclusion. Let me record for you, sir, that last year there were 14 cases of diphtheria among

the nearly seven million population in our province. There was not one reported case of poliomyelitis. There were two cases of tetanus. There were no cases of smallpox. There were 795 cases of whooping cough, and I would point out that whooping cough is that biological from which we can expect most poor results. The average doctor does not look at more than 65 per cent protection—I believe that is the percentage—about 65 per cent protection from whooping cough inoculation. It is quite possible that many of these 795 had been inoculated. Now, I think the proof of the pudding is the “prién,” and this, I think, is proof that the pudding was pretty good.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Yes, Mr. Chairman, I do not disagree. I am conveying that to the hon. Minister. I am saying that, in our public health atmosphere in Ontario, we should never have to countenance a breakdown; and in certain areas, partly because we have begun to take these things for granted, there may be possibilities of some breakdown. The individual private practitioners take it for granted that public health does it; public health takes it for granted private practitioners do it; and some children are lost along the way.

All I am asking for is an apparatus where every single child in the province is checked as a matter of course. Now it is somewhat less than a matter of course. There is a highly haphazard system of selection, in certain county units, even where there are full time MOHs and they themselves admit it and would like to see it refined. That is all I am suggesting to the hon. Minister.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Again I recognize that, and I recognize that there should be built into our legislation a screening process; and now I am advised by my staff we have that screening process; to quote:

It is routine for all medical officers of health to check immunization status of all children on registration for school. Parents are advised to take the child to family physician or clinic for immunization if this is necessary.

So that if the medical officers of health are concerned about this, the power lies directly within their own hands.

**Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce):** Mr. Chairman, on 702, as a matter of interest, I am wondering if this would be the place to talk about chiropractors?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** There is no place within my estimates to discuss this.

**Mr. Gaunt:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I would think that, while it is not stipulated specifically, item No. 5 might be the place.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I did state under 701 that matters of general interest and concern to the department could be discussed there. There was no mention made of chiropractors; I would submit therefore, sir, that this might rightly be a topic for Budget debate.

**Mr. Chairman:** It certainly does not come under this vote. Would the member consider bringing this up under his Budget address?

**Mr. Gaunt:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I have talked about it many times in this House and it deals specifically with medical grants and grants to paramedical people. I am sure that comes within the jurisdiction of this, as part of health.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am ruling it out of order at this time.

Vote 702 agreed to.

On vote 703:

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, does the hon. Minister have any projections of numbers of public health nurses to be graduating in the future? Does he have any projections of what the end of the University of Toronto course may mean to the future of the public health nursing profession?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, we have no official information that this certificate course is to be discontinued. Indeed, the first positive, or anything like positive, statement I heard on this came from the hon. member himself, I believe, last week. To the best of my knowledge, this not going to be eliminated; and I can assure you, sir, that The Department of Health will not stand by and wait for the elimination of this course. We will begin discussions immediately with the university to find out their intentions.

The projection that we would look toward is the ratio which is considered acceptable across Canada by the public health authorities—one public health nurse to 5,000 population.

Ideally, or more desirably, we would try to maintain the ratio we have at the present time; which, as I stated on Friday, is one to just under 4,800 population.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, so that the hon. Minister has it firmly in his mind why I offered the information, I do not think I am betraying anything by saying that I chatted

with the director of nursing of the school of nursing of the University of Toronto about the course. She indicated fairly strongly that the course was gradually being cut back and that there was a very real possibility that it would end, and hoped that some of the other medical schools might take up the slack.

I point out that the University of Toronto course does provide a very large percentage, relatively speaking, of the new public health nurses graduating into the field; and that what we are faced with again, by the possible shortage of public health nursing personnel, is a sort of slow and withering attrition in the public health field. It is not that our ratio is now bad. I accept the fact that one to 5,000 is desirable and that it is fairly effective, but I would also point out, Mr. Chairman, that if we start to expand into any of the related fields, if there is to be any appreciable public health development into aging, mental health, multiphasic screening about which the hon. Minister spoke, and so on, the public health nurse is the vehicle for that expansion. And if all we are now producing is maintaining the present equilibrium, then we are obviously not producing sufficient; and surely there is some cause for concern when one of the greatest areas of that production gives notice that it may cut back. And I again emphasize strongly, with the hon. Minister, that one would hate, two or three years from now, to have to say that programmes are suffering because of it. That is the only reason I put the question.

I know that Ontario's ratio at the moment is, by and large, fairly good; although, as the hon. member for Parkdale pointed out, it ranges widely from unit to unit across the province. Some of them are overstaffed, some of them very understaffed.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** The senior co-ordinating committee has this specific matter very much under discussion at the present time; and, looking at the priorities and phasing of the programme under the provision of health resources facilities, the intention, my deputy advises me, is to aim for improving our position by the production of 100 public health nurses per year. Now this is the objective at the present time and this is very much in their mind as they are planning for the development of facilities for the preparation of these nurses.

I think this may be a good time to point out that there is a very great, I think, seething ferment in nurse education, which is not an unhealthy thing. I am one of those who believe that there should be a seething ferment

in education of all types, and at all levels, no matter whether it is health personnel or other types; and while it has caused me, and it is continuing to cause me, not a little personal concern, nonetheless I do not think it is a bad thing. Out of it all, I am quite certain, will come an orderly and sound pattern of education preparation of specialists in nursing, new trends in nursing education. These may be tried and cast away, but certainly it is healthy to note that the nurses themselves are looking at their own educational standards and are willing to launch out and try some rather bold, new experiments—included in which, of course, is the preparation of the public health nurse.

**Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale):** Mr. Chairman, just before we pass on here, I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us if there are any, and if so, how many, public health nurses working on Indian reservations? Has he any idea?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, this is under the federal jurisdiction. We are in discussion—we are about to launch—I thought we had already begun—we are about to get into discussion about the health of Indians on reservations. We believe that they should be treated exactly the same as anybody else, but there is the matter of payment for them. We are about to launch discussion but to give the figures of the health personnel on reservations is quite beyond our province. We do not know.

**Mr. Trotter:** Any of these nurses or any other health personnel who are helping to look after the Indians do not come under the Minister's department at the present time? Is that correct?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** That is right.

**Mr. Trotter:** But the intention is, if arrangements can be made with the federal government, in certain circumstances the department of the Minister will be looking after the Indians?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This is our belief, that the health of Indians or anybody living within Ontario should be the provincial responsibility, but we have to work out the fiscal arrangements.

**Mr. Trotter:** While we are on this point, no matter who is looking after the Indians—but it does look like a real possibility that this department will look after the health of the Indians—has the Minister made estimate of how many public health nurses we

are going to need, say, in the next five years? Any idea?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** As I just stated a few moments ago, we have 1,294 at present and we hope to improve this number by 100 per year. What bearing this will have upon the needs of the people living on reserves is quite beyond my power to indicate. I would want to make clear here, too, that while we have stated our beliefs, I do not know what the federal Department of Indian Affairs feels about this. I thought we had begun discussion. We have not done this yet, so they may not welcome our suggestions at all. This is all very much up in the air.

**Mr. W. B. Lewis (Humber):** Mr. Chairman, adding to the hon. Minister's remarks, I would like to say this: The observations that I have made it my business to receive have not been too warm from the various reservations throughout Ontario to relinquish federal control over health. They are looking at it a second time and it is quite possible that the province may not be in a position to take it over.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is vote 703 carried?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, just before we carry that vote, is there a study under way as to the use of public health nursing time in the field? Does anyone know what is being done with public health nursing time, what patterns have been established or whether they reflect changes in social conditions?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** There are provincial and national studies going on at the present time. I think that we would have a fairly good idea of the pattern of service, but specifically these are the subject of research projects, presently going on.

Vote 703 agreed to.

On vote 704:

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, on vote 704, I want to find out from the hon. Minister, the departmental justification for the refusal of certain hospitals in the province of Ontario to allow public health nursing personnel to visit the newborn infants and their mothers. I want to understand in a medical context how that is justified in the provincial department.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, the provincial department does not interfere in professional matters. I think I must make this absolutely clear. We do not practise

medicine in this area; we provide consultative services; we provide counsel and guidance and direction sometimes, but I think if there are hospitals where the public health nurse is not welcome or is not permitted to enter the maternity department or the nursery, these are local matters determined by the medical staff or, perhaps, at the instigation and direction of the physician in charge of the case. The case is directly under the physician and not under the hospital. The hospital has certain rules and regulations which every staff physician must observe, but in the final analysis the care of his patient is the responsibility of the physician and only the chief of staff can interfere in that. The chief of staff has, of course, the right to step in and say whether, in his opinion, the care being given is right or not.

But the chief of staff would never interfere if the physician insists that the public health people keep away from his patients. I stated what my own personal feeling was as a practitioner in this matter, last week, and my views are shared by a fairly substantial number of physicians who, in our estimation, are capable of looking after the patients themselves.

The public health nurse cannot bring anything to the care of the newborn infant or the new mother that her own doctor cannot bring or that the infant's own doctor cannot bring. If the doctor in charge of the case believes it, and the patient is satisfied that his belief is correct, then there is no need for the public health nurse. However, it is in the general interest of public health that there should be close association and open channels of communication between all branches of medicine. But this, I submit sir, lies completely within the power of the medical officer of health and his professional peers.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, this raises some very interesting questions which I should like to pursue a little further. First of all, it is not really the decision of the individual general practitioner which is involved here; it is the hospital decision. It is not as though there is selective visiting in certain communities. It is that all visiting in certain hospitals is barred entirely to public health nurses where newborn infants and new mothers are concerned, and I mentioned several of the counties involved. That is the first point; it is not selective.

The second point, Mr. Chairman, is that a great many people would have a difference of opinion. They would argue—many of the medical people in the field do—that general

practitioners do not have all the time they might wish to have to tend to newborn infants. That is the rationale for such children being taken to child-care conferences; that is the reason why some of those clinics are growing by leaps and bounds. The general practitioner has a tremendous amount of work to do; he cannot always do the preventive work involved; he cannot always answer the questions that agitate the mind of a new mother over the first month or two or three, and that, surely, is the justification for the public health nurse and her activities.

But it seems to me that finally and most important is the fact that all newborn infants should be seen immediately by some responsible authority to take a look for obvious areas of concern and if, in fact, it cannot be done in the hospital, it means that the public health nurses have to make a series of home visits and cannot possibly visit all the infants involved. Again, we may have some difficulties arising from that.

**Mr. Chairman,** let me admit that the vast majority of hospitals in the province agree that it is sensible and desirable for public health nurses to see newborn infants. They not only all agree, some of them say, "Take a post on our hospital staff." There are some very few hospitals in certain areas which deny that privilege and I suggest to you that the medical officers of health have tried; they have made every effort to persuade the hospitals and there comes a point where the provincial Department of Health has to say, "Does this have implications for the child's future, and might we not step in and have a chat with the hospital department?"

That really is what one is asking, that the staff of the public health nursing branch or of the public health administration branch simply have a short chat with the hospital administration and ask them why their policy persists in this direction. I would not have thought that unreasonable and I do not think it raises the querulous question of private practitioners' rights in regard to infants.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, all of this can be done at the local level where it ought to be done. If the doctors feel, as my hon. friend would try to have us believe here today, that they are in opposition to this position assumed by the hospital, they have the power to change this. I have never yet known a hospital board go contrary to the opinion of its medical advisory committee. If the doctors believe that the public health authorities should have access to their maternity section and the nursery, then all

they have to do is decide among themselves and make such representations to the board and any objection of the hospital will be cast aside because this is purely a professional matter.

The GPs are too busy? I cannot believe this, sir. If they are too busy, then they should cut down on some of their work or turn over some of their work to those who are less busy. But this does not stop the public health nurse from coming in. The average newborn infant is in hospital today about five days after it is born. Let me point out here that my hon. friend says—and I cannot of course agree with this—all newborn should be seen immediately to detect difficulty. Well, what in the world does he think the doctor who delivered the baby is doing? The first thing you do is look at the child to see if it is all right, and then you look at it every day for the number of days it is in hospital. And you look at it meticulously and carefully and if you have any questions about it you call in a specialist to see it. This is what the doctor is for, the doctor is not there just to take the baby and stick it in the incubator and walk out and leave it.

If, however, he is concerned that it should be looked after by the public health nurse after it goes home, there is nothing to stop him picking up the phone, and saying, "Will you call on so-and-so? And will you take this baby under well-baby care?" You see, all these arguments that are put forward can be blasted very readily, and all of this lies within the power of the medical practitioners in the community or on the hospital staff.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I am not going to let that latter part go unanswered. I was not referring merely to the doctor's examination of the infant, I am quite aware of that. I was referring to what subsequently can happen in infants' homes where the parents, for whatever reason, are not capable of following through on all the procedures that are desirable. And let us not make such fatuous comments about the practice of the private practitioner. Let me give you another medical man's opinion, Dr. Friedman, who is quoted by Dr. Wolfe in the *Ontario Medical Review Journal*, about this central question, and I will put it on the record of this House:

Organized medicine has developed an almost obsessed suspicion of community-organized health programmes, particularly when administered by government. Because public health agencies are the

traditional operators of community organized health programmes, public health physicians, who are the agents, have received the brunt of the private practitioners' suspicions and have been tolerated with reluctance in organized medical circles.

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that part of that atmosphere, part of the responsibility for changing that atmosphere, where it exists, and it is admitted that it exists, lies with the help of the provincial people, the creation of a more congenial and understanding awareness between public health and private practice.

And where there are certain small breakdowns internally, as exist frequently when public health nurses cannot visit, let us say, a maternity ward in a hospital, then there is something to be said for government simply providing a liaison, helping to overcome the difficulty, sending members of the branch in and having a chat on behalf of the public health personnel.

There is nothing very *avant garde* about that suggestion; it is a pretty straightforward one. Public health personnel, I notice, are prepared to interfere in areas of environmental sanitation and industrial hygiene almost at will within this branch, but they are very cautious indeed about doing anything that might offend the medical practitioners. That may be justified, but that also reflects the department's attitude, which I think is an accurate reflection of the hon. Minister's attitude—essentially "hands off."

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** On a point of order, I am not going to sit idly by and take personal insults of this kind.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** That is not an insult.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** It is unjustified, it is completely baseless, and the hon. member ought to know that. If he does not, he should extend his researches. May I point out that, to the best of my knowledge, the best information I have is that no medical officer of health has asked us to step into a situation of this kind. When he does, our consultative services are available to him in this regard, as they are in all other regards.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** And would the hon. Minister use his consultative services to go to a hospital and chat with the superintendent and the medical advisory committee, and raise this issue? Would he use these services?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** If we are asked for a consultation in this regard, yes.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well then, Mr. Chairman, let me say that it should not always have to come from the medical officer of health in the field.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Well, who is going to ask for the consultation?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well, the evidence is in one annual report after another. If anyone in the hon. Minister's department peruses the annual reports, it is right there—the fact that so many children are not seen, or no hospital visiting is allowed. There is a section for it; and where it is completely blank is evidence of what the policy is in the community. I am suggesting that the department show an occasional concern; because, let me say, Mr. Chairman, inevitably some of the medical officers of health in the community are frustrated—

**Mr. Chairman:** I would like the member to stay with vote 704.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** You are right, Mr. Chairman. I will not belabour that part of it. I want to relate what we have just been talking about, Mr. Chairman, to the other important aspect of the maternal and child health branch and that is the infant mortality rates.

I have been doing a little mathematics here while the hon. Minister and I have been exchanging comments; and his reference to one or two births changing the infant mortality rate dramatically—one or two deaths or one or two births—simply does not hold. The rate is based per 1,000 live births, and it holds perhaps for a percentage point or even one or two percentage points; but what I was putting before the House, Mr. Chairman, were very dramatic differences: a provincial rate of 23 and a rate in a certain county of 31 or 32; and a rate in a certain urban centre like Kingston of 26 in a given year.

Let me say, Mr. Chairman, that I recognize these fluctuate from year to year. I recognize that it is very difficult at times to understand all the factors that impinge on infant mortality. I recognize that they are primarily factors like congenital malformations and prematurity—and these are not things which are easily under control. But when the hon. Minister receives evidence of inordinately high infant mortality rates from a given area in a given year, I think it is incumbent on the department to get in touch

with the medical officer of health and say, "Why is it so high in your opinion, and what can we do to help you?" Otherwise, to quote from the Kingston MOH: "We participate in a sad wastage of child life."

That is really what I am implying in all of this, that surely this is not the sort of thing you read and file away in some forlorn cabinet in a corner. Surely the department should act?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, we do ask about these things and when any member stands up in this House and puts the medical officer of health in a community where there is a modern, highly reputable and well recognized medical school, and repeats that the medical officer of health is bemoaning the difficulties he is finding, has he gone to the department of obstetrics, has he gone to the department of pediatrics, has he gone to the department of genetics and found out anything about these things?

He is a professional man with professional responsibilities. He should have enough ingenuity, and sense, and ambition, and desire for knowledge, and interest in his job, to go and find these things for himself. This is not a regimented department; this is not a regimented service where we tell him every move he must make. We leave a certain amount, we leave a very great deal, to his own professional skill and ability and ingenuity.

That is how the practice of medicine has grown and developed. It has not grown and developed because somebody in a government office directs those who are working in the field to do the job. It is quite fatuous, indeed it is ridiculous, to think that the department is going to breathe down the neck of every medical officer of health. They know the stand of the department, they do not need to be reminded and asked questions about it. We look to them to tell us what is wrong with the mortality rates, and what is causing them.

I cannot think of any specific complaint we have had from the medical officer of health in Kingston, or any other place, except that they know this is a concern of ours that should be basically a concern of theirs. And in Kingston, I repeat, why does he not go to Queen's University and get them working there on a research project? We will support research projects; we are only too anxious.

While Ontario is ninth in the world, we are not proud about this. Indeed last year in my statement—yes, ninth in the world, much to your surprise; but we are ninth in the

world and in Canada we are the best. This is still not cause for complacency or great pride on our part. Until we are the best in the world, we will not be satisfied. But we look to the medical officers of health who are in the field, to the obstetricians and practitioners who are practising, to guide us and help us and give us all the information that they have available to them in this area.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I simply fail to understand the hon. Minister's point. I am sorry.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Perhaps you had better study medicine.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I quite respect the fact that the onus is to a large degree on the medical officer of health; but the medical officer of health is demanded by the Act to submit a report to the department. The report comes in and the report reads: "Disturbing rise in infant mortality rate. Disturbing rise in the perinatal mortality rate." And it ends up that this is a shocking wastage of young life.

That is a report submitted to the department; and, at that point, it leaves the hands of the medical officer of health exclusively and becomes a joint responsibility, I suggest to the hon. Minister. So it becomes a joint responsibility when the statistical branch of the hon. Minister's department prepares infant mortality rates across the province and finds that six or eight of them are abnormally high.

This information having been deduced, it is no longer smothered by the adequacies or inadequacies of local autonomy, it becomes the department's responsibility, to at least a participating degree. It is not simply a question of the medical officers of health running to the obstetrical department of a given hospital, or going off to Queen's University asking for a research project. How much onus can you put on one individual in any given community? There are times when the department has to take the initiative, and what I am saying, Mr. Chairman, is that in this question of maternal and child care we see a perfect reflection of The Department of Health's attitude, that public health is a peripheral, residual activity, and that we are not prepared to take a lead in it, and that is simply not good enough. It certainly is not good enough where infant mortality rates are concerned.

The hon. Minister may use whatever words he wants, but when reports that he asks for come to his attention and he refuses to do anything about them, and lapses back into

the excuse that it is the MOH's responsibility, and implies that such-and-such an MOH may not have ambition or energy or interest sufficient, then I suggest to you that it is really a slur on the whole public health process and it is a pretty reprehensible departmental position.

Again, of course, we can debate the fine points endlessly, but it is the mortality rate of children which is involved and it is sad indeed that the department will not step in in these cases.

**Mr. G. Ben (Bracondale):** Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Minister tell me please whether the rate my friend speaks of includes the infant mortality rate among Indians and Eskimos? If not, what are the respective rates for the Indians, Eskimos, and the non-Indian-Eskimos, and under whose jurisdiction does the question of health of the Indians and Eskimos fall, Dominion or provincial? How would rates change if the answer to the first question was that there are different statistics for these groups?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I cannot answer the hon. member's question, sir. I just stated a few minutes ago that the health of Indians and Eskimos is the responsibility of the federal government.

**Mr. Ben:** But can the Minister tell us whether or not the figures given for infant mortality include those for Indians and Eskimos?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, the figures we have are from the authorities who are responsible for the health of Ontario citizens, per se.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, as a footnote, it might then be pointed out that your ninth-place status in the world would certainly change appreciably if other infant mortality rates were included. I would point out that in the comparative jurisdictions which are involved, the statistical summaries are such that not a child is missed. The question from the hon. member for Bracondale is a good one. I had made an assumption that in certain of the counties such groups might be included. I gather they are not.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** They would not be if they are on reserves. The ones who live off reserves, who are in the general flow of population, they would be included, but we do not separate them. We do not separate them by origin or any other way.

Perhaps the hon. member will be satisfied or at least reasonably satisfied, to know that I am now advised my staff are very well

aware of variations in infant mortality rates in various counties, that they are interested in all areas, and have consulted local medical officers of health and hospitals. Also, the child welfare committee of the Ontario medical association, on which is represented my department, and perinatal mortality rounds are arranged to look into these problems and we are as a department, supporting a perinatal mortality research project at the present time.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I just want to make a comment and come in as an outsider for a moment. Every time the hon. Minister gets petulant, it is usually because his position is vulnerable.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** You do not need to get personal.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Oh, he does not want to listen to this, of course, but he, a moment ago said it was not the responsibility of his staff to check on the work of the MOH.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, sir.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I have the floor, Mr. Chairman.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** On a point of order, sir.

**Mr. Chairman:** The Minister.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** The hon. member is putting words in my mouth. I said the basic responsibility does lie at the local level. Of course it is our responsibility. It is a concern of the department, and if we have any cause to believe that at the local level they are not doing the work, then it becomes a responsibility of the department.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, now that the hon. Minister can sit down and let me have the floor with a point of order that was a reply to what I was going to say, I will proceed to say what I was going to say, namely, that the hon. Minister got up and in effect said that if there was a situation like this, it was the responsibility of the MOH, and the MOH should take the initiative. If he did not do it, he was not living up to his responsibilities; he was even beginning to cast reflections on the MOH's professional integrity, and his professional initiative, and so on. You go back and read your words. This is precisely what you said.

Now, in effect, the hon. Minister gets up and reads belatedly a statement which suggests that what the hon. member for Scar-

borough West was saying was dead right, that it is a joint responsibility. I just suggest to the hon. Minister that every time he begins to get a little bit peevish and petulant, that is usually when his position is most vulnerable.

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** The hon. member for Scarborough West knows more about your department than you do.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is vote 704 carried?

**Mr. R. M. Whicher (Bruce):** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might ask the hon. Minister a question? Unfortunately, I could not be here when we started this afternoon. Were the figures given last Thursday in regard to the county of Grey, as far as the infant mortality is concerned? Were they corrected this afternoon? Because I understand they were not correct.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I forget what figure was given for the county of Grey. Our figure is 21.9, but I did notice in the newspapers two or three medical officers of health countered and contradicted the figures given by the hon. member for Scarborough West.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well, Mr. Chairman, none of the figures have been countered. I gave figures from the last available compilation of the department. Some vital statistics for certain health areas, province of Ontario, 1964, and under Grey county the figure is 31.9 and I discussed it with the medical officer of health in Grey county and there is no question he was concerned.

Now, I said, Mr. Chairman—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** When was that figure supposed to be?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** In 1964!

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** What was the figure you quoted?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Thirty-one point nine!

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Twenty-one point nine?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** No, 31.9; in your book.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, I have just had a page torn out of my book—this is 1964. I have just had the page torn out of the book which says Grey—21.9. 1,140 live births, 25 infant deaths. 21.9 is the rate.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I am sorry, I do not know where you are getting your page. I will hold by.

**Mr. Bryden:** You should put the same page in all books.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** 1964 deaths, infant, Grey county 25 deaths, 31.9. Now I do not know what figures you are working from. I got the statistics—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mine came out of the book.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** It is most extraordinary. It says two in one instance and three in the other. At any rate, the MOH is under the impression that it is a higher-than-average figure and a more excellent MOH would be hard to find around the province. Indeed he was very, very disturbed about it. I think I would reflect that after and he would not have any qualms about that concern, I feel.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, I do not want to enter this discussion too strongly, because I do not know which one is correct. I will only say I live very close to the county of Grey. The word that went around over the weekend was that there had been a mistake in the MOH's figures and that while he had included all of the infant deaths in the whole county of Grey, that the population of the city of Owen Sound had not been included in the figures and therefore this was why he showed an extraordinarily high figure. I think that whoever is making a mistake here, it is a mistake in mathematics.

I hope that in this instance, the hon. Minister is right.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 704 carry?

**Mr. A. E. Thompson** (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question on this and I am thinking particularly of a cultural group. I notice that the hon. Minister said previously that he does not take the mortality rate for children according to any national background—previous national background—and yet I have read reports by representatives of the public health department about certain national groups who have come to locate in Ontario and because of diet and other reasons there is danger of the children not living after birth.

This, it seems, has been refuted and argued in the paper. I look at some of the children of a particular nationality, they seem extraordinarily healthy, and there has been a kind of wisdom on the part of the approaches that these people take toward methods of birth. But I find in talking to these groups, sir—I know that I have talked to the hon.

Minister personally on it—that there are certain cultural patterns about the treatment giving birth to a child; the women would prefer to have the birth in the home, and avoid the cold aspect of going into the ward where, perhaps, there are no people who speak their language and so on.

I can understand when the hon. Minister says that you have to have all the aspects of medicine ready for any emergency of complications about a birth and therefore it should not be in any local clinic.

I want to ask the hon. Minister—and I am thinking of my riding particularly—what is done to explain to the people of the riding the benefits of using the Canadian approach to giving birth and what is done to tell them about the public health facilities—people who have the barrier of language?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I cannot answer this question because it is purely a local matter. I cannot point out, in general, that over 98 per cent of all our babies in Ontario are born in hospital. I think that this pattern of cultural behaviour is fading to a very large extent, particularly in the younger people of ethnic origin other than Anglo-Saxon or Canadian, or those who have been French, or those who have been a long time in the country. But what information they get at the local level, I am afraid I could not tell; because it would not be standard all over the province.

I believe that in Toronto, for instance, quite a number of their staffs are skilled in languages other than English or French, and capable of speaking to many of the people in their own language. And great numbers of these people, traditionally, attend the outpatient departments of the big hospitals. This is the pattern of medical care with which they have become accustomed; and they have continued it on coming to Canada.

In most of our big hospitals here in Toronto, which is probably the largest area where we would have the largest number of varying ethnic groups, there is somebody who is able to speak to people in their own language. Indeed, some of the big hospital outpatient departments tell me that they have someone who can speak to any person in their own language. Now, I suppose that is a very sweeping generalization but, by and large, I believe it obtains.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I understand—and I am coming back to a clinic in my own riding where we have had discus-

sion with the hon. Minister. Where there is a group of doctors who speak a large number of languages—I understand that the department, rather than the hon. Minister, decided that there would not be the opportunity for this clinic to have a maternity section, that the department said that this just would not be done. Yet it would seem to me important, knowing the cultural background, which I would have thought the hon. Minister's department would be studying, studying the backgrounds of a variety of people. I might add, Mr. Chairman, that I find it extraordinary that when we see these gaps in statistics, the disparity in statistics, I would have thought that the hon. Minister would be doing a real study on this.

I noticed, when I spoke in the Throne speech last year, and referred to the area around Kenora where there was certainly a larger rate of infant deaths than in other areas, that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) turned to his colleague and said, "I think that is because of the number of Indians." But it seems to me that the department does not study these disparities. If it does not know the problems and why they are there, I cannot think how solutions can be developed. I back up entirely my colleague in the New Democratic Party and the point he has been trying to press with the hon. Minister.

But surely, when coming now to the cultural groups, again the hon. Minister seems to be in a complete vacuum and says, "That is a local matter." There are 200,000 Italians, for example, who have immigrated and who live in this city and pay taxes to the provincial government; and I think that a more incisive look should be taken at the cultural patterns of a large group such as this to see what their needs are and their approaches toward maternal needs and to births, so that in some way there will be a little flexibility and understanding, and an approach to interpret to this large group what are the facilities that the province has for them. From what I can gather from the hon. Minister, there is absolutely nothing in this area as well.

**Mr. Ben:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that, as much as we deplore this high infant mortality rate, this argument may become academic if the use of birth control pills continues to increase. Fairly shortly, the infant mortality rate is going to be reduced to absolute zero.

Vote 704 agreed to.

On vote 705:

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, on vote 705, on the assumption that we are likely to have children who have teeth for some time, I would like to ask the hon. Minister the extent of the operation of his travelling dental clinics. Where do they move about the province and what is the frequency of such visits?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** The CPR and CNR dental cars are both in service, staffed by one full-time dentist and by one dental assistant.

The CPR dental car travels from Cartier at the eastern limit to Ingolf on the Manitoba boundary; the CNR car travels from Goodwin, on the Quebec border, west to the Manitoba border, from Capreol to Rainy River.

On January 1, 1965, to December 31, 1965, the CPR visited 13 places and treated 1,169 children; the CNR visited seven places, treating 1,629 children.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, are these specifically run by the dental service branch as a provincial responsibility?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, we run these ourselves.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** And does the dental service branch run them in the areas where they are presently stopping because there is no preventive dental health service, Mr. Chairman?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I believe that there is an understanding between ourselves and the Red Cross. They have one or two cars that go in certain areas, and we keep ours in these two areas that I have mentioned.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** And they are there because there is no other pattern of preventive, or indeed treatment, dental service?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** There is very sparse population over this area, that could not maintain a dental service otherwise.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, may I then ask why it is that, in large areas of the rest of the province, indeed, in the majority of the province of Ontario by geography, and very close to the majority by population, there is no preventive dental health programme whatsoever in the schools—and that the general estimate is that the percentage figures of students being looked after are astonishing in their paucity, if I can put it that way. There is simply no preventive

dental health programme at all. Indeed, the department's grants are only \$45,000 for school dental services, which is an indication of the extent of government's participation in this.

I think it should be pointed out, Mr. Chairman, that, except for certain services in Metro Toronto, like North York, York and the city of Toronto, and except for one or two outlying experiments like the Lakehead and Wellington-Dufferin county, preventive dental health is almost non-existent in Ontario. And indeed, even where it exists and they try to refer children, the children frequently cannot afford the treatment. The treatment simply is not provided because the public health personnel have no right whatsoever to finance the treatment in certain areas.

Does the hon. Minister, in his rewriting of the Act and his general feeling towards public health in a broad sense, think that there might be a place for the development of preventive dental health on a mass scale in schools as opposed to its present fragmented position?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, there is no need for this to be written into The Public Health Act as it now exists, or as it is to exist in the future, because it is already possible under the present setup. The programmes are already being supported. This \$45,000 is very misleading. As the hon. member suggested, this is not the only involvement of the department.

The greatest involvement of the department is in supporting programmes carried on by health units, because health departments per se are not eligible at the present time for grants. But there is a programme at Fort William and district health unit, Halton county health unit, Port Arthur and district health unit, Scarborough township health unit, Sudbury and district health unit, Waterloo county health unit, Welland and district health unit, Wellington-Dufferin health unit, Metro Windsor-Essex county health unit; all of those have dental programmes and I think they are very largely preventive. This is available to any health unit which wants to establish it, it will be supported as an approved programme in any public health unit that wants to start.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I would point out, Mr. Chairman, that there are 38 health units reporting in the province and the hon. Minister mentioned nine. Let me say to him that of the nine mentioned, only four or five are seeing the majority of students in the schools, so that preventive dental health in the province is, as I said, relatively nonexistent in the

health unit part. Like everything else in this Act, it is a permissive possibility if the local county council or the board of health at any given year under any unpredictable situation will agree to expanding the programme. Most of them simply will not agree, even though the programme may consist of something as simple and important as the topical fluoride solution, just brushing the youngsters' teeth to prevent the development of dental caries.

That is the hon. Minister's problem, not the question of it being permissive, the fact that there is very little local response to this kind of thing. And again I say that this should be a responsibility of The Public Health Act. Here again we have to state our disagreement. It seems to me that in this society preventive dental health should be a responsibility of every public health unit across the province of Ontario. No ifs, ands or buts, it is simply too important. Indeed, the oral psychology part of it, the early identification of possible dental cancer amongst infants and young adults, if such there be, is an important part of this, as the programme is developed in preventive dental health. This programme is very widespread in B.C. and Saskatchewan, and to my knowledge in Nova Scotia. In a province like Ontario, it is worth thinking about rather seriously.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, there is another area of this, but I go back again to the Hall commission report, which indicated that Canada ranks very low in its adequacy of dental manpower. Apparently there are only four European countries that have worse averages of dental population ratio than Canada. When you look across the province, at the number of people per dentist, you find a great disparity. I could give examples of this where there would be a situation of one dentist to 4,136 people. Then you go into an urban community and you find one to 10,000. I was listening to the hon. member for Scarborough West, and I would like to ask the hon. Minister this: Apparently in Pembroke they do have a shortage of dentists and yet it appears they do not have school dental services. Would the hon. Minister have any logic to the encouragement of preventive services in respect to dental clinics? Is he giving greater emphasis in areas where there are not dentists in order to supplement this? That would be my first question.

My second question is: What is the hon. Minister actually doing to encourage more dentists to come into Ontario? I know that the hon. Minister said in 1963, I think, that he felt if we just got 60 dentists per year graduating from the one school, this would

be sufficient, but the figures certainly do not bear this out today. I know that by 1970 the new dental school at Western will start graduating dentists, but it is quite clear there is a drastic shortage of dentists today. And I ask the hon. Minister what is being done about this.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, as the hon. gentleman knows, I am sure, we established a programme of bursaries, providing bursaries to dentists and dental undergraduates for three years of clinical training. He mentioned Pembroke. I believe that last year one of those graduates went to Pembroke to start up in practice. Again this is a misleading figure—the average dentist-population ratio in Ontario is one to 2,500, but of course there is very bad distribution. I admit quite frankly that it is impossible for me to devise a scheme that will force dentists or doctors or anybody else to go to particular places.

Eight bursary recipients are now giving return of service and are located in Kapuskasing, Little Current, Midland, Mindemoya, Pembroke, Ridgetown, Shelburne and Sioux Lookout. Some more will graduate this year. The number of bursary dental students graduating in 1966 is expected to be 11, so this will add 11 dentists who will go to places where services are badly needed.

This is the active programme we are carrying out at the present time. Of course, in our manpower programme, we foresee the establishment of the new school of dentistry at the University of Western Ontario, which will, I anticipate, ultimately graduate 60 students per year. But as the hon. leader of the Opposition says, it is a five-year course, it will be five years before the first graduates come out.

I hope that the University of Toronto dentist school will increase its enrolment but by what extent I am not at present in a position to state.

The long-range planning for the development of manpower and the numbers of manpower we shall need in Ontario is to be a responsibility of the Ontario health council, so that in the future we will know and be prepared to take whatever active steps are necessary to see to it that health manpower in adequate numbers can be developed.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, could I ask the hon. Minister—he says we do have this problem out in the rural areas in encouraging the dentists to locate there. And quite rightly he says, “I am not going to force a man and say, ‘You go out and you stay there and that

is what you have to do.’” On the other hand, we recognize the provincial investment that goes into educating a dentist, as indeed a doctor, and we see for example in another area of investment, in the economic development council, where there will be tax deductions and encouragement through the development of roads and hydro, all kinds of inducements for secondary industry to locate.

Surely, health facilities are as important as industry. I am wondering if the hon. Minister has thought of any kind of inducements which the province might offer to have men settle out in certain areas. This is done, for example, in encouraging doctors to go out to Indian schools, and so on. Are there such things as perhaps the province helping—and I am throwing this out really from the top of my head—to offer encouragement in setting up certain basic services, to give loans to, say, a dental chair and equipment to someone who would locate out there, to attract them into that community? Have you thought through any ways at all on this problem?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, we have thought of this and we have discussed this with municipalities where the need is great, believing that they are willing and ought to be willing to involve themselves in this, and in some municipalities space has been provided. This is possible through central mortgage and housing corporation now, where municipalities can establish, and have established clinic facilities and even residences, which in turn are rented to the young dentist or doctor starting up in the area. This has been done in quite a number of Ontario municipalities, and others where there is a need, have indicated their willingness to go into this.

As for financing equipment, this is very easily done, and readily done. I should not say easily done, because you have got to pay for all this financing, but it is readily arranged, or readily possible of arrangement for any young professional starting up in business. There is no difficulty there. The great difficulty actually lies in professional isolation and this is very difficult to overcome. Dentists coming out, or the doctor coming out of training and going to an isolated area, where he may be the only doctor, or one of very few professional people, find this very difficult to take. But there are still those who are willing to do it, and our response in dental undergraduates to the bursary programme has been much more encouraging than for instance, in medicine.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might ask the hon. Minister a question? Where these bursaries are provided for dentists, do they sign a paper or an obligation that they will remain in the province of Ontario for a certain number of years after they graduate?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, Mr. Chairman, they do. A year for each \$1,000 value of the bursary. If we give them the full three years, in the case of the dental student, he stays in Ontario, and in a designated area for three years. He may not stay in the same area, but he goes to a designated area, year for year of the bursary he has received.

**Mr. Whicher:** May I ask the hon. Minister if any—do the students concerned argue against this way the department does business? There is a certain amount of freedom that is taken away from them in this instance. Now mind you, I am most willing and feel this is good business on the department's part, to make these graduates go to certain places in the province where they are needed particularly, when they are given bursaries. But my question is: Is there any argument by the dentists concerned about this way of doing things by the department?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, I do not think it would be right to say there is any argument. We do lose the odd one; and of course, I am advised there is no way of law that we can recover the money; but, by and large, this is well accepted. Of course, they know the conditions before they accept the bursary; and if they do not want to accept the conditions, then they do not accept the bursary. Nor do we altogether direct the student. We give him the choice. We show him the designated areas, and we tell him all we can and we have a good deal of information built up about each one. We tell him what is available by way of educational facilities, recreational, accommodation for his home, his family, and his office. Then we allow him to choose, insofar as the designated areas will permit, so that there is some freedom of choice left to him. And I repeat: I do not believe we lose more than one bursary a year by this way, and we give well over 600—not all in this one area.

**Mr. Whicher:** I am going to suggest to the hon. Minister that not only should the dentists who get bursaries have to stay in the province of Ontario for three years, or whatever the time may be, but that all dentists who graduate in the province of Ontario should be forced to stay here. Because I

say that, in my opinion, we cannot afford to go on educating these people and then let them leave us. In order to provide a background for what I may say, may I ask the Minister: What percentage of dentists leave the province each year, of those who graduate?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I cannot answer that question, sir; I really do not know.

**Mr. Whicher:** Would you say it would be of a substantial nature? Would it be that in Canada, or in the province of Ontario, perhaps one-third of all those who graduate leave not only the province, but leave the country?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No. I doubt that one-third would even leave the province. There is not any doubt that students from other provinces come to Ontario for their dental education, just as students from Ontario go to other provinces and other jurisdictions for their education; but I am quite sure, again without facts to back it up, that not one-third leave either the province or the nation.

**Mr. Whicher:** Well, Mr. Chairman, one thing is most certain: Not only do the students who get bursaries in the dental profession have an obligation to the province of Ontario, which provides the bursaries, but all students, all dentists who graduate out of the dental colleges in Ontario, have an obligation to the people who finance them. I am given to understand that perhaps 65 per cent of the cost of the university is paid for by the province, by the general taxpayer; and I feel most strongly that we cannot afford to continually be going ahead and graduating university students and, in this particular instance, dentists, and then allowing them to leave the country—just say, "Goodbye, thanks very much for the education. We are going to California" or "We are going to Hawaii, where we can get more money and have, in our opinion, a better way of life."

**Mr. Chairman,** I come from a rural area—

**Mr. Chairman:** I hesitate to interrupt the member on this particular point. Do you not think this would possibly come under the estimates of The Department of Education? This vote is where we are assisting the dental services branch.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, I will try to minimize my remarks according to what you have said, of course, and I will only talk about dentists. But I happen to

come from the rural parts of Ontario where dentists are very scarce. I can think of two or three towns in my immediate area where there is no dentist at all. I am sure that the hon. Minister is most concerned about this situation, as I am sure that most hon. members who represent a rural riding are, because we just simply have not got enough.

Now these people graduate, no doubt, with a great deal of their own ability, but it takes money to go through university today and a great deal of this money comes from the taxpayers—not only from the city of Toronto, but from all over the whole province of Ontario.

When a person buys a farm today, or a small business, and they borrow money from some source of government—a junior farmer borrows money from the province of Ontario—he has to pay this back, and he has to pay a certain amount of interest. I suggest that, in this instance, the dentists have not borrowed money; they have been given 65 per cent of their educational costs by the people of the province of Ontario. We in the province of Ontario not only need their services, which we need most emphatically in rural Ontario, but we also need their taxes.

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, in speaking about dentists in this particular instance, that we cannot, continually for the next number of years, graduate people from our universities and have them leave this province of Ontario, for two reasons. First, we need their services; and second, and the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) will back me up as far as this goes, we certainly need their tax dollars.

We cannot be a boy scout for the rest of the world for all time to come; and, most certainly in the rural parts of Ontario, practically 100 per cent of the people will agree with what I have said.

**Mr. W. B. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to the hon. member for Bruce that not only in the profession of dentistry, in all the professions, Ontario is the feeder, I would say, in the main, for all Canada and parts of the United States. I do not know how you would single out the dentists, unless you were to apply it to all professions trained in Ontario.

**Mr. Whicher:** Mr. Chairman, the only reason I did not suggest it for all who graduate in the province of Ontario is because the Chairman has ruled I can only speak about dentists. But may I remind you of this? I have just been handed this brief that, in New Brunswick, The Department

of Health proposes a subsidy for dental students similar to the regular officers training plan of The Department of National Defence, on condition that they serve the province after graduation for a given period.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** That is what we do.

**Mr. Whicher:** Yes, but just a minute. I suggest they go a bit further. In The Department of National Defence today a person can join with grade 12 or grade 13, whatever it may be, and he can get an absolutely free university training course, including dentistry, providing he signs a slip of paper that he will stay in the armed forces for five years.

Now then, if we are going to do this in the armed forces, why then I say that we have to do it in public life. We have not got any choice about the matter, if we want to get right down to brass tacks. We require these dentists. We require engineers and we require doctors. We require nurses and teachers, and that sort of thing; and if we are going to pay the bill—the people of the province of Ontario—then these people who are the recipients of this money owe us an obligation and should stay in the province of Ontario; and if they will not stay of their own free will, then I say to the Minister of Health, in this particular instance—

**Mr. Bryden:** That is free enterprise, I take it.

**Mr. Whicher:** Most unfortunately—some hon. member mentioned free enterprise. Most unfortunately, sometimes we have to give up some liberty. For example, we have to drive on the right hand side of the streets; we cannot go all over the road. Sometimes we have to give up some of our liberty in order to look after the liberty that we have as citizens of this country. And in rural Ontario—and I say to the hon. member for Scarborough West who has done a great deal of research on this, that we require dentists in Bruce county, we require them in Grey county, and in practically every rural riding in this province. Let him, if he has a better suggestion, stand up and tell me how he is going to get dentists here. I do not know how he is going to do it unless they have an obligation when we pay the bill.

I do not see anything wrong with them saying that they will stay here for three, four or five years, whatever the case may be. Then, may I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that when they are here for that three-year

period there is a good chance that they will stay for all time to come.

I can think of an example of a town in Bruce county, last year, which graduated one doctor and one dentist. The dentist went to California and the doctor went to Hawaii; and, Mr. Chairman; we cannot afford this. We need their tax dollars and we need their services and I think that we are not asking too much. It is all very well to scoff and mention "free enterprise," but we who are in this assembly, or in business or in a profession, have an obligation to free enterprise, too, just as much as free enterprise has an obligation to us. I would hope that the hon. Minister would remember what has been done in the armed forces of Canada as far as the professions are concerned and to at least investigate this matter.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I think I pointed out that we are actually demanding more of the graduates than the armed forces are. The armed forces, on the hon. member's own admission, pay the total post-secondary school education—pay the whole way through university. We provide, for a dentist, a maximum of \$3,000 in bursaries. For that, he must undertake to stay in a designated area of Ontario for three years.

**Mr. Whicher:** Plus 65 per cent of the cost of the education.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I am trying to point out to the hon. member, sir, that the army pays all of the rest of his education, except the 65 per cent which the taxpayers pay—or whatever percentage it is. In fact, I think the percentage is over 75; I believe that fees account for 23 per cent or 24 per cent of the cost of the student's education, particularly in the professional schools.

We are demanding this already and, unfortunately, there is a limit to it. We find that the bursaries are not all taken up. I think that in dentistry they are all taken up, but in medicine they are not all taken up and we just keep on plugging away at it. As I say, of those who have taken on bursaries, I do not think that we have lost one in dentistry yet. Each one who has accepted the bursary has honoured, or is on the way to honouring, his contract.

**Mr. Whicher:** I agree, and if they will honour a bursary—and I think if it was pointed out to them in a nice way, they would honour the university education they

are getting—75 per cent of which is paid by the people of Ontario—they would stay here, if this was pointed out to them in a kindly way.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Woodbine.

**Mr. Bryden:** I cannot refrain from making some comments on what my friend, the hon. member for Bruce, has just said. I am glad to hear that he feels that it is necessary under certain circumstances to depart from the sacred principles of free enterprise of which he has often spoken in the past. Personally, Mr. Chairman, I think that talk about free enterprise nowadays is anachronistic and the whole thing is largely a myth. In order to govern a society properly one has to depart from those ancient myths.

However, I would like to say, on behalf of this group that, although we believe that the so-called free enterprise principles have very little relevance in the modern world, we do not believe in a form of forced labour, whether it applies to professional people or any other groups.

The member for Bruce pointed out that there is an acute shortage of dentists in rural areas and, indeed, there is. I might also point out to him, Mr. Chairman, that there is a shortage of dentists right here in Toronto. It is almost impossible to get an appointment with a dentist in under several weeks, or even longer, except in cases of acute emergency.

What we are really suffering from at the moment, Mr. Chairman, is an acute shortage of supply produced by restrictive professional practices in the past. Our real trouble arises from our lack of adequate training facilities. This is not going to be overcome today, but we are going to have to take steps to overcome it—much more energetic steps than have been taken up to now.

I think, if we have the facilities to train the qualified young people who would like to enter this profession as well as other professions, but who cannot get in because there is no room for them, our problem of staffing our services, both in Toronto and throughout the province, would be alleviated. Beyond that, Mr.—

**Mr. Chairman:** Would the member for Woodbine stay with services that are under vote 705?

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, I think that the provision of dental services is what we are talking about, Mr. Chairman, and—

**Mr. Chairman:** Dental services relating to mental hospitals and travelling rail cars.

**Mr. Bryden:** I think that our real problem—the problem that the hon. member for Bruce was talking about—gets right back to this business of dental education and the facilities that are available to train dentists, including the area of fellowships and scholarships. In my opinion, we are still just toying with the problem. We could increase the supply greatly by making it both technically and economically feasible for more young people to enter these professions.

Beyond this I feel that we will not be able to solve our problems of staffing the services, both private and public, by trying to imprison people in Ontario. I do not think it will work for one thing. As the Minister said on the problem of grants, if the student leaves there is nothing he can do about it. I am glad to hear—and I expected that it would be true—that, in fact, the students honour their obligations. I think the hon. Minister said that they have not yet had one who has failed to honour his obligation. This is an encouraging sign.

I think it shows that your young people who have the advantage of professional training, with more than average public assistance, are aware and conscious of their obligations to the community. But, on the other hand, I think we have to create opportunities for them in the community that are such that they will not be induced to move away. I think that we have to give them incentives to keep them here, and this applies not only to dentists but to people with specialized training in all fields.

It happens that the shortage of dentists is particularly acute. I suspect that it is the most acute shortage in any professional field. This is a heritage of the past. I would hope that the government would come forward with more energetic programmes than it seems to have done to date to, first of all, try to solve the problem at its point of origin, that is, at the point of training. We need more training facilities to accommodate the people who are willing to take this training.

After that problem is solved, then I think we can also take steps to create the incentive to induce these young people to stay in Ontario after they graduate; and to induce at least some of them to go out into the rural areas. I am satisfied that it is possible to appeal to many of our young people through a sense of dedication and service. I think that many of them will see the service in rural areas in that light.

Many of our young people are already responding to this kind of appeal and I think we can increase the number in the future. That is the only way I can see that we can solve this problem, either in the dental field or in any other field. I do not think we can solve it by trying to compel these people to stay here. Forced labour is never very good labour and I think that will probably be true in professional fields as well as in any others.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would remind the member that we do not want to get into a general discussion of the recruitment for professional help for the public health field. I would like to stay with vote 705, please. The member for Huron-Bruce.

**Mr. Gaunt:** Mr. Chairman, in connection with bursaries, I understand the amount of money has been raised from \$50,000 to \$500,000. I believe I am right on that. I saw an article in the newspaper that pointed that out. It said that this was money given to medical students, dental students and to paramedical people. I am just wondering if the phrase “paramedical,” would include nurses, chiropractors and all these people. Would this be available to them?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, this is back on vote 701.

**Mr. Gaunt:** All right, then. Let me continue. What about dentists coming into the country from other countries? Do the same things apply to dentists coming in as apply to medical doctors? What are the restrictions on them?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** They are subject to the rules and regulations set down by the Royal college of dental surgeons, the licensing body.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think that this would properly come under item 22, of vote 701. On vote 705:

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I would like first of all to come back to this question of the shortage of dentists—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, this does not belong under this vote whatsoever.

**Mr. Thompson:** I would say that dental care surely is something that the hon. Minister is concerned about.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This is not dental care, this is a specific dental service branch.

**Mr. Thompson:** Surely if you had enough dentists around this province, then there

would not be the greater effort on public health for bad teeth. I would point out that there have been applicants coming before the dental school in the University of Toronto, for example, in 1964-65. At the dental college there were 127 applicants, and apparently there were about 467 who were turned away. We are going to have to wait until about 1970 before you get an increase of dental graduates. I am wondering if the Minister has thought of a University of Toronto—

**Mr. Chairman:** I am sorry to tell the leader of the Opposition that it does not come under this—

**Mr. Thompson:** Some of these graduates may go into public service—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. This has nothing to do with dentists coming into public service. This vote has to do with the dental service to the Ontario Hospitals and to the dental service provided by two railway cars operated by The Department of Health.

**Mr. Thompson:** I have noticed in the Hall commission report that by the age of 13, according to the dental health survey, 98 per cent of Canadian children have one or more teeth decayed and 40 per cent of them have lost one or more permanent teeth. It goes into the fact that only 13 per cent of children between 7 and 13 years of age have no untreated dental defects—each child had an average backlog of three teeth needing restoration.

Now, we are talking about dental prevention. I asked the hon. Minister—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, this has nothing to do with dental prevention. May I repeat, sir, for your information: This has reference to two services—the provision of dental care to the patients in Ontario Hospitals and provision of dental care by our two railway cars to people in outlying areas of the province.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would ask the members if they will under the circumstances stay with the specific vote in front of us—vote 705 and its divisions.

**Mr. Thompson:** Fine, sir, I certainly will. I would ask this, that surely it has been shown at least by some who are proponents of fluoridation the fact that this cuts down, they suggest, on dental needs. If you have fluoridation, it is understood by many that it is going to cut down on the need for

dental clinics. I ask the Minister in view of looking through some of his past statements on fluoridation, what actively are you doing to promote this throughout the province as a preventative measure?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Once again, I must suggest that this is not before us under vote 705.

**Mr. Thompson:** Surely, sir, under prevention, the basis—

**Mr. Chairman:** We are not dealing with prevention, as I understand it here.

**Mr. Thompson:** Well, that is what we are concerned about—that you are not.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, you opened this discussion wide and it ranged very widely and I suggest that it would be inconsistent now to cut it off.

**Mr. Chairman:** I suggested to the members that they restrict themselves, if they would, to the vote that was in front of them. There is something here from the standpoint of the mental hospitals or from the standpoint of the school grants or from the standpoint of the railway cars. It is wide open for discussion.

**Mr. Thompson:** Fine, then it is.

**Mr. Ben:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I submit most respectfully that if there was fluoridation throughout Ontario, there would be less need for dentists of which there is a present shortage—

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not recognize this as a point of order at all, I am sorry.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, could we put this as a form of question to the Minister? If there was fluoridation throughout the province, does he consider there would be less need for special-course dentists?

**Mr. Chairman:** I suggest that this is not properly before us under vote 705.

**Mr. Thompson:** Surely, sir, the basis of the dental clinics is to prevent tooth decay and if we are getting at the basis of prevention of tooth decay, a lot of people suggest fluoridation. For that reason, we want to know if the Minister is a proponent of fluoridation?

**Mr. Chairman:** I suggest that we are not dealing with dental clinics—

**Mr. Thompson:** I would say, sir, with great respect to you that item 3 says: maintenance, including operation of travelling dental clinics.

**Mr. Chairman:** Yes, in connection with the rail cars.

**Mr. Thompson:** It does not say anything about rail cars.

**Mr. Chairman:** It has been pointed out to the members of the House that that was the purpose.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, if I may raise this. The fact is that what the hon. member is on—part of the vote covers grants for school dental services, public health dental prevention in the school; and in every school report the argument rages over the question of fluoridation. In the absence of that, Mr. Chairman, under this vote and this grant, topical fluoride solutions are painted on the teeth of children with the agreement of this department, so that nothing could be more appropriate to the heart of this vote than preventive dental health as it has been raised.

**Mr. Thompson:** May I ask, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister will answer?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, Mr. Chairman, I have nothing to say about this at all.

**Mr. Thompson:** Am I then to infer that he feels that fluoridation has nothing to do with dental decay prevention?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I did not say anything about it, sir, because you have already ruled that fluoridation is not a proper topic for this vote whatsoever and I heartily concur in that.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, could I ask the Minister where, under prevention of dental decay, he would think we could bring up the subject of fluoridation?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** There is nothing, apart from vote 701 which has already been passed.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 705 carry? The member for Huron-Bruce.

**Mr. Gaunt:** We were talking about bursaries before. I am just wondering, in view of that, if my hon. friend would give us a breakdown of the \$500,000. How much of it is going to dental students and to the other groups?

**Mr. Chairman:** I am sorry, I must rule this out of order. The \$500,000 is under vote 701 and the members of this House have asked me to carry on with the sequence of ideas here under the vote—

**Mr. Gaunt:** But we are talking about dental votes!

**Mr. Chairman:** I would suggest to the member for Huron-Bruce that it properly comes under item 22, of vote 701. The member for Windsor-Walkerville.

**Mr. Newman:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will talk on item 4 of vote 705. I think, Mr. Chairman, you were wrong in ruling us out of order when we wanted to make comments concerning bursaries after you allowed half a dozen other members to speak on it.

**Mr. Chairman:** I suggest that this is out of order.

**Mr. Newman:** But, Mr. Chairman, I respectfully submit that you should have ruled them out of order earlier and having allowed them to speak, you should give us exactly that same opportunity. I have made a suggestion to this House earlier that would partially solve some of these shortages of medical personnel—

**Mr. Chairman:** So that I am not guilty of the same offence twice, I will rule the member out of order now.

**Mr. Newman:** Well, I will have to agree with you then. Two rights do not make a wrong, Mr. Chairman.

Under school of dental services, does the department consider making grants available to organizations that would work with school children but not necessarily be associated with the formal school in the community? In other words, I am referring to the children of the community generally. You could have in a community setup a service organization that would take care of, say, topical applications of fluorides. Were such an organization set up, would it be eligible for grants under this vote?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** The answer, Mr. Chairman, is no.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Just one question, Mr. Chairman. In all the reports which The Department of Health asks the medical officers of health to fill and the report which The Department of Health itself drafted, there is a page entitled "Dental health services." Now, in most of these reports, which I say are departmental reports, that page is blank because nothing is being done. In some of the reports, it is filled and in several of them it suggests that one of the problems that the medical officer of health has is in the absence

of fluoridation in the community and under the dental health—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, may I suggest that the hon. member is back on vote 702?

**Mr. Chairman:** Yes, I ruled out the discussion. I think the member for Scarborough West realizes that, but I was waiting to hear the rest of the question.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Does the dental health services branch, Mr. Chairman, ever consult with any of the individual units on school dental services? Does it do so?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** All our consultant services are available to health units but this vote, sir, has nothing to do with health units at all.

Vote 705 agreed to.

On vote 706:

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, there are two points I would like to raise to solicit a comment from the hon. Minister in connection with the nursing branch. One is that a year ago there was considerable discussion in the House with regard to collective bargaining for nurses—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, may I suggest with respect that the hon. member bring this up under the hospital vote because this has nothing to do with this vote at all.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Under the hospital—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** The total field of general hospital nursing will, and can rightly, come up under the hospital vote.

**Mr. MacDonald:** May I ask this with regard to the second point I had in mind? That is with regard to the position of Grace hospital nurses and the rulings of recent years which forced them in effect to become nursing assistants. Is that appropriate here or later?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Well, it would be appropriate here—I will wait until I hear from the Chairman.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, what I wanted to raise here—and let me do it in this context. I am not objecting to the proposition of raising professional standards. I recognize, in the instances of graduates of Grace hospital, that the training has been concentrated on maternity ward care and obstetrics. But apparently the decision was

made some years ago that, because these nurses did not have a broader academic education and training, they were going to be forced to become nursing assistants. And, in some instances, this has resulted in nurses—who were, for literally a lifetime, in charge of institutions as well as being engaged in nursing generally—now in effect being forced out of their profession.

The question that puzzles me about the government's handling of this, Mr. Chairman, is the apparent inconsistency between this and the handling of comparable problems in other professional fields. I can remember a few years ago, for example, when this government passed an Act to establish a professional foresters association; all the people who were operating as foresters would have to come in and take certain examinations and they would be credited as professional foresters even though they had not graduated from university. We had quite a battle in one of the standing committees, with regard to the unwarranted difficulties that this would raise for some people who were foresters for years and who were very accomplished foresters—much more accomplished than a new graduate from university—but who could not write an examination. They could pass an oral examination, but they could not write an examination because they did not have the background of academic information. And the government saw fit, in its wisdom at that time, to put in what was known as a grandfather clause, that this group would in effect not be forced out of the profession.

If I may draw to the attention of the hon. Minister a comparable kind of situation with another department—the government is now moving towards an upgrading of the standards of elementary school teachers. We are going to have a lot of school teachers, who are in the profession, with tragically little professional training; yet the hon. Minister has assured them that they are not going to be forced out of the profession.

Bearing that in mind, I am wondering why the government has taken this rather ruthless approach to coping with this group of nurses—Grace hospital nurses—particularly when two other factors are taken into consideration. One, we have a desperate shortage of nurses, a very great shortage of nurses. And the second one is that, from my discussions with many doctors, they have said privately—and I do not know whether this is the view of the medical association as a whole or not—but many doctors have said that they would be glad to have Grace hos-

pital nurses on maternity wards, because they have far greater training in the maternity field than most nurses who have taken the course and have become an RN. The Grace hospital nurses, in effect, have specialized in maternity work.

With our shortage of nurses, is it not a feasible proposition to exercise that degree of bureaucratic flexibility which would mean that nurses who had this training, and in many instances considerable experience, could be used, even if you wanted to stipulate "on the maternity only" for which duty I have not met anyone who denied that they did not have very intensive training, perhaps more than the average nurse. Is this not a solution to the problem—instead of, in effect, turfing people out of a profession because of the inadequate standards that have been characteristic of past years?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, first I want to say unequivocally that none of them has been turfed out. And I would remind this House, sir, and you yourself—indeed it was before you came into this House, sir, that this was very thoroughly debated when The College of Nurses Act for Ontario was brought in in 1961. This was not a bureaucratic position taken lightly, or taken unilaterally; this was very thoroughly discussed with the Salvation Army authorities, beginning with the commissioner for Canada and Newfoundland himself, coming down to his nursing staff. The nurses were all made very thoroughly aware of this and it was also discussed very thoroughly with the doctors who had had a good deal to do with the Grace girls.

I am rather surprised to hear this in this House because I have not heard a word of complaint about it for two years at least. There was some furor, and there was a feeling of injustice, and I am not altogether certain that it was without justification. But every Grace girl can be—and I am quite certain everyone who wants to be—is employed today. She can be employed at better than RNA salaries and I think it will obtain—I cannot again back this up by proof, but I am quite certain—because of their particular ability and training, that they can be employed at better than RNA salaries.

Every one of them was given the right under the grandfather clause to, without further training, write the RNA examinations. Some of them, I do not know how many, took advantage of that provision and became RNAs and therefore came within a recognized group.

Grace girls were only one of a great number of groups very much in the same situation. Indeed, certain hospitals in certain localities had, traditionally, trained nurses in their own way without any formal recognition of their course or curriculum; and yet these nurses were capable, and were employed by those hospitals to do a very splendid job of nursing. The Public Hospitals Act, of course, makes it very specific that graduates of those courses cannot take responsibility for supervision of a ward or a service. But they can be employed, and they are employed if they want it. I do not know of any Grace girl who has been unable to get work just because she was a graduate of Grace hospital courses.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I have two brief comments on this, Mr. Chairman. I do not know why I happen to have been the recipient of a considerable number of protests—and, interestingly enough, in one or two instances, of girls from western provinces who are graduates of Grace hospital here in Toronto and who now find that they cannot continue because they have to come back and take an RNA course. They refuse to—in one instance they say "submit to this indignity" after they have been practising for some 20 or 25 years.

The second is that the hon. Minister objects to my use of the term that they are being "turfed out" of the profession. Perhaps that is a little strong; they are not being turfed out, but they are being downgraded and they are being forced to take a lower salary in some instances. I mean those who came out with the training of Grace hospitals in the province of Ontario. I repeat: I am not objecting to the upgrading of standards, but it seems to me that if you take a person who has been practising as a nurse, and I happen to know of some of them who carried on the full obligations of RN and did it without any suggestion that they were not acting competently over a long period of years, and suddenly say now that they are going to be reduced to, in effect, a nurse's assistant status, the hon. Minister will have to agree they are likely to agree that they have been turfed out of their profession—whether he accepts that phraseology or not.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I make a suggestion to the hon. Minister? In their advertising concerning qualifications for nurses, and even nursing assistants, grade 12 is mentioned quite often. But there are two types of 12. There is a "four" 12 and a

"five" 12, and some students are under the misapprehension that they can take a nurse's course with only a grade 12 education. I have several letters to that effect, Mr. Chairman, and that is why I bring it up.

There is the confusion over the four-year grade 12 programme, and the five-year grade 12 programme—one being more difficult than the other. My only hope would be that they would make it very clear so that the individual going in to become a nurse would be required to take the five-year course of the grade 12 programme, rather than the four.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I think this is made very clear, Mr. Chairman, in the hospitals' school prospectus. All guidance instructors, as I understand it, in our high schools or secondary schools, understand this. School principals ought to understand it, because it has been made very clear.

Indeed, only recently I asked the advisory council to the Minister on nurse education and related matters, to take this matter under study and see if we could take some of the top students at least of the four-year grade 12 course into nursing. I personally believe we can, but I have asked for advice on this. But at the present time it is recognized in those schools that it is grade 12 of the five-year course.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I bring this to the attention of the Minister only because I happen to have two letters from residents in and out of my community. They were perturbed after having taken a four-year 12 programme, and then found they were not admissible into the nursing programme.

May I ask the hon. Minister if the training of orderlies would come in under certified nursing assistants?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** There is no formalized training course sponsored by this department for orderlies, sir.

**Mr. Newman:** Does the department suggest to hospitals, and encourage them in any fashion, to institute programmes for formal training of orderlies?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, we have so suggested and I understand that the Ontario hospital association is very actively studying this and studying the kind of curriculum that might be set up for this purpose.

**Mr. Newman:** Would not this probably be one of the courses that could come under the community colleges, then, Mr. Minister?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This is a very debatable matter, sir. The bulk of the training of the orderly is of a clinical nature and he cannot get that in a community college.

**Mr. Newman:** Right; thank you, sir.

Vote 706 agreed to.

On vote 707:

**Mr. Thompson:** Does the question of the control of syphilis come under this vote?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, venereal diseases.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, on this question, I have been looking at statistics and I raise this question with the hon. Minister, whether syphilis is increasing in Ontario, faster than in the rest of Canada? I know the hon. Minister has statistics with respect to this, and I will not go into the list that I have here, but certainly from the number that I have, it appears that Ontario does indeed have an increase in syphilis, although it seems to have dropped down to some extent in gonorrhea. But I had wondered, sir, whether the Minister feels that he is satisfied with the report by physicians concerning contacts. Again, there seems in Ontario to be an unsatisfactory relationship in being able to discover the contacts, and this is the only way of preventing this disease from extending. It is suggested that with each case that is reported, apparently there is only one contact that is brought forward and it does not go further than that. And if we do not find out where the contacts are, it will not therefore be controlled.

I noticed in the United States, in an annual report they have, that they decided they were going to take very strong measures on the control and they have suggested first of all that private practitioners be contacted and that stress be made with private practitioners that they must report more fully concerning who the contacts would be.

I wonder, and I raise this question with the hon. Minister, whether private physicians have a reluctance to report to the department on the contacts, because of recognizing the confidentiality of doctor-patient relations. I also feel there should be far more research into this area. This is the United States report, and they feel there should be a far greater comprehensive educational programme in the schools.

I would be interested in hearing from the hon. Minister, in view of the fact of an in-

crease in Ontario with respect to syphilis, what kind of an emphasis has been placed in the schools, in order to warn young people of the dangers of syphilis.

I think, sir, I would stop at that point with those questions.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Our educational programme is directed toward providing pamphlets and films. Again, the explanation of the showing of these becomes a local matter, either the responsibility of the public health authorities alone, or in concert with the teachers, and I think the same procedures should be followed in this regard as we advocate in others, that this be a co-operative venture between the teachers and the public health officials.

**Mr. Thompson:** May I, sir, interrupt, if the hon. Minister would not mind—have you any idea how many local schools are using films?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** We cannot tell you on the school basis. We know that 927 films were lent out by the department last year for use in the schools.

Now, in the matter of reporting, as I stated in my opening remarks, this is the weak area, and this is the area where it is most difficult to control. Perhaps not so much in syphilis as in gonorrhea, where a patient reports and the diagnosis is probably made on clinical findings alone, without back-up microscopic examination of culture, and a shot of penicillin is given; and that oftentimes may be all the treatment that is necessary. Syphilis, of course, takes longer treatment and should be diagnosed before treatment is given by serology. However, our reporting has, as a result of the efforts put forth by the department and medical officers of health, improved by 20 per cent over the past year. Now, just what this means in real figures is difficult to ascertain.

Is the disease increasing in Ontario more rapidly than Canada? From the figures one would say "yes," but here again the figures which I have before me make me wonder very, very much, and I say this in all kindness to the other provinces of Canada, but I think their reporting is a great deal worse than ours. Our rate is 13.7 against the Canadian average of 12.2, but I find one province reporting a rate of two, another 1.9, another 2.6, another 7.9, and I would question very much, particularly the one province, I would question very much whether or not this reporting is even as valid as our own. I feel quite certain that herein lies the greatest

difficulty and being certain what the real condition is in respect of this, I stated in my opening remarks, as I pointed out, the efforts we have put forth to get better reporting and then get better contact follow-up.

I think this was developed largely during the wartime when the services were very much plagued with this problem and the method of reporting and contact follow-up, I believe, was developed then and even with the meticulous care exerted there and the very close captive nature of the patient, the captive control we could exercise over the patient, it was very difficult for us to get anything near to 100 per cent accurate contact information and contact follow-up.

In a normal peacetime environment, this is far greater. All I can say, Mr. Chairman, is that the department will continue in this effort to improve reporting. This may very well show Ontario up on paper in a worse light than many other provinces in Canada, but that is their concern. My concern is to find every possible case in Ontario and every possible contact and do all we can to see that the contacts and the cases are cleaned up.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, in the research from the reporting—and I am assuming that there is research on the reporting to show a breakdown of whether it is young people who are contacting syphilis or whether it is an older group:

If it is younger people, in the schools, is the hon. Minister satisfied with what appears to me to be a rather spasmodic approach to showing a film in the school? It seems to me, in view of the fact that the rate is going up in Ontario, surely we should be concentrating much more in the schools rather than leaving it for the local municipalities to decide if they are going to show a film or not. I would feel as well that with vocational guidance teachers and others that there should be a concentration on getting material to them.

I would have a suspicion that there may be a bit of squeamishness on the part of public servants about this and yet it seems to me that there are people who are counselling young people and if we are concerned that it is young people causing the rate to go up, we then really have to do an educational job with those professional people working with young people, and we have to have a much more systematic approach to education in the schools and I ask the hon. Minister what is being done in respect to that?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I think the records show that one might conclude that the films and the pamphlets have done a job, because there has been a decrease, over the past two years, in the teenage group. It is not there that the increase appears to be; it is in the age 20-to-40 group. They either have forgotten what they were taught during their school days, or they may not have been taught it, or they have become more daring. I do not think that the hon. members need to worry about the squeamishness of public servants. This is simply a disease that afflicts humanity and it is not a pleasant disease; but it is a disease that can cause a great deal of havoc and it is one that public health people tackle with great assiduity. The squeamishness of it does not bother them in the least.

**Mr. Chairman:** The member for Yorkview.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** Mr. Chairman, just following up what the hon. leader of the Opposition had to ask about this matter, I wonder whether the hon. Minister has considered the mandatory blood test that Prince Edward Island, and the three prairie provinces, and British Columbia have instituted. Has Ontario really thought of this and given it serious consideration, because this is a place where venereal disease is caught on a regular basis at this particular time?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** We have thought of this but it is the opinion of my advisers that this is not a good casefinding technique; therefore we have not done it.

In many hospitals, it is part of a routine admission examination—not in all of them, by any means. Many physicians, when they examine a patient thoroughly for the first time, will have a Wasserman blood test done; but here again, there is no definite pattern to it. I would have great reservations—I, quite frankly, have never thought of instituting this as a mandatory test. You see, you can be charged with assaulting a patient if blood is taken from him when he does not want to give it.

Unless you are going to take this, unless this is part of the freedoms that my hon. friend said that we ought to have to give up, unless it becomes more of a health hazard—and venereal disease incidence has come down very greatly over the years. It is still not perfect by any means, but the incidence has come down over the years. I would have to give a great deal of thought to it before I could voice an opinion on a matter so far-reaching as this.

**Mr. Young:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister indicated that might constitute assault,

but if it is the law of the land, and it is a condition of getting a marriage licence, I cannot see where any assault is involved. Certainly it has been in effect in the province of Saskatchewan for many years—introduced there, I think, by a former Liberal government. There has been no problem over all these years; no real problem as far as I am aware. It seems to be working out in the other provinces, and it certainly does not seem to me that this is a matter which is going to raise any great amount of objection, providing it does become the law of the land and providing it is a condition of receiving a licence. I see no reason why the hon. Minister should not take this under very careful and close advisement.

There is one other matter that I want to bring to the hon. Minister's attention, and I would like to hear his comment on it. I heard a broadcast by Thelma Dickman over the CBC last January 25, and I procured a copy of it, dealing with this subject. She has a great many things to say and has done a great deal of research on the matter, but she suggests something that perhaps the Minister could tell us about. She said that:

It quite easily could be a fact, too, that the doctor might not even recognize a venereal disease case without a signboard attached to the patient's neck.

Dr. Gordon Bates, director of the health league of Canada, says that there are young doctors practising today who have never even seen an active case of VD, largely because they were in training when the disease was not flourishing. A whole generation of doctors went through medical training with little or no first-hand contact with VD.

In Toronto recently, a man visited three doctors with the classic symptoms of secondary contagious syphilis—body rash, sore throat, falling hair—and none of the three doctors diagnosed the disease. Perhaps the Canadian medical association should do a little educational work among its members.

This may be a bit of an exaggeration; I do not know. But I think perhaps there may be something to this, and perhaps some further education ought to be done among the younger doctors, particularly in recognition of this disease.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I am sorry. I did not quite grasp the hon. member's first question. He spoke about a law in respect to marriage licences. This one has been gone over, again and again and again. I would like to point out, first of all, that a blood test is

not absolute evidence that the person does not have syphilis. One test may not reveal it. Secondly, you may take a test and give him a clean bill of health and he or she might still develop syphilis before marriage; but, however, a study done by one of our large hospitals some time ago, in this young married group, proved quite conclusively, I think, that the great majority of them who had syphilis acquired it after marriage.

In many jurisdictions, where this blood test for a marriage licence is in vogue, we have been given to understand that they would very much like to get away from it—because it is not doing the job that it was anticipated that it would do.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I have one or two questions I would like to ask. In 1965, according to the hon. Minister's report, there were 3,497 cases of venereal disease reported in the province of Ontario. Now, how does that number of disease cases reported compare to the number of positive laboratory slides?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I am afraid that we do not have that information here. I am not even sure that we can give it. I do know that there is validity in what the hon. member said during his opening remarks, that there are more positive bloods turn up than are reported and this may come about in many ways. The patient may appear once and, unless the doctor happens to know him personally, there is no certain way to know if the proper name is being given. I know from experience—and I am certain that every practising physician has learned to his cost—that the patient who appears for the first time, and oftentimes a person who acquires venereal disease, does not go to his or her own doctor. They go to a strange doctor who knows nothing about them. The test may be taken, a false name and false address given and then when the test comes back no trace can be found of the person. This is one of the great difficulties we face in reporting proper case-finding, proper contact-finding.

While I have not the figures, and I repeat I am not sure that I can get them for the hon. member, I can quite understand and appreciate the validity of the figures he gave with respect to one particular medical officer's statement. We all know this happens and, frankly, we are still seeking ways and means of finding how to get around it. How do we identify for sure the people who report to the doctors, have the tests for any one of these diseases, and then are gone—

or nobody ever heard of a person by that name when the report comes back?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, the annual report does not do it but I would like to do it; I would like to project for the province the number of cases that we are likely missing, just to get an idea of what is involved. Assuming that the hon. Minister of Health accepts the evidence that I placed in my opening remarks from Dr. Hutchison, a medical officer of health in London, which he says he does, I am going to give a great benefit of the doubt to the conservative side of the figures.

Dr. Hutchison pointed out that, compared to the number of laboratory slides positively infected that were on hand, the physicians were only reporting 36 per cent of the cases.

Now, sir, let us take into account all the related and ancillary factors of duplicate reporting, and the things that the hon. Minister has brought out; and let us assume that the doctors report 50 per cent of the actual cases in the province of Ontario.

That would mean that last year they reported 3,497; that there were in fact, in total in Ontario, something like 7,000 cases of venereal disease. The figure may be much higher than that on Dr. Hutchison's terms, but we will take the figure of 7,000. Now, for every individual case of venereal disease, Mr. Chairman, there are five contacts. This has been medically established. Some say four, five or six—five is a round figure that has been accepted, which means that there would be 35,000 contacts in the province of Ontario. In 1965, Mr. Chairman, we identified 1,932 contacts according to the statistics in the Minister's annual report, so that somewhere there were 33,000 contacts not even seen in the province, 33,000. Now, amongst the contacts who are seen by the province in any given year, an analysis of the figures for the last ten years suggests that about 50 per cent of them are in fact infected. Maybe a little higher; I will take 50 per cent. And on that basis I would say, Mr. Chairman, that one could argue quite plausibly that there were 16,500 infected cases of venereal disease in the province of Ontario last year, which were not identified at all, because the contact work was never done.

That is the most conservative estimate I suggest one could come to using the same basis as Dr. Hutchison, which the Minister admits. Now, what is the basic problem for this, Mr. Chairman? I suggest to the Minister that the basic problem in this area is a

public health problem of the medical profession. The medical profession simply is not doing the job of reporting. The doctors in this province simply, for whatever reason, do not take it seriously enough to report the cases and try to develop the contacts and convey that information. There is something else wrong with our procedures, Mr. Chairman, which I am genuinely curious about and I would appreciate the Minister explaining, and that is why all the cases have to go to the department first and then back to the medical officer of health, instead of to the medical officer of health directly. Because frequently so many days elapse by mail in the process of exchanging information, that the disease is multiplying and there is no way of following up the contact properly.

This, of course, has been repudiated by the new American cluster techniques of cases reported directly to the medical officer of health: intensive discussion with the individual concerned and explanations made of the importance of venereal disease and its possible spread, and discussion in confidence of the names of contacts which are kept totally confidential and then a follow-up of the contacts. All of this done directly with the medical officer of health, not with the roundabout procedure.

It is pointed out again by Dr. Hutchison in the material provided that for every 100 cases of venereal disease, an extra 39, an extra 40 per cent are found in this cluster method of going directly to the MOH and having the public health officials do the interviewing and the follow-up contact work.

Somewhere there is a very serious breakdown, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the hon. Minister's frustration and I know the dilemma, but I am not at all persuaded, frankly, that we have done a job with the medical people in this province yet. There is something sorely lacking in a doctor's sense about the importance of this disease when such a small percentage reported, such a small percentage in relation to the laboratory slides that are already available. I know that the public health officials are certainly very worried about it.

Those are just some thoughts I would have. I would like to point out that the Ontario medical association—no better group could surely be brought to the floor of the House in this issue—call it a serious public health problem. They talk about the rates of reported primary and secondary syphilis and gonorrhea increasing 1,300 per cent between 1956 and 1964, that is from the Ontario medical association committee on

public health. I am sorry, they are referring to primary and secondary syphilis alone. The committee says this in its report, and I want to quote because I think it is indicative of the government's attitude. The committee says that:

It regrets that The Department of Health has not yet accepted the invitation of the Ontario medical association, tendered as a result of this committee's recommendation, to submit articles on venereal disease for publication in the *Ontario Medical Review*.

Apparently the department has not even considered the problem sufficiently important to write about it in the learned journals which the doctors read. This is the second time the Ontario medical association made this request to The Department of Health, recognizing the fact that its own doctors are sorely lacking in knowledge in this field.

I agree with the Minister that the incidence may not be rising, I do not think anyone knows because the figures are so fragmentary and basically uncertain, but what we do know suggests the existence of many thousands of contacts not being followed up, by poor reporting methods and by a lack of contact between the MOH and the local practitioner. I hope the department can develop a policy to change that liaison, somehow to improve it, and to exert some activity in this field as it has been invited to do by no less a group than the Ontario medical association.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, the last matter the hon. member mentioned I want to answer first, that we recognize we were invited by the OMA to write a paper on this and the director of the division pointed out on two occasions that in his opinion and the opinion of our advisors, it would be better for the OMA committee to publish its results, because we believe that this would be far more effective with the doctors of Ontario, coming from them than coming from a division of The Department of Health. However, we are quite prepared to look at this again. But we are fortified in this belief because this is the belief held by the CMA and the American medical association as well.

The projected figures that the hon. member gave again are like all figures, they do not tell the whole story. First of all, I think we should recognize that something less than 50 per cent of contacts are infected. Every contact is not necessarily infected. So that the projected number comes down a great deal. We do not want to minimize this, and

I do not want to appear here as though I am defending this, I am not, I am very much concerned about it. I think the hon. member has shown by what he has stated that he appreciates the difficulties not only The Department of Health is up against but all health authorities are up against. And we can only continue in every way possible to report the bodies that are constantly putting this before the medical profession; the reporting must come from the medical profession. The contacts we get reported are just in excess of one per infected person although the contact reporting is greater when the patient goes to a clinic, they do not seem to care so much about telling the whole story there, but when they go to a private physician—

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Less than one. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, slightly less than one, when they report to a private physician. But the Canadian medical association and the Ontario medical association frequently bring this to the attention of the physicians and the whole matter of reporting is one that causes a very great deal of difficulty.

The hon. member pointed out that there is delay in the information coming to the department and then back to the medical officer of health. The medical officer of health, I am advised, can short-circuit this any time he wants to. He has the right to do this.

The hon. member spoke about cluster techniques which are in vogue in the States and not in vogue in some instances here, although not widely. These, of course, are purely voluntary but if they are producing results as they would appear to be in certain cases there is not any question in my mind that they should be encouraged and to that end we will look again to the feasibility of this and try to persuade the public health officers that this is a worthwhile matter. The method we use ourselves, and have been using over the past more than one year is becoming increasingly effective, and the director of the division has contacted 20 to 25 doctors every week and gets the wholehearted support of the great majority of these. This is a very direct method and it seems to be paying off because the reporting as I announced has shown great improvement in Ontario over the past two years since we started this programme.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** May I ask a question of the Minister? When he says the MOH can short-

circuit the procedure, if he wishes to—the medical officers of health are under the impression that all reporting must go directly to your epidemiological branch and from the branch to them. I do think I convey their feelings that they feel that this is the way it works.

Can they, in fact, step in and say "It must come to us first, or we must receive it at the same time"?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** The MOH can ask the doctor involved, the doctor who is treating the case. The treatment of the case is no problem; that comes to us; that is no problem.

The contacts are the ones who need to be brought under care, and the MOH can ask the doctor for the contact information. He has the right under The Public Health Act, because it is a public health menace. He has the right under the Act to go after the contacts and invite, or have some other doctor invite, them to come in. I do not think he can force them. I am sorry, they can be forced under The Public Health Act to appear for examination and treatment if necessary—under The Venereal Diseases Prevention Act.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Right. This is just a curious and interesting piece of information and I think, if the habitual nature of reporting directly from the doctor to the branch was changed, if the branch indicated to the doctors throughout the province that they should go to the MOH in the first instance, or at least at the same time as, then I think you might get an entirely different result in the reporting and follow-up of contacts, particularly of venereal diseases.

That is not what is happening now. Very few of the medical officers of health in the province hear about it until four or five days later through the mail; and it would change the whole pattern of following up contact work of venereal disease in Ontario.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I have to point out that all the doctor who treats the case has to do, if he has gotten a contact information, is pick up his phone, call the medical officer of health, and advise him of the contact. It is just as simple as that. He does not have to send the information to us. We, in turn, send it back unless he happens to be one of these fellows who is not talking to his colleagues in the area, or whose colleagues are not talking to him. I do not know how you get that going.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is vote 707 agreed? The leader of the Opposition.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I want to underscore as well that I agree with both the hon. Minister and the hon. member for Scarborough West that it is obvious that the physician falls down on the follow-up of the contact. I was looking at some figures for 1961, where the physician had only found contacts for 542 of 1,234 cases reported.

While with the armed forces—and I agree that with the compulsion attached to armed forces it may be easier to derive the information on contacts—but they had almost 90 per cent reporting, following through on contacts. And the clinics interested me in that they got over 100 per cent in that year, following through on contacts.

I was interested, sir, when you say that the doctors should know the approaches they can take, including either the public health officer, or directly to your department. In 1965, The Department of Health area conference presentation comments, and I quote:

Progress has of necessity been slow since we have only one person to do this—that is to contact physician—and there are over 10,000 physicians in Ontario.

It seems to me that first you talk about a director who will contact the doctors and explain to them the procedure and the need for following up on contacts, and that he apparently phones 25 a week. I would want clarification if there is more than just the director phoning 25 a week. What other procedure is there to let physicians throughout the province know of the urgency of this, and the approach they should be taking?

The other question I have is whether, at the medical schools, there is a lecture given on the public health approach towards the prevention of both of these venereal diseases?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** A lecture given by the person seeing the contact, or the case?

**Mr. Thompson:** No. I was thinking maybe of your own division. The director from your division goes to graduates of the medical school in order to explain the procedure throughout the province.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, this is done by the department. But this, of course, is also very thoroughly undertaken by the professors in the medical schools. They are completely knowledgeable about this. All knowledge of venereal disease is not vested in the department, by any means.

**Mr. Thompson:** I am not thinking actually of the disease, or causes of the disease, and medical prevention of disease; I am thinking

really of whether they are told of the procedure for your department.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Oh, yes, that is all part of the public health course, all part of the undergraduate studies in public health. Everyone who does graduate work in medicine gets working information about public health. All of our forms, all of our containers or specimen containers, and materials, are explained to them. I do not know what they do in some universities but I know, where I graduated, it was all part of our course in public health and very thoroughly explained to us. In Toronto, the department lectures, and is actively engaged in bringing this information to all university students.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shall vote 707 carry?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I have one or two questions under the vote. I want to take a moment to ask the hon. Minister about the reporting of diseases generally in the province of Ontario, not simply venereal disease reporting. And to ask him in that regard what plans he has to fill the gaps in personnel in his department? I gather there has been no position in the communicable diseases control section for some considerable time, since September of 1965; the same for the venereal diseases control section. His own report, The Ontario Department of Health area conference presentation of 1966, said:

These facts have curtailed physician field work almost to the point of non-existence.

I am curious as to why it would not be possible to get physicians in these areas? Is it salary, is it disinterest? What are the problems?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, it is not salaries, because all our salaries were upgraded. As I stated in my opening remarks, we are quite competitive now. It might well be that it is disinterest; I do not know. However, in the thoroughgoing reorganization of the department, all of these matters are being carefully looked at. Whether or not we need anyone in that department or not, I would not want the impression to be left that because there is not a physician in this section communicable disease control is non-existent, or is not working. It is.

The reporting of disease again is a very difficult matter to assess accurately. There are medical officers of health who tell me they cannot believe the reporting is good.

There are others who say it is quite good. Looking at the statistics one would question whether or not it is as full as it might be, but then of course we are still asking for reporting of disease on the basis of an Act that is 100 years old; and the new Act will be ready for presentation at the next session, we expect. For instance, it was in the matter of vaccination, was it not, that I brought in an amendment to the Act last year? There are areas of this Act, relative to the reporting of what were serious and epidemical diseases a few years ago, that really are totally irrelevant to the present time. This was one of the things that moved us to submit the whole Public Health Act to a committee of trained people. The question of the extent of the reliability of the reporting of disease is one that simply cannot be answered accurately.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, the doctors are still required to report, or expected to report, diseases like influenza, for instance, which obviously are not going to report very extensively. The methods and levels of reporting vary from community to community and, in most instances, the key figures are reported directly to the registrar-general's branch of The Department of the Provincial Secretary; they do not even come to The Department of Health. Certainly the birth rates and the mortality rates, etc., go to the registrar-general and, two years later, they come back to the medical officer of health.

Now would not the hon. Minister deem it desirable for those figures to go directly to the MOHs themselves? Is there not some value in again having that information pass through their hands en route to the provincial source?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I am afraid I could not do anything more than give a personal opinion. I have felt that vital statistics should be reported to The Department of Health, but there is certainly no widespread agreement in this. In certain jurisdictions, The Department of Health is also the bureau of vital statistics. I think it is necessary that we in Health know how much new population is born, how many die; but I would only say that all I would be doing is giving a personal opinion and it might not be valid.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** To point up one of the ironies of the afternoon, I want to, with all the enthusiasm at my command, encourage the hon. Minister in his personal opinion. I think it is a valid one and I think it is absurd for the vital statistical material of

this province to be going to a department which is completely unrelated to the work that is based on that statistical basis. The material should in fact be coming to The Department of Health, as the Minister himself feels. Certainly, The Department of Health should at least be getting copies of material, and certainly the medical officers of health should be getting copies. There is something ludicrous about a medical officer of health reading the birth and death columns of the newspaper to find out the mortality trends in his own community. But some of the medical officers of health are reduced to that because the clerks of the municipalities file directly with the registrar-general. Now I hope that at least, in any changes that might be made, provisions could be contemplated for getting this information to all the local MOHs and the department as well.

One other thought, which the Minister dealt with briefly in his opening remarks, or in his reply, was the sickness survey concept, which I put forward myself. I think that there is a very valid job to be done in the correlating of all the statistical data that is available in the province of Ontario but is never integrated. We do not know all the things that have been turned up by PSI and by many of the insurance schemes and we, of course, may not know what is turned up by OMSIP, by way of patterns of disease, which are far more important to public health than mortality rates are.

Patterns of disease can tell a great deal more. We do not have any way of correlating all the disease patterns demonstrated by hospitals in hospital reports. As I pointed out, we do not have a way of correlating it from public health officials themselves, because they do not get them. And, in addition to that, there would be some real value in putting teams of people into the field on a cross-section survey, control group—from time to time, household to household—doing essentially in terms of sickness what the Gallup poll does in terms of patterns of voter response, trying to find out which diseases exist in the community, at any given time of year, to what extent, what facilities are relied upon, and what changes there are over a period of time.

This kind of perpetual contemporary survey, in conjunction with using material from health plans, from hospitals, and from public health figures, would begin to give us data in the province which would really be valuable; instead of the data now, which is frankly more frustrating than valuable, at least to the people who have to acquire it.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is vote 707 carried?

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask about a communicable disease on which we have facts—and I am thinking of German measles. In 1964 apparently, it rose to a total of 11,275 cases, slightly more than double the 1963 cases. Could the hon. Minister describe to us what methods have been taken by the department, first of all to check this growth, and whether it has taken place this year? And what are the preventive measures that you have taken?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** If the hon. leader of the Opposition is questioning what research we have done on this, the department per se does not do any research. But I believe a good deal of research is constantly on-going in German measles because of the damage to unborn children inherent in this.

We are supporting projects through the national health grants in this area. We are supporting research projects, and I believe there is a vaccine being developed, or under development. There is a vaccine, that is apparently showing rather encouraging and hopeful results, presently under investigation.

The disease rose, as the member put it quite rightly, but many of us feel there is a cyclical pattern through nearly all of these epidemic diseases. The cycle naturally comes to a peak and then begins to subside; and we find the pattern followed, to such a predictable degree, that we can almost tell in what years there will likely be a rise, or likely be an epidemic. In fact, only recently I read a report from one of the nations—not our own nation, but another nation's public health branch—stating that in 1967 we could look forward to an epidemic of a certain disease, and this is all projected upon the cyclical pattern of the disease.

Last year, the reports we have for German measles show they had dropped to 9,367 cases; whereas influenza is up from 2,111 to 3,122. Infectious hepatitis, down; leprosy is up from zero to three; malaria is down from one to zero; measles, per se, were up this past year, 1965, to 21,492, from 15,781; so that in the year German measles was high, ordinary measles was also at a higher incidence. This year, German measles reduced markedly; but ordinary measles, or red measles as it is sometimes called, went up very greatly. Mumps dropped. Salmonellosis increased. Scarlet fever increased to almost double, and so the pattern goes. Whooping cough dropped to almost a third of what it was in 1964. Chickenpox dropped, and so the pattern goes.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister again, as a layman? I just take German measles, but you have figures showing the results of a cycle taking place. I hope we are at the peak of that cycle, and it is going down now, but you are suggesting, I assume as a doctor, that there are these cycles that come and go with diseases. Does your department—you are getting these figures coming in and I am really asking what you do with them. Do you break these down according to the economic level of people who are more prone to the disease, to the section of the people more prone, to the age level, in other words, get a good picture—also the geographic level? I mean, are these just statistics? Is it left at 11,275 cases? We know it was high one year. Now do you actually break it down so you can use this in research?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Not as they come in to us here. If a research project were undertaken, and we do not do research ourselves in these matters; but we do not have any relationship between the economic status of the patient and the disease reported in the statistics that come to us. These are reported locally; then, in turn, they come to the department.

**Mr. Thompson:** Might I suggest, sir, that such research would probably be very helpful to look at? I know that in Saskatchewan, I think Saskatoon, the public health doctor there, when there was an epidemic of polio, apparently had done a study which indicated certain factors of interest. For example, that children from lower economic homes did not seem to be as prone to the disease as others and so on; and I think it is a duty of the public health department to be analyzing this.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This actually is the kind of information that one does when on a research project, but there is really no advantage to us in asking for this additional reporting. It is difficult enough for us to get them to report the cases without asking them to do a lot of paper work which would actually be irrelevant to us. They are studying it as a specific research project; all of these things, and many others, are gone into.

**Mr. Thompson:** I appreciate, Mr. Chairman, that you do not want each doctor reporting to go through a great big statistical brief for you when he sends it in. On the other hand, I think, from your department there could be researchers who could look at this and give some meaning to the statistics rather

than letting them just come in and gather dust.

**Mr. Chairman:** Vote 707 agreed to.

On vote 708:

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, before we start dealing with vote 708, there was some question during the opening remarks of the Opposition critic that would lead one to believe that, first of all, there was friction between two departments. I want to make absolutely clear, sir, that this does not exist; there is a very good correlation between the two. Each of us has our area of responsibility and our area of activity. The rehabilitation process in our department is basically medical, and the grants are quite separate. The federal support of our programmes is quite separate but the rehabilitation process in my department consists of medical, psycho-social and vocational aspects. As a department of health we are primarily interested in or concerned with the medical aspects of rehabilitation but, in addition, we must be interested in the total process because you cannot—just as you cannot fragment the person into a group of symptom complexes or disease processes, so neither can you separate or break him down, fragment him, into social rehabilitation, medical rehabilitation, vocational or what have you.

To date, the rehabilitation programme in the department has been primarily concerned with providing rehab services for two major programmes of direct concern to us, namely, mental illness and tuberculosis. In tuberculosis we have been doing this for quite a long time, although very little was heard about it. This seemed to be a logical starting point, as improvement made it possible for the rehabilitation of very large numbers of persons from hospital and other community situations. Because of the magnitude of the task and because of the great differences and increased complexities and the task of rehabilitating the patient who has been mentally ill, our programme is focused on this priority area.

In addition, the Ontario hospital services commission has been emphasizing rehabilitation programmes in our hospitals, including setting up of rehabilitation centres and part of the support for those comes through our rehabilitation division. With the increasing importance of chronic disease, medical rehabilitation will have to develop a major interest in this field. This has been emphasized in the reorganization of the department and the public health division of the department, and this service is not in conflict with the

programme in The Department of Public Welfare but rather it is intended to be, and is, complementary. I believe that hon. members who have studied the field of rehabilitation will appreciate that this association of official agencies combined with support from voluntary groups has proven to be the most effective way of developing rehabilitation programmes. This is the emphasis and direction that has been placed and will be placed on the programme in the future.

I think nearly everybody in the field recognizes that the rehabilitation of the patient who has been mentally ill—and now we have added in our department something which has not been taken on by many divisions of rehabilitation involved only in the restoration of the mentally ill. We have taken on the alcoholism and the addicts. I was very disappointed to hear the hon. member for Scarborough West suggest that they should set up their own service. We offered this service to them and they were very pleased and satisfied to take it. I think it would be a great pity if we were to fragment still further the service within the government. After all, the addiction research foundation is an agency of government, and if we are providing health services we should be able to provide them for all departments.

It is very interesting to note also that many in this field of rehabilitation of the mentally ill are in agreement with us in this matter. For instance, the British people have this to say:

Rehabilitation of the mentally ill patient, or the patient who has been mentally ill, does not consist only of resuming work, it involves—

and I take this as the more important factor in rehabilitation of such people:

—it involves a return to normal social living in the community and long-stay patients in the traditional mental hospital were steadily deprived of skills needed for this. The development of these skills is just as great a difficulty and often a greater difficulty than developing in them skills to undertake particular or peculiar types of work.

The increasing complexity of urban life means that as much help may be needed with the social aspects as with that of work. Again there must be a series of graded steps through which the patient assumes more and more responsibility for his own affairs. Within the hospital patients progress through wards with diminishing nursing supervision, and then they go on to relatives, to lodgings

or to accommodation on their own. In this process they must not be lost sight of but must receive continuous support. And even in this area of vocational rehabilitation where they have been trained through the facilities of the rehabilitation services of The Department of Public Welfare, where there is a good working arrangement existing between us, we find that the patient who has been mentally ill needs a greater degree and a more prolonged period of supportive follow-up than the other patient.

One of the features in this service which I personally emphasize, when we set it up, was that there should be a job-finding service. One might say that this is done by the national employment service. The national employment service is a large organization with a tremendous job and it is difficult often-times to place in employment the person who has been only physically disabled and rehabilitated, it is far more difficult to place in gainful employment the patient who has been emotionally upset. Some of them have been ill and in hospital for many years. To that end, therefore, we set up a job-finding project which is part of the responsibility of the medical rehab division. I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, and through you the hon. members of this House, that on many, many occasions we have not found only one job for a patient or a client but go on finding job after job after job, and some of them after having been placed in many different work situations finally find their proper niche and show that the rehabilitation process is worthwhile.

I do not think it is possible to put a dollars-and-cents value upon the person who has been rehabilitated because not enough has been done here in Canada to back this up. What has been done in many jurisdictions, indeed in this same publication from Great Britain I noticed they gave an account of mentally ill patients who had spent in the aggregate 5,000 years in mental hospitals and in a short time, a relatively short time out, I cannot just put my finger on the spot, they had returned to the nation £5,000 million in taxation alone. This, I think, speaks far more eloquently for the value of rehabilitating the patient who has been mentally ill than anything I could say.

But quite apart from the possibility or the potential of their being put in gainful employment and returning a share of their productivity to the nation, if they can be socially rehabilitated, this, in itself, is a tremendous investment and certainly worth while. We are becoming very much and very

increasingly interested in industrial therapy programmes. There was a time when I think it would probably have shocked the members of any parliament to suggest that patients who had been in hospital should be in the labour market in competition with other people but I believe that this is so and it has been proved in other nations.

Again, quoting from Britain, they have proved that this can be done, these patients can be competitive with others. They may never reach the productive potential that puts them on a par with normal workers, but each one has to be assessed and treated as an individual and paid according to his productivity.

They have found this works and is highly and widely accepted by society and we are presently involved in an extensive study of this kind of thing. I, sir, make no apology for the work that is being done by the rehab division of this department because I believe it is worthwhile, I believe it is essential, just as essential as the rehab service that is provided through The Department of Public Welfare for all of those who have been physically disabled or physically handicapped.

**Mr. Trotter:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few remarks in regard to what the hon. Minister has said. He has said that there is no conflict between his department and The Department of Public Welfare. Now, I have been quite convinced last year, especially during the time I have had the opportunity to be on this committee on the aged, and have seen something of Ontario, that there has been a great lack of co-operation between The Department of Health and The Department of Public Welfare and in many cases it comes down to a contest between the two. The Department of Public Welfare, where it certainly does come in conflict with The Department of Health and in many cases particularly along the line of rehabilitation, which is under this vote, has many aims that should be the same as The Department of Health. What has amazed me in this field of rehabilitation is the fact that The Department of Health has done very little and has failed to recognize what you might call the social aspect of health. In other words, a lot of ill health and a failure to regain good health comes from the matter of housing and income, of which The Department of Public Welfare evidently is aware.

I just give you two examples that come to mind; where there has been, I would say,

extreme conflict between these two departments. The first one indirectly affects rehabilitation; the second one is right on the very problem of rehabilitation. I give you an instance—and this would indirectly involve rehabilitation. It is the hospital out at Fort Frances, where there is a home for the aged. They wanted to build the chronic hospital onto it. The idea was to get a whole complex—not only a home for the aged and a hospital, but in it to have the rehabilitation that is necessary to return some of these people to either the home for the aged or back to the community.

It was The Department of Public Welfare in Fort Frances that recommended a chronic hospital; the people in the area are willing to pay for it, but The Department of Health put a stop to the whole thing. I point out again that this was brought to my attention when the hon. Minister appeared before the committee on aging.

I emphasized how, at the Toronto Western hospital, they were specializing in the rehabilitation of those who are old. In many cases they were not so very old, but certainly they were getting on in the area of 60. It was still a health matter which was taking place in Western hospital. It should be borne in mind that the rehabilitation experiment and the pilot project, that has gone on in the Toronto Western hospital, was begun by The Department of Public Welfare and is being carried on by The Department of Public Welfare. It may be, because of the technical problem of introducing grants for that pilot project, that that came to The Department of Health, but the whole idea was conceived and has been carried out under The Department of Public Welfare. I am quite certain that this Department of Health gave that project very little co-operation.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Oh, Mr. Chairman, this is completely wrong. This is completely wrong.

**Mr. Trotter:** And not only that—while the hon. Minister was before that committee on aging, we mentioned some of the work that they were doing there and the Minister at that time muttered that he did not entirely agree with what they are doing.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I do not think that is so, Mr. Chairman. I do not recall any such thing.

**Mr. Trotter:** Well, it is in the evidence and I will bring it up here. It was taken verbatim—everything the hon. Minister was

saying, and not only on that occasion. The Minister came before that committee suggesting what should be done in regard to geriatrics, the importance of rehabilitation, and recommending different things that should be done. He cited so many things that should be done that were already being done—not to a very great extent, but they were already being done by another department of the government. It was as if The Department of Health had no idea of what The Department of Public Welfare was doing.

I am quite convinced that a very difficult problem exists between the two departments, and it is most important to bear it in mind because in so many instances it is hard to draw the line where health begins and where welfare ends. It is most important that these two departments work together, because they parallel on many occasions and rehabilitation is one of them. The Department of Health has a tendency to say, once the patient has recovered from a physical illness or in some cases a mental illness, this is no longer our problem. The patient is cured, so in comes this social aspect of health and they either, directly or indirectly, end up in the hands of The Department of Public Welfare.

Quite frankly, when I was on that committee on aging, I was shocked and surprised at the performance of the Minister of Health when he came before us. As I was reading the evidence the other day, and reading the brief they gave, it was obvious The Department of Health had no idea of what one department, that is, The Department of Public Welfare, had already done, and in some cases made great improvements. Also they could not have had any idea of what The Department of Public Welfare was planning to do.

This will tend to set up two departments which, in some instances, are doing the same work—if the Minister brings in the recommendations that he wants to do in the field of research. It has either to be done—that is, the research and the health problems of the aging—it has to be done surely by one department or the other.

The Minister, in his remarks just a few moments ago, said that they are helping people find jobs, which is a very good thing. I am not objecting to that, but again The Department of Public Welfare has the very same thing going. So that here there should be some co-ordination and some co-operation. But on many occasions—I do not want to involve various officials in either department—but as you travel across Ontario, you would

get the idea that there was very little co-operation between The Department of Health and The Department of Public Welfare; and almost exclusively the blame was laid on the hon. Minister of Health—that he himself has a tendency to want to build up a little empire and not want to co-operate with anything that might interfere.

I certainly feel that that one instance of the rehabilitation project, that is going on in the Toronto Western hospital, was one that should really have been almost completely under the control and guidance of The Department of Health. Yet, with the exception of the almost economic technicality of the administration, where the funds were funnelled through The Department of Health after the idea was started in The Department of Public Welfare and they wanted something done, the money was then voted in this House through The Department of Health. This I do not deny, but The Department of Health on this rehabilitation project, I would say, had had little or nothing to do with it.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. member very obviously does not know very much about the history of this project. In fact, I think it happened before he came into—

Interjection by an hon. member.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, it did not—about the time he came into the House; it was well under way and planned before I became Minister of Health. I cannot tell him the background, but this is no evidence that the two departments do not agree. There are several departments involved in and concerned in rehabilitation, and each one has its proper role.

Obviously, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member did not note that I said that our role lay in the care and rehabilitation of the mentally ill, the tuberculosis patients and those who are addicted to alcoholism or some addictive drug. Now there is a very definite place for all of us, and there is no question of conflict.

The member spoke of my attitude when I came before the committee on aging. Mr. Chairman, I was invited to appear before the committee on aging, not to say what The Department of Public Welfare was doing; they, too, were invited and they, too, appeared. I put before them, because I understood that they were a select committee set up to look at every aspect, and I put before them, quite freely and quite frankly, the views of The Department of Health, which

were at variance with the belief that rehabilitation belonged to The Department of Public Welfare.

I stated quite unequivocally to that select committee why we came to that conclusion but, if in the wisdom of government, the rehabilitation services belong in Public Welfare—and I might say that they were there before I became Minister of Health—then this is a decision that government has made and, of course, we support it. But this does not alter the fact that the workmen's compensation board, under The Department of Labour, The Department of Reform Institutions as well as the departments of Health and Public Welfare—all of us—are interested in certain phases of rehabilitation and all of us have a role to play. The only important thing is that our efforts be co-ordinated and this is being undertaken by the co-ordinator of rehabilitation services for the province who is within The Department of Public Welfare.

The hon. member spoke about job placement. I have to disagree with him. The rehabilitation services in The Department of Public Welfare do not provide a job placement service; this is provided through the national employment service—

**Mr. Trotter:** No, no, no—

**Mr. Bryden:** No, no, the hon. Minister should speak to the Minister of Public Welfare whose department does a far better job in this field than NES.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, have I got the floor?

My understanding was that their clients were referred to the special services branch of the national employment service.

**Mr. Bryden:** That is the worst place in the world—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** It does a very good job, but the national employment service has not been able to continue the sort of backing that we believe our patients out of mental hospitals require and we have eloquent testimony to back this belief up and I am quite certain that our patients will continue to need this kind of support and I believe that it can only be given by the medical rehabilitation branch.

There are other areas where we provide—for instance, in our vote here there is \$100,000 each year provided to the University of Toronto for the training of students

in the concept and practice of rehabilitation and we provide other services to medical facilities that can only be provided through us, but to insist that there is a great difference between us is incorrect. We have our views and there are differences of opinion, but each of us is fulfilling a role which is very necessary in the total rehabilitation service.

**Mr. Trotter:** I want to follow this up, Mr. Chairman, just for a bit.

**Mr. Chairman:** Does the member really feel that the duplication of the services and the overlapping—

**Mr. Trotter:** It is rehabilitation; this is it.

**Mr. Chairman:**—and lack of co-operation comes under the medical rehabilitation vote?

**Mr. Trotter:** This is one of them; lack of co-operation can come up almost under any vote, I think, on this subject, but I have been very surprised in this; looking over the record of this department, especially insofar as it affects rehabilitation, there are many people who are mentally ill, simply because they are old; this is the way they have been so judged. There are many people who have been in mental institutions more because of old age than anything else, or there just is no other place to send them; they do not have a home.

Now, the hon. Minister has attempted to rehabilitate some of these people and in this work, this is where The Department of Health becomes involved in rehabilitation, but hardly in any place else and particularly, let us say, in problems involving the aging, has the Minister and his department done much in the way of rehabilitation.

In fact, I do not think that The Department of Public Welfare and The Department of Health have come to any decision as to when a person is old or when they are mentally ill, because whenever I go to a mental institution or a home for the aged, it involves two different departments. I try to ask the authorities when a person is old and when they are mentally ill—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** They could be both.

**Mr. Trotter:**—and they still do not have a definition on that. It is often that when a person becomes just too old, it is just a matter of luck whether they end up in a home for the aged or in a mental institution.

I made a point of asking in almost every place I have been in, because I am struck by the fact that in the homes for the aged

which have been built in recent years in this province, and which, for the most part, are very good and which have facilities for rehabilitation in most cases, it is a tremendous advantage for an older person to end up in a home for the aged, but if you end up in one of your Ontario Hospitals, whether a person is just getting old or his mind is not too good, there are hardly any facilities for rehabilitation. The rehabilitation facilities of the Ontario Hospitals are a joke. If it was not so serious, it would be a joke—they are really a disgrace, and whether you go into the homes for the retarded or the hospital homes for the retarded—as in Aurora where there is very, very little in the way for rehabilitation—I think the hon. Minister is just trying to talk loud so that nobody will check him on this fact when he talks about rehabilitation in his department.

It is a fact that this problem of rehabilitation is, in many ways, a health problem, and it surprises me that the hon. Minister and his department, even at this date have done so little in regard to the rehabilitation of the mentally ill or anybody else who becomes a patient or a ward under the control of The Department of Health.

The hon. Minister said I was entirely wrong on that pilot project at the Toronto Western hospital. Well, I repeat what I said, that this has been completely under the inspiration and control of The Department of Public Welfare. It should have been—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I did not say that the hon. member was wrong in this regard; I just stated a few moments ago that this was planned and underway when I became Minister of Health and I was called on to get grants that could only be obtained through The Department of Health.

**Mr. Trotter:** Again, this is a type of thing that has gone on at the Toronto Western hospital and which is an excellent thing in trying to rehabilitate those who are of an older age. But, Mr. Chairman, in effect, it is rehabilitation and it is going to affect the training of anybody who is sick and who is going to need rehabilitation. But I cannot understand why this department has not done more work in that field; if they did not get the idea themselves, at least they could have followed through, but to my mind, having seen the hon. Minister's report and having read what he said before the committee on aging, I repeat and emphasize that he could have had no idea of what has been done in one department in this field—that is, mainly The Department of Public

Welfare and what that department plans to do.

Probably on this vote or one coming up, I will have more to say on this matter.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, I do not think that the vote should pass without pursuing it just a little further. I do not really think that the hon. Minister can rehabilitate the rehab branch through the kind of opening statement that he made. This branch, I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, is the perfect example of duplication in the government. It is any bureaucrat's dream of Parkinson's law fulfilled. This branch stands alone in its total duplication of services already provided by a very excellent agency of the government and that is the rehabilitation branch of The Department of Public Welfare.

I pointed out earlier in the initial speeches, Mr. Chairman, that the budgets of the branches demonstrate the emphasis which government as a whole give to the relative powers. The Department of Public Welfare is in the field of the mentally ill, The Department of Public Welfare is in the field of alcoholism and drug addiction, The Department of Public Welfare is in the field of some vocational rehabilitation. It has very much entered all the areas of important rehabilitation in the province, and it was well known, I suggest, in rehab circles, however much the hon. Minister may protest, that The Department of Public Welfare won the battle and happy it is that they did, to fulfill the prime agency function in this field. I suggest that what really is needed in respect of this branch, Mr. Chairman, and I suggest it earnestly, is a reappraisal of its function. That function should consist primarily of the work it does in the industrial workshops within the Ontario Hospital. That is where the new path for rehabilitation should be carved in this province. That is where the greatest single contribution can be made by this kind of a branch.

The whole tuberculosis rehabilitation is under re-evaluation, and rightly so. A great deal of what the branch is now doing is irrelevant and its work is necessarily contracting as the incidence of disease contracts. But within the Ontario Hospitals, the industrial workshop is the place for expansion. I suggest the expansion does not lie in a little extra help for the Ontario epilepsy association, or some more duplicating of services with rehab welfare, but in a redefinition of its own role. I urge that strongly on the hon. Minister, because those of us who have moved around the province, in the various select committees and in other personal

inquiries recognize that rehab is doing this work from Public Welfare's point of view, doing it most effectively, in a highly salutary way. That that is the role for that branch. The health branch should move into a different field entirely.

Vote 708 agreed to.

On vote 709:

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, it is very hard to engage the hon. Minister from time to time, although he does seem to feel he has exhausted—

**Mr. Chairman:** On vote 709.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Well, on vote 709, I will see if I cannot re-engage him as well. I am sure the hon. Minister has thought frequently and carefully about tuberculosis prevention in the province of Ontario and I would like to know what he feels about the mass surveys and the screening devices that the department provides. Could he give us some idea of what they are turning up by way of a rate of incidence each year, and relate that to the other screening tests that may be available?

I do not pretend, Mr. Chairman, to suggest that tuberculosis prevention is no longer of consequence. I quite respect the fact that it is important and I can appreciate the hon. Minister's occasional apprehensiveness when it is downgraded, but I do think that there are other communicable and chronic diseases in the society that are equally important, that should receive just as great an emphasis and because they do not have the same kind of persuasive lobby as the Ontario tuberculosis association, they are being neglected and I would like the hon. Minister to outline if he would, some of the tuberculosis prevention programmes and show whether there is any reassessment of the programme in the province. It is a large grant, it spends a lot of money.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, there has been and is presently on-going a re-appraisal of the mass testing or mass examination techniques that we have used in the past and that actually have been most successful. Indeed, they probably have done as much, if not more than any other single undertaking, to improve the tuberculosis picture in Ontario, as it has been very markedly improved.

We are agreed, and again I think I indicated this in my opening remarks, that the mass chest X-ray survey technique has probably outlived its usefulness. There is not any doubt in our minds that selective screen-

ing programmes will be continued and will be undertaken. There are areas which we now can identify where tuberculosis is more likely to be found than in other areas. There are certain age groups in our population more likely to be infected, or more prone to open tuberculosis. Perhaps because of the fact that among the groups who do not appear at mass testing surveys, the Keith test, the interdermal test is being used much more widely now I think even than the X-ray.

However, in spite of having recognized these things, I must emphasize that tuberculosis is not conquered. It is controlled we believe; probably we have reached the irreducible minimum, I do not know. It is most refreshing to note that we only have 780 patients in tuberculosis hospitals in the province today. That, in my opinion, is still too many, but I do not know whether we can get below this or not. In addition to the fact that a relatively small number of tuberculosis cases, or open tuberculosis cases are revealed by the mass X-ray testing, there are other types of disease, heart disease, chest diseases, neoplasms and so on, that have been revealed.

Now, one might argue that they would have come to light anyway and/or they might be more readily identifiable by less intensive or less widespread methods. Somebody said that the mass survey now was like picking up a shotgun and firing both barrels at one time and probably it is, but I still believe, particularly in the light of the fact that there is evident a complacency on the part of many of us with respect to tuberculosis, that mass screening programmes should continue, though on a more selective basis.

If one only remembers that in one of our large cities two years ago, 25 patients had to be admitted to the closest hospital, because one open case was abroad and had infected all of them, this sort of thing makes one change his mind when it is said that the mass testing or the mass screening survey has outlived its usefulness. Nonetheless, this is a matter of intensive study by the tuberculosis prevention control people within the department in consultation with others who are interested in this area of service, and I would hope that by the time I come back here to another session, we will be able to tell you what we propose to take the place of the widespread mass X-ray service.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, as a humble proposal may I suggest that if you come back next year to do just that, that the tuberculosis prevention branch should be renamed the "chronic disease prevention

branch," and that the moneys allocated for that purpose, roughly a million dollars, go to a mass testing programme provided by the clinics under this branch, for the purpose of identifying heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and all the other obvious chronic care conditions. In that way you would have an integration of services between your public health facilities on the one hand, and your mass screening facilities on the other, such as would not be paralleled by any other province at the moment. It would be one of the most desirable changes the government could make, in a very, very positive direction and all the facilities are now available.

I have one small question, just out of curiosity, before this vote passes, Mr. Chairman. What is the departmental feeling about the use of BCG vaccination and how widespread would they recommend its extension?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This is a really controversial topic. This is a matter about which we cannot agree among ourselves even, although we do use it and advocate its use in certain groups: in adolescence, because of their high susceptibility to pulmonary TB and because of the increase in exposure at this time of life. We have recommended it for these. We have recommended it for infants and other young children, who live in or are likely to be going to areas of high tuberculosis incidence; and then we have recommended it for tuberculin negative contacts, particularly those in the young adult group, age 25 to 30, of active or inactive cases, who have not had adequate chemotherapy. Some schools of nursing, I believe, insist that it be used for negative reactors. It has been recommended for use with teachers and dentists and in certain other areas and among certain authorities it is believed that it should be widely used as vaccination or inoculation against other of the infectious diseases. Again I have to say to you very frankly that there is a variance of opinion existing in the profession itself and I do not even know if I would be safe in saying that a majority of us believe in it. It has value in certain cases and this is the attitude the department takes. I might say, Mr. Chairman, that we provide the BCG free of charge for those who want to use it.

Vote 709 agreed to.

On vote 710:

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak on air pollution. I believe this is a subject we should be giving real focus to in the Legislature at this time. Before I start on this, I would like to say I am not an expert on air pollution but I have gone to

experts in order to get some statements about the concern they have with respect to air pollution and health.

I think one of our real problems is that there has to be a public awareness of atmospheric pollution and that this dates back almost to the 14th century, when we had the development of coal. Since that time, with industrialization and more recently the development and production of the automobile and other gas and oil-firing devices, air pollution has now become a corroding, disease-causing menace to society.

Without getting too alarmed about this, I am going to quote some scientists and what they say about it. One scientist has even predicted that man's pollution of the air will bring about drastic changes in the world's climate, that the average temperature could rise by several degrees before the end of the century, touching off violent storms and causing the flooding of coastal areas.

Vernon G. Mackenzie, the head of the air pollution division of the United States public health service, said that because we are adding large amounts of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere, which is the burning of coal, oil and natural gas, we could be building up a heat trap which cuts down the infra-red radiation going from the earth into space. He said that, since 1892, that is 74 years, that amount of carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere has increased by eight per cent; and by the year 2000, or 35 years from now, it will increase another 25 per cent. And I am quoting Mr. Mackenzie only to emphasize how seriously the experts in the field of air pollution regard the magnitude of the air pollution problem.

We do not have to look ahead to the year 2000 to see the frightening aspects of air pollution. They are clearly evident right here in Ontario today. The scientific community is agreed that much research will have to be done before air pollution can be pinned down as the major contributor to such diseases as lung cancer, bronchitis and other lung diseases.

But I think the hon. Minister of Health would agree with me that current statistics have already proven a direct relationship between disease and environment. In a book which I read, "Our Synthetic Environment"—I would like to quote from it. It states that:

There no longer seems to be any doubts that much more research will have to be done before air pollution can be pinned down as the major contributor to such diseases as lung cancer, bronchitis, but current statistics have already proven that

direct relationship between disease and environment.

And I quote again:

There no longer seems to be any doubts that the rising incidence of lung cancer is due to recent changes in the synthetic environment. So compelling are the data now at hand that virtually the entire scientific community has been obliged to accept this conclusion.

And the *Canadian Journal of Public Health* says:

There is a strong urbanization factor associated with cancer of the lungs. The journal notes regional variation in lung cancer mortality for males in Ontario, and it notes that it shows the standardized mortality ratio is 145 in cities of more than 100,000 population; but it is only 79, or about half the city figure, in rural areas.

Dr. Edward Bloomquist, the deputy director of the United States air pollution control branch, says:

The incidence of certain diseases is being diagnosed with increasing frequency and the increase is tied to urbanization.

And he refers to lung cancer, asthma and bronchitis, loss of fertility and the general shortening of the life span.

Another study: A ten-year study by a McGill University professor reports the theory that air pollution causes disease. Dr. David Bates, a McGill lung specialist, said that after a ten-year study of the comparative health of residents of Winnipeg and Toronto, "pollution may be the main factor in causing chronic bronchitis and other lung diseases."

A recent air pollution conference in Los Angeles heard this undisputed evidence: First that sulphur dioxide, a product of incomplete coal combustion, combines with droplets of water in the air to form sulphuric acid, one of the most corrosive chemicals known. And second, that smoke particles adhere to delicate tissues of the lungs and coat them black. And of these tiny particles he suggests that there is one that is particularly dangerous, benzpyrene, and it has been shown on studies done with mice that this is very much a cause of cancer of the lungs.

And here in Toronto we have learned from the incidence of asthma in certain parts of the city that air pollution is a health menace. Recent Toronto *Telegram* articles pointed out that a proposal to build a large apartment building was turned down and that, whereas the average dust-fall level in Metro is 31.5

tons per square mile, this one stretch of Eastern avenue registered a staggering level of 587 tons per square mile. Toronto is treated each day, Mr. Chairman, to a deadly fall of 6,500 tons of smoke, dirt and gases. I understand, in the area of Toronto in which I live, that annually something like 745 tons of dirt and grime falls over that area.

Let me take some other authorities. Walter Henning, of the Los Angeles air pollution control district, is reported to have said at a recent Los Angeles conference:

No air pollution rule or regulation has ever been adopted by any government agency in this country based solely on health effects.

And he was suggesting at this conference that air pollution controls are put into effect mainly where there is obvious evidence of pollution, such as smoke or smog. The nuisance factor appears to alarm more people than the health factor.

Smoke, smell and dust seem to arouse more public outcry than all the statistics relating air pollution to respiratory diseases, in spite of the fact that many of the most dangerous pollutants are invisible. That is not to say that the non-medical effects of air pollution are not important considerations. Air pollution has been blamed for eroding building materials and automobiles, smog and repulsive smells have made certain urban areas uninhabitable, and haze and smoke are now being tagged as a menace to aviation.

And I would like to draw the attention of the House to the critical situation developing in the city of Sarnia, in southwestern Ontario. I am told there are times that the sulphur content of the atmosphere over that city rises to levels that may be considered dangerous. And I repeat that: That the air may be considered dangerously polluted. And that comes from a prominent doctor who has lived in the city for 30 years.

Air pollution in Sarnia is most severe when there is a temperature inversion, such as occurs regularly in the city of Los Angeles. And it is estimated that the temperature inversion occurs about 12 times a year or more in Sarnia, and that the condition persists for periods which range from 12 to 14 hours to two or three days. It has been said that the level of sulphur in the air over Sarnia has reached the highest possible level for safety; and, nevertheless, the fertilizer plant which is nearing completion is expected to pump more sulphur into the air from coal furnaces. And there is an Ontario

Hydro coal-fired power station that is under construction and due to be completed—

**An hon. member:** They are the worst.

**Mr. Thompson:**—and due to be completed within two or three years. A chemical company in the area is now complaining that its fertilizer is being discoloured because of sulphur in the air.

**Mr. J. R. Knox (Lambton West)** What you are talking about is utter nonsense.

**Mr. Thompson:** I will go further on this. I happen to have some of the residents of Sarnia—I just got something handed to me now—who, I think, have more knowledge of this than the sort of emotional outcry given by the hon. member.

I think what we want, sir, is to get facts on this. I notice that the hon. Minister of Health has been requested to make tracks on this and that he has suggested he would send a doctor down. So I feel that one of the real problems, Mr. Chairman, is this—

**Mr. Chairman:** Has the member risen on a point of order?

**Mr. Knox:** The point of order is that the hon. member does not recognize that they have had an air pollution committee for years—

**Several hon. members:** That is not a point of order.

**Mr. Chairman:** Would you allow the chair to rule, please? I suggest that it does not constitute a point of order. The leader of the Opposition may continue.

**Mr. Thompson:** Right. The St. Clair river research committee is not divulging at this point what figures are available but I could mention that another prominent doctor—and I will not use his name—suggested to the hon. Minister of Health that there should be some studies in the area. He is concerned for the health of the people even though the hon. member may not be, and he wants the situation assessed. He understands, as well, the hon. Minister is concerned even though the member may not be and that the Minister is apparently going to send an authority—I think a Dr. Lowther—who is to go down in order to have a look at this situation and to assess it.

There is no question from medical figures that the residents of the city of Sarnia occasionally suffer from lacrimation, and I hope the Minister will understand that more than I will, but it is a mixture of chemicals and

sunlight which causes tears to flow from the eyes. According to the doctors in the city there has been an increase in the incidence of respiratory diseases.

It is interesting to note that in 1964, 28 persons died from respiratory diseases, according to the province's vital statistics. The city of Peterborough, which has a slightly larger population, had a death rate from respiratory diseases of only 18. What is the province doing about this? Is the province taking the attitude of the member of saying, "absolute rot—do not worry or get emotional, do not look at the problem!"

I will tell you what the province is doing. It is measuring the fallout from the air over Sarnia. Not the chemical or the sulphur content, but the fallout from dust and that gives no indication of the seriousness of the situation. The fallout certainly is an irritation but what we want to get at is the composition of this fallout. The continuing measurement of the sulphur content is done by the St. Clair research committee, which is made up of local industrial technicians, and Ontario research foundation scientists—but there is no research by the provincial government. There is no municipal air pollution control authority in Sarnia.

**Hon. G. C. Wardrope** (Minister of Mines): The Department of Mines has a technician adjacent to that area at all times to check air pollution.

**Mr. Thompson:** Local officials say the matter is too big for local control and they are saying that it is a provincial matter. By its inaction, the government is committing a crime against the citizens of the city of Sarnia. Industry is by no means the only major contributor to air pollution—carbon dust and fly ash—

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** You get that all over; you cannot keep the air 100 per cent clear at all times.

**Mr. Thompson:** Does the thermal generating plant—they all tend to contaminate the air but there are innumerable sources producing sulphur oxide, from domestic incinerators to cars, with many kinds of combustion and vent leaks. And the automobile—we all recognize this, we have looked at studies—the automobile is said to contribute up to 50 per cent of the air pollution in urban centres.

I want to quote directly from the 1957— and Mr. Chairman, I want that inscribed, because there is ivy growing over this—it is 1957, the select committee's report to this

Legislature. This is what it says: "Internal combustion engines burning gasoline and oil are definitely a major source of air pollution." And then it goes on with technical terms about the kinds of side-effects that are directly attributable to automobile exhausts and they include irritation of the mucus membrane and other health damage; that they reduce visibility and lead to injury to vegetation and the deterioration of rubber and probably other materials.

I am detailing this information for the benefit of the hon. members opposite because, in spite of years of public discussion and outrage, in spite of demands for immediate action by an all-party committee of this Legislature nearly a decade ago, in spite of the commendable efforts at policing and researching the problem by other North American and European jurisdictions, this government is paying mere lip service to Canada's greatest health menace.

**An hon. member:** Right!

**Mr. Thompson:** And by ignoring the recommendations of the 1957 select committee, the government is guilty of permitting general jurisdictional confusion, and widespread disparity in the standard of air pollution control throughout this province. I have just come back from the north. As you approach Sudbury you think that you are landing on the moon with the vegetation completely decaying on those rocks around. In these areas you can see a disparity between parts of the province and you can see where industrial lobbies have had their influence. I believe that the government has listened to these and that it is guilty—because of this and because of not taking action—of permitting discomfort, illness and death.

What are some of the remedies that could be done? What has the government done to date? Let us look at Ontario's measures to control air pollution.

The Air Pollution Control Act, which was passed by the House a year after the final report of the select committee, is largely meaningless. It was designed simply to pass the buck to municipalities, although an amendment in 1963 did give the provincial government the power to control industrial pollution. All new industrial plants now must be approved by The Department of Health, and we understand regulations are finally being drafted to control existing industry. We will be interested to hear from the hon. Minister on that.

But, just to demonstrate how slow the

department has been in this matter, every approval of plans for new industrial plants must be signed personally by the Minister of Health. I can appreciate his concern over this situation, but my concern is that I understand the results of the hon. Minister signing these personally is the fact that often plans are held up for weeks waiting for his personal ministerial signature. The problems resulting from the municipal-provincial division of responsibility for air pollution control, are simply these:

1. The province still has not taken its duties seriously, as evidenced by the fact that regulations governing the most frequent offender, existing industrial plants, are being drawn up nine years after the select committee's strong recommendation, but there is no provincial leadership or direction in this.

2. Municipalities, as a consequence, have also demonstrated a lack of concern. Since they are left with the control of pollution caused by combustion, which is much more visible than chemical pollution, one would think that there would be a vigorous attack on the problem at the local level; but, in fact, there are little more than a score of municipalities out of the nearly 1,000 in Ontario with any kind of pollution control at all. The result is that often citizens of this province, who already are paying handsomely through their incomes and assorted other taxes—and we can certainly underscore that—for government protection—they are paying handsomely for this, and yet they are taking matters, when it comes to air pollution, they are having to do it locally rather than through the provincial government.

In one instance, 55 residents of York township petitioned the township council for a reduction in their taxes as a result of air pollution from heavy industry; and, in another, seven residents of Picton launched a damage suit against a cement company as a result of dust from the company's area plant.

The present system is more susceptible to pressure from outside. We have all read in this area about Dr. Robert Johns—he resigned last year from the Metropolitan Toronto air pollution control division and he said the petition from coal dock owners was effective in halting action in the case of a number of east end Toronto apartment blocks.

He said that tests showed that more than half of the 85 blocks were violating local bylaws, but that after warnings were sent out and the petition came back, no further action

was taken to force the cleanup of the coal-burning furnaces.

Dr. Johns questions whether, under the present system, the province is any more effective in resisting such lobbies and such pressures. He cited one case in which the metropolitan air pollution commission officials told a firm that it would have to install certain equipment in its new plant in the Toronto area, that when the company went to the province it was permitted to proceed with one-third of the equipment. Works Commissioner Clark confirms that the province is more lax in its demands than are municipalities.

I talked to both engineers and builders and have heard them complain that the provincial department often grants conditional approval for new plants. The department officials lack an adequate set of standards in air pollution. They approve the construction of a new plant with a certain type of furnace or venting arrangements; then they add that if the arrangement does not prove satisfactory, it would have to be changed.

There has been pressure, too, according to Dr. Johns, from Consumers' Gas Company. He claims that, as a result of representations to APC and Metro by the company, hundreds of two-story town houses in Metro now have approved natural gas lawn lamps which emit fumes in front of the bedroom windows of upper housing units.

The province, and Metro municipalities, could learn a great deal from the Los Angeles experiment. A spokesman for the United States public health service claimed that friendly persuasion—and I have listened to the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling), as he emphasized the need only for friendly persuasion—but the authority from the United States public health service claimed that friendly persuasion just does not work in getting industry to clean its house. He pointed to the fact that the Los Angeles area air pollution programme did not become effective until 1954, when severe smog over the city forced the division to take a tough stand.

**Mr. Chairman:** Does the leader of the Opposition have much more to add?

**Mr. Thompson:** I do have something to add.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.









ONTARIO

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature

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Monday, May 2, 1966

Evening Session

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Speaker: Honourable Donald H. Morrow

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1966

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

## ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (continued)

Mr. Chairman: On vote 710.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I have just been reading *Hansard* of 1961 and I notice where the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling)—who had been chairman that day of a select committee—had really questioned the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) during the debate on whether it had to be a case between lunch pails or belching smoke stacks, and he said it was not necessary that it be one or the other. He said that he thought from his studies that you could have clean smoke stacks and full lunch pails. It is unfortunate that he is the Chairman and cannot get into the debate at this point.

I say, sir, that the system of policing air pollution in Ontario, I can only think of as a sham. The impotent laws; the small change penalties; they are no service at all to the residents of this province who are suffering from the smoke across Metro Toronto, for example. I think we are all deeply aware of this, and we have been for many years.

There were a number of people who entered into the debate in 1961. I notice where the member for Riverdale, who at that time was the Minister of Energy and Resources Management, also entered the debate, describing his area as being heavily polluted. I do not know if there has been an answer to that. It sweeps right across the province.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): A 16-district system would solve it. That is what he said.

Mr. Thompson: Well, if you compare the handful of cases that have been taken to court in Ontario and the ineffectiveness of the \$25 and the \$50 fines handed out, with the \$500 fines and jail terms which are given to violators in Los Angeles—I was talking about Los Angeles before the supper recess—you begin to realize that in Los Angeles

they have teeth in their Act. In the past ten years in Los Angeles, there have been 40,000 cases involving air pollution that have been taken to court, and the conviction rate has been 96.6 per cent. Many individuals have been jailed for seven to ten days for fouling up the air of that city. Ontario's fines in comparison are really small. They look like a license to poison people.

An interesting part about Los Angeles' experience is that it proves for those who fear that companies will move their plants out of an area because of stiff enforcement of regulations, that this fear is unfounded. I know that is one of the arguments that is raised. In fact, in the debate in 1961, it is one that the hon. Minister I think, raised himself. But in Los Angeles, not one industry in the area—according to an official there—has relocated because of policing.

The principal fault of the system in Ontario, Mr. Chairman, and one that gives industry an excuse to relocate if they would, is the lack of uniform standards throughout the province.

I would put this question to the hon. Minister. If fewer than 25 of the municipalities in this province have air pollution control bylaws, and if among those municipalities there is wide disparity in standards, how can air pollution control in this province be effective?

Mr. Singer: That is a very good question.

Mr. Thompson: The Department of Health in fact does not, by its own admission, enforce uniform standards. A spokesman for the department was quoted recently as saying, it was in the *Toronto Telegram*, of November 23, 1965, and I quote: "You would not enforce the same standards in a plant in northern Ontario as you would in Toronto."

I suggest that there is an implication there saying that standards are enforced only when air pollution is a menace. In that same article, in the *Telegram*, it was noted that new Ontario pollution control regulations are being worked out in consultation with the Canadian manufacturers association.

I think this, with all respect to that association, it is further evidence of the sweetness and light approach that results in the province slipping closer and closer to a crisis in air pollution. There is only one place at which effective control of pollution can be effected and that is at source. Air must be treated or filtered before it is emitted into the atmosphere, and we can accomplish this only by a firm system of policing and an intelligent preventive programme based on uniform standards throughout the province.

Existing laws are completely inadequate for the job. There are two statutes in Ontario governing air pollution and both are ineffectual. The Highway Traffic Act, section 42, sets down a puny \$5 fine for fouling the air, which is scientifically called—and I quote—“excessive fumes or smoke.” The Air Pollution Control Act gives the province limited control and arms it again with tiny penalties. In addition, the departments of Energy and Resources Management, and Mines, and Ontario municipal board, all have an interest in air pollution, but none of them have a uniform standard to work with.

I would to bring the federal picture into this as well. Although authority for the control of air pollution rests primarily with the provincial government, the federal government, has an active interest in the problem, too. Investigations are carried out by the federal departments of Health and Agriculture. There is a study of the transport and dispersion of pollution substances, the corrosion of buildings and the utilization of fuel resources, which is being carried out by the federal department.

But I believe what is needed desperately is to get a co-ordinated approach between the federal government and the provincial government on a programme of air pollution control and research. I think that the first priority, Mr. Chairman, is that we have to establish an air and water pollution control commission, combining the Ontario water resources commission and the air pollution control division of The Department of Health. I know that the Minister of Health in the past—and as I say, I was reading the debate in 1961—said that there are two completely different approaches between water pollution and air pollution. We do not as yet, he said in 1961, know the substances that pollute the air, while we do in the water problem.

I believe if this was under one department with a new thrust and drive to it, that there would be the tackling of enforcement by a co-ordinated approach. Often with industry, if it affects the pollution of

waters, it also may be lax and be polluting the air. I believe that there should be a co-ordinated approach by a commission. I think we have to come to this. The commission would be charged with the responsibility for uniform standards, continuing research and province-wide inspection of all sources of air and water pollution on a regional basis.

It is interesting to note that the air pollution control division at Los Angeles employs 295 people and most of them are engineers. As I understand, there are 90 uniformed and highly-trained men patrolling Los Angeles streets and freeways 24 hours a day, belonging to the enforcement division. And in Ontario, this department, I understand, may soon have 21 chemists and engineers. I think the province should be taking a very tough look at the mandatory law which is taking place in the States concerning the installation of afterburners on all new cars.

**Mr. Singer:** I wonder what the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett) says about that.

**Mr. Thompson:** Well, I would say this. The hon. member for High Park, when he was in his seat many years ago in 1961, suggested that this would be mandatory for Ontario soon. Those were his words. In fairness, I do not think he said it would come immediately. But he said that it was interesting to see how this was developing in the United States.

The earliest that this could be accomplished is 1968, and that is why this government must move quickly. At the same time, legislation should be prepared to allow a further period of two years for the installation of these devices on all used cars. The legislation, as the hon. member for High Park knows, was introduced in California in June of 1964, and a starting date was set of 1966. Thus, all new cars in California are going to have, in fact must have, afterburners installed; and following the order by President Johnson last year, a similar law will go into effect throughout the United States in 1968.

It is generally conceded that the automobile is probably the largest single air polluter in the country, and I am surprised that the hon. Minister of Health, Mr. Chairman, knowing this source of pollution, is not prepared to take strong action in order to prevent pollution from this source.

In fairness, I must say that the hon. Minister was quoted as saying last fall that

such devices should be made standard equipment, but he said only after they had been perfected. The state of California—in fact, the whole of the United States—is not waiting for such perfection. As the *Toronto Telegram* put it in an editorial on October 6, 1965 from which I will quote: “In the meantime, let us all choke.”

The 1957 select committee report said the combustion engines burning gasoline and oil should be controlled as soon as possible, and I will quote the recommendation of that select committee:

As soon as effective and practical devices are developed and made available to improve the quality of automobile exhaust, their attachment should be made mandatory on every gasoline-powered motor vehicle in Ontario.

I believe those words have been on the shelf at Queen's Park too long.

Once this air and water pollution control commission is established, it should be armed with tough laws for policing violators. I pointed out previously that the law of California sends people to jail for fouling the air. I admit that corrections are expensive, but the cost must also be measured against the value of human life, and in the start of my remarks I quoted a number of prominent scientists and doctors who are very alarmed at the way pollution is going. I agree that it is expensive in many cases for industries to cleanse the air. And, therefore, at the same time as well as having tough laws for offenders, I think we have to look at tax incentives, and they should be held out to industries to encourage the installation of equipment specifically designed to control air pollution. Such incentives now exist for industries installing water pollution control equipment.

I believe that the federal government has failed to act in the field of air pollution. Ottawa and Queen's Park should act immediately by dropping the sales tax on such equipment.

The next thing is that corrective measures are sometimes considered too expensive, and it is argued that they will seriously impair the company's economic progress. I remember an example that was brought up before on this and I will bring it up again. For a ten-year-old drying plant in Ottawa air pollution equipment was needed since it was violating local bylaws. The depreciated value of the equipment was \$40,000, and the air pollution control equipment represented 100 per cent of the plant's value.

Thus the province has got to set up the machinery to provide long-term loans that guarantee low interest rates to companies requiring assistance in installing control equipment.

I believe that the province should also provide free technical assistance and advice before, during and after the construction of the plant. The province—and I would like to hear this from the hon. Minister, and I hope we will—should demand at the next federal-provincial conference of Ministers of Health, that legislation be drafted to complement the United States clean air Act. The protest by residents of Windsor and Sarnia—perhaps the hon. member for Lambton West (Mr. Knox) has not heard these — about polluted Detroit and Port Huron air drifting over the international border demonstrates clearly that there is a need for a law to defend our country from the invasion of contaminated air. The clean air Act provides that foreign nations can enter into an abatement action, but only if they have a similar law on our statute books. The tragedy is that no such law exists.

The next point is that the provincial government could follow an American lead in yet another area of control. Recently, the United States moved to limit the sulphur content of fuels being used in all federal installations to a maximum of from point nine per cent and point seven per cent. I believe that the Ontario government should set an example for industry throughout the province by setting its own sulphur content guidelines. The most important aspect of the problem requiring attention from governments, federal and provincial, is the current status of research into air pollution, and I think this is clear to the hon. Minister, because in 1961 when they were discussing the approaches to take against air pollution, he was the one who said that they did not know what were the contents that caused pollution, and that there would have to be more research on it.

Some federal grants are made available to universities, and some research is carried out through the federal and provincial Departments of Health, but from what I can gather from the experts, the experts so far tend to be more academic than practical. In the United States, federal and state governments teamed up as long as five years ago to study air pollution conditions as in the city of Buffalo, New York. The preliminary findings raised recently, established clear links between pollution and the rate of death from lung cancer.

I believe that the air and water pollution commission which I am proposing would have to have a well-staffed and well-equipped research department to engage in continuing research into current trends and new developments in air pollution.

Since the problem is national in scope, the national research council of Canada should be directed toward long-term national research goals, with a view toward developing national air pollution control standards. Finally, the province must initiate an effective information programme to make the citizens of this province fully aware of the hazards of air pollution. I say this because I think that if we did a programme to inform the citizens, in many cases the citizens would be demanding greater protection from polluting plants and polluting conditions in which they have to live in apartment houses and so on. They would demand that laws to be made be enforced. The effect of pollution in other jurisdictions and the threat of death and, indeed, just the threat of health, should be published continually throughout the public media. The public-spirited would be commended and the violator condemned.

I think, sir, that it has come to a point now—as most things do in connection with this province—that once again because of inadequate laws and because of inadequate concern on the part of the government, we get into a crisis state.

I come back to the point of my own city, Toronto. In Toronto there are 6,500 tons of smoke, dirt and gases that seep through the air every day. The thing that I cannot understand, after learning from the experts; from doctors and from many others the relationship of pollution to health; its effect that causes bad health; knowing what other communities have done; knowing what they have done in Los Angeles; and knowing as the hon. member for High Park pointed out what they did in Pittsburgh; seeing these examples, year after year after year we come before this government to suggest to them things they should be doing and yet always it becomes a crisis before we get any action. I would like to hear from the Minister what proposals he has to deal with this crisis.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear!

Mr. J. R. Knox (Lambton West): I was very interested in the remarks of the previous speaker, and I am sure that the hon. Minister of Health will reply to him in good time on the total content of it. I do not have a copy of the speech that the hon. leader of the Opposition just made, so I am at a

considerable disadvantage in trying to correct some statements that he made in the early part of his address. Also, of course, I have not the advantage of having a very well prepared document before me. I wish I had his writer.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Knox: Nevertheless, during the early part of his peroration, he read into the record some completely irresponsible references to air pollution in Sarnia.

One of the things he stated was that the municipality—if I am correct in recalling what he said and, if not, he will certainly correct me, I am sure and I will be glad to correct myself here. One of the things I understood him to say was that the municipality showed no concern about air pollution—

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I would make a correction. The point, I would say, is that the only one who appeared to have no concern was the hon. member.

Mr. Knox: We will come to that. I think if the member will read what was said, he will find he did say the municipality showed no concern.

Mr. Thompson: But I say very definitely I did not say that.

Mr. Knox: Well then, I will accept that statement and apologize.

I served two years as an appointee of the council on an air pollution committee for the city of Sarnia. This was made up of representatives of council, from all segments of industry and commerce and from the medical profession through the medical officer of health. This included top men from the St. Clair area research committee. Sarnia newspapers keep the readers informed of any indication of pollution in the area and its causes and effects, and council minutes will show that these are of continued concern.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): I know of instances when they would not publish a story.

Mr. Knox: It was implied that industry was unconcerned, and in fact something was said about a strong lobbying influence which got them around having to conform to pollution standards. Industry in the Sarnia area, of its own volition, formed many years ago the St. Clair area research committee for the sole purpose of studying air pollution and keeping up to date on it at all times.

**Mr. Singer:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. member would permit a question?

**Mr. Knox:** Oh, no!

**Mr. A. V. Walker (Oshawa):** We know your leader needs some help, but not that much.

**Mr. Knox:** The research committee employs the Ontario research foundation to do its work and they pay them. Reports from the Ontario research foundation are sent to The Department of Health at exactly the same time they are sent to industry and to the St. Clair research committee. There is no opportunity in any way of tampering with these beforehand in order to qualify them any way, so that The Department of Health gets the whole story, and The Department of Health, I may say, at any time that I chose to speak with them on the subject of air pollution in Sarnia were well aware of the local situation.

**Mr. Thompson:** Will they divulge the figures to you?

**Mr. Knox:** Sarnia area has a large number of research chemists, chemical engineers, physicists, plant doctors well versed in chemicals and their effects on humans, and perhaps no better qualified group of such people are to be found anywhere in this country.

**Mr. J. H. White (London South):** The Liberals hate Lambton county!

**Mr. Knox:** Industry has spent a tremendous sum of money in pollution control, of which air is just one, and I know that I am safe in putting that figure at \$14 million—

**Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Minister of Highways):** And so they should.

**Mr. Knox:** —because that figure comes to my mind, and I am sure, if anything, it is on the short side. They have implemented the most modern air pollution controls known to man, at great expense. Does this sound to you like lack of concern?

**Mr. Thompson:** I will tell you they are mighty concerned. They want you to start to do something.

**Mr. Knox:** Air pollution research this year in Sarnia will cost \$60,000 and every nickel of this is paid by industry, not one penny out of the public purse. This is on a per capita basis of about \$1.20 per person in the Sarnia area. By comparison, Toronto or Hamilton is spending for the same purpose,

I am informed, something in the order of seven to ten cents per capita this year. Does this sound like lack of concern on the part of Sarnia industry?

**Mr. Thompson:** Only provincial government, sir.

**Mr. Knox:** You said it was only mine a while ago. You made that statement. Now you have changed a bit.

Another statement deplored the lack of control by The Department of Health in allowing the CIL and Hydro to erect plants in this already so-stated badly polluted area.

Well, I would like to inform the leader of the Opposition that those plants are not in Sarnia. They are some 15 to 18 miles south-east of Sarnia. Now the prevailing winds are from the southwest, so by no stretch of imagination, if those plants were likely to pollute, could they possibly pollute the air over Sarnia as was indicated. In the case of these plants with their extremely high chimneys, located in rural areas, and with plants like the Hydro already taking out 98 per cent of its fly ash, and having completely covered coal conveyors, I fail to see how he can arrange for the air over Sarnia to be further polluted by these two plants, which he brought in so dolefully as some mistake The Department of Health was making in allowing them to come to that area. Jealousy will get him nowhere.

**Mr. R. J. Boyer (Muskoka):** I wonder if the hon. member would permit me to make a correction in one figure that he gave? The precipitators in the Lambton generating station of Ontario Hydro will remove not 98 per cent, but 99.5 per cent of the fly ash.

**Mr. Knox:** I would like to thank the hon. member for that correction. I stand corrected. It is not often I am as far out as 1.5 per cent.

The hon. leader of the Opposition talked at some length about sulphur in the air at Sarnia. The fact is that the sulphur content in the air over Sarnia is deemed to be very low for an industrial area of this nature, and I also know that you can find medical opinion to substantiate the fact that the sulphur content could do no harm to anyone, except those suffering from some asthmatic disability or something of that nature.

**Mr. Singer:** Or he might develop it.

**Mr. Knox:** A statement was made that there was an alarming rise in respiratory diseases in the area.

**Mr. Thompson:** I did not say alarming.

**Mr. Knox:** Now, the sound of your voice is always alarming, and you are constantly being shocked—

**Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine):** You are easily alarmed.

**Mr. Knox:** I am when somebody bites at my area. This statement was made last year in Sarnia, by a young Sarnia doctor. Sarnia city council made a complete study of the statement. The St. Clair research committee made a complete study of this statement; consulted with doctors and all others knowledgeable in the process. Absolutely no evidence was uncovered to either substantiate this statement—and I will say—or to refute it, and the study is continuing.

**Mr. Bryden:** Are you sure they were looking in the right places?

**Mr. Knox:** He spoke of the terrible air inversions that we get in Sarnia. Some seven per year, I think he said. He should be aware that there are air inversions over Toronto or Hamilton, at the rate of about one every other night.

**Mr. Thompson:** I think it is pretty awful.

**Mr. Knox:** Do you hear him being alarmed about that?

**Mr. Thompson:** Yes, I am.

**Mr. Knox:** Why did you not say so? As a matter of fact, this happens in all communities around the lakes, including Sarnia.

**Mr. Bryden:** It is about time we did something in all of them.

**Mr. Knox:** It is only when there is some unpleasantness attached to it that people notice it because the inversion of the air serves as a cap to prevent the air from moving up and out, as it does normally. Two or three times a year in Sarnia this can be noticed because of a lachrymose effect, an eye irritant, which is a bit uncomfortable, it stings a bit, it brings tears, but it has no after effects and I have lived there now well over 38 years.

**Mr. Bryden:** That is why we are alarmed.

**Mr. Knox:** I will say I have lived well over 38 years in Sarnia, and I have never cried from an eye irritant in Sarnia yet. But I have shed tears here at some of the statements I hear from the Opposition.

Much the same effect, but with a worse continuing effect, will come from auto exhausts, such as those in Los Angeles and perhaps in larger metro areas in Ontario, but hardly in Sarnia.

In any case, no plant in Sarnia emits an eye irritant. Eye irritants are formed by a combination of chemicals after they have reached the air and sunshine. It is a very complex thing. They may be caused by many different combinations of chemicals in the air. If captured and analyzed, no one could say anyway from what plant any one of the component parts may have come.

Other things that draw these inversions to the attention of people at home, are odours, and around chemical plants there are odours. The most prevalent one to me is an odour of turnips, and when I smell those turnips I cannot help but say thank God for the turnip smell; because the industry that is causing that has created, in our area, one of the greatest pieces of the economy of this province and I am proud to be associated with it. It has never hurt me, it has not even disturbed my taste for turnips, which I like very much.

The Department of Health was accused of doing nothing and having no concern.

The Department of Health has constantly been concerned; it has constantly been in a position of receiving information and giving advice and counsel through the research committee and the Ontario research foundation. It has already instituted its own research project in the Sarnia area. This is something they are doing; have already done. The St. Clair research committee has made available to them all their present data and will co-operate with them in every way. Industry will have no say whatsoever in what The Department of Health does. The Department of Health will take samples wherever and whenever it chooses, with no warning, and industry there is happy to have this done so that a completely independent conclusion may be arrived at. This is leadership on the part of The Department of Health.

There are bound to be problems arising all the time in our area. As science advances, new problems of pollution will arise in the air. Sarnia industry; Sarnia council; Sarnia citizens, hand-in-glove with The Department of Health; will meet these challenges and will keep this thriving segment of our economy out in front in the oil and petrochemical industries of this continent.

We in Sarnia have as good a record for longevity as any other industrial area, and do not suffer from any more fatalities from

respiratory diseases than anywhere else, though perhaps we are not as long-winded as some. No; I say, Mr. Chairman, we are pleased at the co-operation that exists in Sarnia between The Department of Health, the MOH and industry in keeping right on top of our air pollution challenges, irresponsible statements to the contrary.

As for me, the member having no concern, this is just one more example of the hasty and regrettable utterances becoming so common from the Opposition benches, and I would like to ask the leader of the Opposition what does he know about air pollution in his own riding? I certainly am concerned, and I think perhaps here I have shown that I have been concerned. I was certainly concerned the minute I began to hear that hogwash this afternoon about Sarnia and air pollution. I had no intention of sitting here and listening to such wild statements designed to get press coverage. I say to him through you, Mr. Chairman, how is the air pollution situation in Dovercourt?

**Several hon. members:** Bad, bad!

**Mr. Knox:** What is Toronto doing? What is Toronto industry doing? I ask the hon. leader of the Opposition what is he doing?

**Mr. Thompson:** I am trying to get the government—

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, one of the problems that bedevils effective action in this area is the juvenile board of trade type of speech that we have just heard from the hon. member for Lambton West. When someone calls attention to a problem that is recognized by a great many experts in the field to be one of the most serious problems of modern civilization, the only way in which the hon. member for Lambton West can look at it is in terms of what he, in his halting way, conceives to be the honour and integrity of his own community. I can assure him—I will certainly assure him as far as I myself am concerned, and I suspect I speak for the hon. leader of the Opposition too—when I say that no one in this House has the slightest intention of attacking the fine city of Sarnia. And I can assure him he is not applying any clincher to those of us who live in Toronto when he asks us what we are doing in Toronto. I can tell him that we are not doing nearly enough in Toronto.

**Mr. Knox:** I told you what we were doing.

**Mr. Bryden:** This is a most serious problem, in Sarnia, in Toronto, in every major

industrial centre in the civilized world. Let us get away from this childish local particularism of boards of trade. A person does no service to the people of his community when he attempts to conceal facts that are a threat to the health and welfare of those people.

I am not going to speak about Sarnia. The leader of the Opposition has spoken at some length about it. I have no first-hand knowledge of the situation. All I can say is that the member for Lambton West certainly did not answer the case put forward in considerable detail and with considerable documentation by the hon. leader of the Opposition. I will not get into the Sarnia case beyond what I have just said.

I am concerned about this problem with regard to the area where I live and part of which I have the honour to represent, namely, the city of Toronto. I can assure the House, Mr. Chairman, that I do not regard it as any reflection on the fine city of Toronto to say that we have a serious air pollution problem, and we here are not doing half enough about it. Some progress has been made.

One great step forward occurred, of course, when they got the coal-burning engines out of the yards down at Front street, although I am told that there is a considerable concern that the diesel engines which replaced them, while they do not put out dirty smoke, may be putting out fumes that are just as dangerous to the public. You see, one of the troubles in all this air pollution problem is that so many people still look at it in terms of the problems of the 19th century, that air pollution exists only if there is black dirty smoke being emitted from smoke stacks. That is certainly a problem, but the problem is far more subtle than that, Mr. Chairman. There are all sorts of noxious fumes being put into the atmosphere which are not necessarily offensive as far as visual appearance is concerned. Some of them may not be particularly noticeable. But we are not going to make any progress if we take the attitude just displayed by the hon. member for Lambton West.

I will refer, Mr. Chairman, to another problem which bedevils every serious effort to tackle this problem. That is the cry that if we do a job on air pollution we are going to deprive people of their jobs; an attempt to scare the working man into believing that he is going to lose his job if a proper job is done in air pollution. A few years ago when we raised this problem with the hon. Minister of Health—we have been raising it with

him on a great many occasions—but a few years ago I remember him making a statement to the effect that he was concerned about full lunch pails. He did not say that he was unconcerned about air pollution, but he said he also was concerned about full lunch pails. Well, in the situation which is developing, Mr. Chairman, unless much more drastic action is taken, we will have not full lunch pails but full coffins.

**Hon. G. C. Wardrope** (Minister of Mines): Nonsense.

**Mr. Bryden:** You see! Again we have this cavalier attitude as revealed by the hon. Minister of Mines, that it does not matter a bit; evidence can be produced as to the relationship between air pollution and lung cancer but that is all nonsense as far as the hon. Minister of Mines is concerned. He does not seem to care about it.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** That is a lie and the hon. member knows it.

**Mr. Bryden:** Even—

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** That is a lie.

**Mr. Bryden:** Even the experiment conducted by The—

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Do not forget that and I will tell the hon. member about it.

**Mr. Bryden:** —Department of Highways with regard to rust in motor vehicles indicates, according to press reports that salt is not the real villain in the piece at all. The real villain in the piece is air pollution. It even rusts cars. Now, what is it likely to do to those delicate biological organism called human beings, if it can rust cars? Of course, the hon. Minister of Mines just waives that aside as of no great concern at all.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** I have told the hon. member he lies. I do not like him to lie about this matter. He, too, never mentioned the plans that have been initiated to cure air and water pollution.

**Mr. S. Lewis** (Scarborough West): Mr. Chairman, stop the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Bryden:** If it were anyone else but the hon. Minister of Mines, Mr. Chairman, I would ask you to enforce the rules of the House which clearly make his remarks out of order, but in view of the source I will not bother any further.

**Mr. MacDonald:** The hon. Minister should go and look for his diamonds on the shores of Hudson Bay.

**Mr. Bryden:** I will continue with the point I was trying to make. It is usually said that a bird will not foul its nest, and yet we in this modern civilization, Mr. Chairman, foul our entire environment—the air we breathe, the water that we need for a multitude of purposes, including drinking water, and as I will attempt to show a little later, even the food we eat. We pollute them all and whenever efforts are made to clean up the situation, we are always told that it will cost too much money, or that steps are being taken. Mr. Chairman, this problem is becoming critical. We cannot go along with the bumbling approach which has been so typical of governments throughout the years, that the problem that will not be solved this year, may be solved the year after, or the year after that, or maybe a decade hence, or a century hence.

The concentrations of population that are developing under modern industrialization simply do not permit of that leisurely, lackadaisical approach. We increase the pollutants in the air and in our environment generally at an infinitely greater rate than any actions taken to reduce the effects. I believe that what the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto is now doing about air pollution would have been sufficient to have solved the problem reasonably well perhaps 30 or 35 years ago. But the concentration of population, the concentration of industry and the development of new industrial processes, many of which create dangerous pollutants, have been terrific since then. Thus we have caught up to the situation as of about 35 years ago. But we are far further behind now than we were then. The problem has got that much further ahead of us.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** Do you know why there is more industry today? Because people strove to make industry grow and make Ontario a great province.

**Hon. J. R. Simonett** (Minister of Energy and Resources Management): He was not here then.

**Hon. Mr. Wardrope:** For goodness sake give us some sensible talk, something constructive.

**Mr. Bryden:** I am always happy, Mr. Chairman, to take a little time out for the vapourings of the Minister of Mines. They at least provide comic relief in some of the serious debates that we have.

One of the worst offenders in the whole

question of air pollution is the automobile. We on this side of the House have been after the Minister of Transport on numerous occasions, as to what, if anything, his department is doing about this problem. Of course we get absolutely nowhere. We get absolutely nowhere on anything with him. The only thing he is competent to tell us is what the closing date for getting your licence is. When we get into serious problems as to car safety—and this is an important phase of car safety—he has nothing to say at all. The hon. Minister merely spouts the line of the manufacturers. The manufacturers have been completely discredited in the whole area of car safety, and this is one of the very important phases of it. I think it is time he started looking at the problem in terms of the public interest and not what the manufacturers say they are doing about it.

I know, however, that it is useless to talk to the hon. Minister of Transport, so I am going to try to talk to the Minister of Health. After all, the hon. Minister of Health does have an immediate interest in this problem, since it is a serious public health question.

Devices have now been developed which will reduce—they will not eliminate entirely—but they will reduce the percentage of noxious fumes sent out into the atmosphere by the internal combustion engine. Why in heaven's name do we not require such devices to be installed on motorcars in the province of Ontario? It is now required, as I understand, in the state of California. I think they passed a law last year saying that as of 1966 all new cars put on sale in that state had to be equipped with an afterburner that would at least eliminate some of the fumes that are emitted by motor vehicles.

With the increase in the number of motor vehicles on our streets, and particularly in the congested urban areas of the province, it is imperative that we take whatever steps are possible to reduce, even if we cannot totally eliminate, pollution from the motor vehicle. In fact, I think it is probably the most important single source now of air pollution. Why we cannot act in this field as indeed in the whole field of automobile safety—but we are now particularly concerned about air pollution—why we cannot act in it, I do not know. I am sick of hearing little homilies on behalf of big business every time we raise an issue of this kind.

It is well known from experience in every country in the world that business interests will not do anything more than a bare

minimum in reducing and, where possible, eliminating air pollution, unless they are pushed into doing it. This has been established so many times that one gets sick of hearing the same old story about how we are working together with industry. Why should we be working together with industry? They are one of the main causes of the pollution. In fact if you take the automobile manufacturing industry and add to that the plants that create pollution by the fumes they emit in their manufacturing processes, you can say that industry is the major cause of air pollution.

Now for heaven's sake a policeman cannot be working along with the person he is policing. It is time we started to act like a policeman and say there are certain things you cannot do. If it costs you money to clean up the situation, then you have got to spend the money. That is your responsibility. You have created the hazard, so, therefore, you should clean it up. I am tired of hearing about how we are working along with industry. The result is that the problem is getting ahead of us day after day, week after week, year after year.

One final point: I would like to underline the hon. leader of the Opposition's statement that this cannot be regarded as essentially a municipal problem. A few years ago, the provincial government, in the main, passed the buck to the municipalities. Now I am not suggesting that the municipalities do not have an interest, and indeed a responsibility in this field. I think they do, but in the main, responsibility has to rest with the provincial government.

Polluted air is no respecter of municipal boundaries. As a matter of fact, it has even been suggested that Toronto gets some of Hamilton's smog. Hamilton reacted much the same way as our friend from Lambton West, saying that Toronto should not talk about Hamilton's smog, it produces plenty of its own. This is absolutely true, it does, but I am afraid that there are occasions when it gets some of Hamilton's too, and there may also be a reverse process.

It is impossible to control this problem purely by municipal action, or even primarily by municipal action. The municipalities should be involved, they should be encouraged and pushed into taking stronger action than they are taking now. But fundamentally the real responsibility rests right here in this House, and with this government; and this government up until now, has simply played with the problem, Mr. Chairman.

**Hon. members:** Hear, hear!

**Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health):** Mr. Chairman, first of all before I start to make any remarks about what the hon. leader of the Opposition said, in his opening remarks the hon. member for Scarborough West asked for a breakdown of the approval given for 145 control emissions covering 233 major sources of industrial emission, and these are as follows:

By the class of emission: Gases, including sulphate, chloride and hydrogen sulphide, fluorides, aldehydes and ketones; 27 per cent of 233 sources of emission; particulates, including metal dust and fumes, 48 per cent of 233 sources of emission; mixed gases and particulates, 25 per cent of the same.

Of 145 control installations by class of industry, oil industry represented 4 per cent; the chemical industry 26 per cent; the metal industry, including foundries, automobile manufacturers, and so on 17 per cent; mining and construction, including quarries 36 per cent; others, including incinerators, spray booths assembly and such 17 per cent.

The leader of the Opposition said he was of the opinion—or something to this effect—that the air pollution control programme was not based on health considerations. This is quite out of keeping with facts, sir. Our concern is basically, and almost only, health considerations. All of our programmes are based on this and this, of course, is essential. While I agree with him that the matters which caused the public to complain most bitterly had to do with smoke, dust and nuisances such as noxious fumes, they are of concern to us. But if they are not causing hazard to health they cannot, and often times do not, respond to any effective control.

We also agree most heartily with the hon. leader of the Opposition that the most dangerous emissions are those that cannot be seen. Now, he left me thinking that he was of the opinion that The Department of Health had not, and was not doing anything in air pollution control but this, of course, is out of keeping with the facts, too. Some of the facts that he gave us were not just exactly correct. For instance, in our programme it was felt that the control of the products of combustion would be the responsibility of the municipalities. True, on a permissive basis, but more and more of them are making use of this permission, and to help them in this we make available to them financial support for programmes on the same basis that would apply if they were recognized public health programmes.

We undertook also to train staff. This was

one of the greatest drawbacks to the air pollution control programme, and it still is. We in the department are having great difficulty recruiting adequate and adequately trained staff. The work is of such a nature that a good deal of basic training is necessary and the type of staff required to do this is not to be easily found.

All through this year, for instance, we have had difficulty recruiting the type of staff we should have had, although I believe that the situation is improving to some degree now.

**Mr. Singer:** What are the qualifications for that staff?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** It all depends; engineers and chemists are the most difficult to recruit.

**Mr. Singer:** Those are graduate engineers?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Oh, yes! These are classes for which there are very great demands in other phases of industry.

In addition to this, we are involved in research, and I will deal with this in greater detail. We carry on monitoring across the province and testing. Since we split up the proposition that the municipalities would be left with the responsibility for products of combustion, we look after all other emissions. We have demanded that all new plants or all plants altering their equipment must submit those plans. But the hon. leader of the Opposition is quite wrong when he says that I, personally, sign the plans. I do not; I do not see the plans. This is quite beyond me and, of course, is delegated to trained staff who are very knowledgeable and well skilled in this area. It is quite true that I sign the letter either advising them of the approval or the rejection of the plans, but there is no obstruction and no holdup in this whatsoever.

The hon. leader of the Opposition also said that our demand that we approve plans was not very useful or worth very much because we would also give provisional approval pending testing. This is recognized and this is essential, and we will continue to do this because the understanding is that the plans are only approved pending testing. If we find that the tests do not measure up to the standards, then the approval is not given.

Now the whole programme of control of courses has always, and will continue to emphasize research and co-operation. I cannot possibly agree with the hon. member for Woodbine when he says that we cannot co-operate with industry. We must co-operate with industry and really, this is where our most effective—

**Mr. Bryden:** The hon. Minister should just remember that he has to use the prod, too.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This is quite true; we agree with this.

**Mr. Bryden:** They will co-operate the hon. Minister right out of his pants.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** We are not so easy to get along with as the hon. member seems to think, and all he needs for proof is to ask some of the industrialists. They do not like me very well, but that really does not make me lose any sleep, any more than the hon. member's opinion of me does.

Of course, we do have to depend on co-operation with industry. I was about to say that most of our progress has come about as a result of this. But to say that industry is not interested in or concerned about this is quite out of keeping with fact, because industry has a very great stake in this. I think that if we could show the hon. member—we do not have the figures here, but I can get them—if we could show him the amount of money that is spent by industry to help control their own problem, I think that even he would be tempted to change his mind.

**Mr. Bryden:** How much is the automobile industry spending in regard to exhaust fumes—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I am coming to that. I do not know how much they are spending, but I am coming to a discussion of that. For instance, I was just handed a note that points out that Ontario Hydro alone is involved in a \$15 million control programme, and this certainly is not peanuts, by any means. Some of the steel companies are expending fantastic sums of money on this, and I think that they realize that it is all in their own interest.

This is not only a matter of co-operation between The Department of Health, and industry, and municipalities. It calls for co-operation with the federal government as well and we are co-operating. It calls for co-operation with international authorities and then we also co-operate in respect of programmes in the Windsor-Walkerville area as well as in Sarnia and Lambton county and Fort Huron, across the border.

**Mr. Singer:** Why did Hydro refuse to take the sulphur out of its plants in Sarnia?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I am going to talk about that. They did not; indeed, they were ordered to do it, or we would not have approved of their plans, and I will tell the hon. member about that.

The province has been working very closely with the federal government, as witness the fact that the head of our air pollution branch is chairman of the Canadian section of the technical advisory committee on air pollution of the international joint commission. He has also been working with the Canadian standards association committee on air pollution, and on the development of uniform standards for air pollution control, and this is where you are bound to realize that there is very close consultation with the federal authorities in our air pollution staff.

The hon. leader of the Opposition, I believe it was, suggested that tax incentives might be a worthwhile venture. This is something that I have noted here, and we will discuss this in the department to see if we believe that this is a worthwhile proposal to make to the federal authorities, because this rests with them.

The hon. leader of the Opposition also said something about us sending a doctor down to Sarnia of whom I have not heard yet. I did not realize that I had a doctor of that name. The men who are going to Sarnia are Dr. Sutherland, the chief of the division, and Mr. Drowley, the head of this air pollution control branch. They are the people who will be working with the Sarnia people.

Now, the industry, as the hon. member for Lambton West said, and I do not think, sir, that the hon. member for Woodbine really meant what he said when he referred to his remarks as a chamber of commerce or a board of trade speech.

**Mr. Bryden:** A juvenile board of trade speech.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Well, really, I think on reflection the hon. member will wish he had not been so—

**Mr. Bryden:** No, I think on reflection the hon. Minister will agree that is right.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, I really could not. However, the industries in Sarnia-Corunna area have for some years maintained their sampling monitoring network, and this has been done by setting up the committee which the hon. member made reference to, the St. Clair river research committee which retained the Ontario research foundation to carry out work. Now, the Ontario research foundation does research work which is sponsored by our department. The sampling network, located primarily in the industrial-commercial area, collects the following data: On sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulphide and aerosols there are four locations. In addition

there is a meteorological tower to sample for aerosols. There are two locations to test for oxidants, there are two locations checking for hydrocarbons, two types of collectors of dust-fall, meteorological data and windspeed data at four locations, plus a meteorological tower and temperature at the meteorological tower.

Now this is evidence that there is co-operation between the department, between the local authorities, who are very deeply interested in this and concerned about this, and The Department of Health.

A new industrial development downriver from Corunna is operating a pre-operational air sampling network. The two companies involved, Canadian Industries Limited, and the Ontario hydro-electric power commission, are at the present time sampling for sulphates and fluorides by means of monthly candles. When electrical power and manpower are available in the area, recording sulphur dioxide stations will be operated.

The hon. leader of the Opposition said that we should follow the American example and call for a limitation of sulphur content in all fuels used by industry. I would like to advise the hon. member that this was one of the conditions put upon the Hydro when they submitted their plans for the 2,000-megawatt thermal-generating station near Sarnia and had they not undertaken to do this, we would not have approved their plans.

The result of these three sampling networks—

**Mr. Singer:** May I ask the hon. Minister a question at that point? I understand that C-I-L wanted to buy the sulphur content from the Hydro and that they refused to put in sufficient machinery to allow Hydro to recover it. They may be controlling it but are they recovering it as C-I-L requested; does the hon. Minister know that?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I really could not tell the hon. member whether they are recovering it. We really do not care what they do with it as long as they do not let it emit to the air. Of course, they cannot let it spread abroad within the plant because the health of the employees then would suffer, and we have control over them both ways—we get them coming and going.

**Mr. Singer:** Yes, except it occurs to me that if they recover it—and they said they did not want to recover it because it was too expensive—they take a much greater proportion than the attempted controlling.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** The commissioner of Hydro advises me the plant is not finished

and will not be finished for some years to come. I only know that we insisted upon this as a condition of approval of their plans but they must remove the sulphate from the fuel. With the passing of the state of Michigan air pollution legislation in 1965—and I think it is worthy of note that Ontario has had some air pollution control for some time, whereas Michigan has just passed the legislation—it became possible for the state and the province of Ontario to undertake similar surveys and preliminary work is already under way. Arrangements have also been made to undertake a joint meteorological project encompassing the connecting waterways between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, for which Ontario can provide the necessary manpower. Preliminary work on emissions has been started in the Sarnia area.

Speaking for Ontario, efforts have been directed toward the Port Lambton-Sarnia area because of the indicated industrial development. The Windsor area will, if an international joint commission reference is finalized, receive the required work once the degree of federal effort is determined. I think I have to point out that this work cannot be carried out without federal funds, and that the amount of support which the federal government is willing to contribute will determine the adequacy of the service and the time required for pollution control.

I have just been advised by one of the experts that it is not feasible to recover SO<sub>2</sub> from flue gases in generating stations.

I am quite certain, Mr. Chairman, it would be of interest to you and to the hon. members of the House to hear what the Ontario research foundation has to say. I do not think we can argue with the opinion of people like these because these are the people whom we have retained to do research work for us.

The data obtained by the Ontario research foundation indicate that the average level of pollutants studied has either remained steady or has decreased.

This has reference to total oxidants and total hydrocarbons. The weather conditions have been taken into consideration. This is in the Sarnia area. These have either remained steady or have decreased in the period 1960 to 1964.

The only exception is sulphur dioxide, which in 1964 increased about 30 percent over the substantially constant level established during the preceding four years. During the same period, there has been a small but steady increase in the occurrence of the higher levels of sulphur dioxide. These are

levels which might produce plant damage if continuous for eight hours or more but on most occasions high levels are not this prolonged.

**Mr. Singer:** Is that not serious?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** If the hon. member would let me finish what the research foundation states:

Despite these increases, the 1964 level was about 40 per cent of the average level found in six major United States cities during 1962 and 1963. These cities were studied intensively by the United States Department of Health. Aerosol levels have decreased from 30 per cent from 1960 to 1964. Similar data from Vancouver and Ottawa in 1959-60 showed aerosol levels two to four times the 1964 Sarnia average.

A notable decrease in dustfall has been recorded. In 1953, an average of 52 tons of dust fell per square mile per month in the area of Tecumseh park. By 1964, this value had been reduced to 26 tons per square mile per month at the same location. The 1964 level of total oxidants in Sarnia air was about 15 per cent of the 1962-63 average of cities studied in the United States. Total hydrocarbon levels in Sarnia during 1964 were about 60 per cent of those found in these same six cities.

In 1964, the average level of hydrogen sulphide was below detectable limit of 0.001 parts per million parts of air for 90 per cent of the year. Concentrations detected rarely exceeded .003 parts per million. Although Sarnia air is not free of pollution, the levels of pollutants which generally occur in this area are not exceptionally high. Encouraging decreases have been observed in the levels of certain pollutants but it is only through the continuous application of recognized methods of pollution abatement that this trend can hope to continue, especially considering known industrial expansion in this area.

**Mr. Chairman,** these are the words submitted to us—a formal report by the Ontario research foundation—and I think one would hesitate to quarrel with a statement of this kind.

**Mr. Singer:** It is surely something less than a clean bill of health.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Certainly it is but it shows that we are making fairly substantial progress.

**Mr. Singer:** If sulphur dioxide increases 30 per cent, is that progress?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** That is one thing. The hon. member picks the negatives. But when it is already stated in this House that it is our intention to pass regulations which will permit us now to go after existing sources of pollution, I feel that these results can and will be improved upon very quickly.

In the matter of the automobile, I think it would be interesting to inject here that there was a good deal of talk about Los Angeles, California, with a population of six million, just a little less than the total population of Ontario. I am advised that it has the highest concentration of cars in the world. It has a high concentration of unburned hydrocarbons plus photochemical reaction, which gives off highly irritant gases. I think some of those must be here from time to time.

**Mr. Chairman,** a good deal has been said about automobiles and there is not any doubt in the minds of any of us that the automobile is one of the sources of air pollution. Many dire consequences have been credited to the emissions that come from automobiles. Some can be proven, many cannot, but this does not minimize the fact of the seriousness of the hazards inherent in the emissions, and yet I have to say at the same time that the control is not quite as simple as is thought by some.

Since 1961 or 1962, all cars in Canada, and I am quite sure we are all aware of this, have been equipped with blow-by devices for crankcase emission, and this alone has resulted in a 15- to 30-per cent decrease in hydrocarbons emitted.

The objective of the exhaust control device is to reduce the output of carbon monoxide from 3.5 per cent to 1.5 per cent and hydrocarbons from 750 parts per million to around 225 parts per million, a figure which I think is not considered to be either too irritating or dangerous.

We have been in consultation with the automobile manufacturers. Here again I suppose we might be under criticism for being the policeman taking up with the thugs, but we have to have the support and the co-operation, or we cannot possibly do anything. I would like to point out that passing a law does not always correct the problem and in talking privately to some people from the United States, I am led to believe that many of them are having sober second thoughts about passing of laws to install these devices, **Mr. Chairman.**

For instance, in California, the law was passed that when two exhaust devices were available, or two types of devices were available and had been approved, every car would be forced by law to install them. Now two

different systems have been approved by California at present, and I am just advised that two exhaust devices and two types of engine modifications have been approved. But tially, sir, the two systems that have been approved by California at present, one of these by Chrysler would not have been approved had the requirements for mandatory annual inspection and servicing not been in effect at the time approval was given.

In other words, this requirement, which has since been dropped in California, would have had the effect of leaving only one device that could be approved and the law would not become operative. Now while the devices when new, do lower the polycyclic hydrocarbon emissions from around 500 to 750 parts per million to around 220 parts per million, there has been no follow-up for longer than one year to see if this performance is maintained for five or six years. Herein lies the danger of precipitately passing a law to say that these devices are to be attached, and then leaving people with a sense of false security "because I have got a device on my car, I am not polluting the air." There is not any doubt that this will continue to be followed up, but it cannot be said to be a success.

**Mr. Singer:** Oh what an argument that is.

**Mr. Bryden:** Surely that is a completely phony argument.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** My friend, you do not start a research project with your conclusion, and then work to the conclusion. You start your research project, having in mind what you want to prove, and you work to get there. You do not preconceive the conclusion.

**Mr. Singer:** Well, does the hon. Minister not admit that what they have done, the devices they have talked about and have made mandatory, do California some good?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** It is questionable about the one. And one, as I have just pointed out, had the law existing at the time it was approved been the same as it is today, it would not have been approved. I just read—

**Mr. Singer:** The one the President of the United States has just ordered, is that not effective?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, it does not matter who orders what. If the device is not there and has not yet been developed, it does not really matter. This is what I am trying to tell you, that putting a law on the

statute books does not necessarily correct the wrong.

**Mr. Bryden:** But there are devices that do some good.

**Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville):** In 1964 there were four different devices—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Not approved, my hon. friend. I will argue that one, Mr. Chairman—

**Mr. Newman:** In June, 1964, the California motor vehicles pollution control board tested and certified the devices of four manufacturers.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I have the floor, Mr. Chairman.

The Canadian manufacturers, I understand, are working on the value of engine modifications, and strangely enough this has been adopted by car manufacturers now in California. All car manufacturers are using the engine modifications on the new cars in California. Now whether this shows more hope for better control than the devices about which we have heard so much, emanating from the United States, I do not know.

The hon. leader of the Opposition spoke about corrosion—I believe it was he, one of them spoke about corrosion of cars and air pollution. This is very interesting. The author of the article quoted has informed members of our staff that his statement was purely speculation, quote: "To explain unexpected differences in corrosion rates." No pollution measurements were made and our staff at the present time have set up a study to check the speculation, to see if there is anything in this. However, our concern is mainly health, I want to emphasize that, Mr. Chairman, and this will continue to be our main objective. While other good things may flow from what we learn and what we do in the various research projects we take on, our main concern is the health of our people and dangers to them inherent in air pollution.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, if I may read this to the hon. Minister, and this is as late as May 1, 1966, and it is from the *New York Times* service. It is out of Los Angeles itself and it says:

In June, 1964, California motor state vehicle pollution control board tested and certified devices of four manufacturers as suitable for new cars, and one of them as suitable for used cars, but only two months later—

so this would be approximately August, 1964.

**Mr. F. Young (Yorkview):** August 12!

**Mr. Newman:**

—the major automobile companies came up with their own fume-suppressing devices, designed as an integral part of the car engines. These, by law, became standard equipment on all cars sold in California starting last year.

So this is well over two years ago.

**Hon. Mr. Simonett:** What are they?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I can only say that I place far greater reliance upon the information that my professional staff get from these people than I do in any newspaper report.

**Mr. Bryden:** And the *New York Times*?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** *New York Times* included.

**Mr. Young:** Could I then simply bring to the hon. Minister's attention the 1964 biennial report of the California motor vehicle pollution control board? I have it in my hand and the figures that have just been given are figures that are given here. I think we have to face the fact that in 1953, the industry announced that they were having a pooling arrangement in the United States when this issue was raised; a pooling arrangement whereby they could share their knowledge for the development of anti-smog devices. And so they worked with the government over the years and they said time after time they were making progress. We are making progress, we are doing all right, just leave us alone and we will get this thing done. Finally, according to this report, in 1961, the major companies submitted exhaust control devices for California vehicles and for the motor vehicle pollution control board certification.

Because of stringent tests and criteria established by the board to protect the public, these devices as first submitted, failed.

Now at that point, after the industry had submitted its devices and they had failed, after all these years, private companies interested in this field really went to work. On June 17, 1964, the MVPCB approved four exhaust emission control devices for new cars, three approvals went to—the companies are listed here, I can give them to the hon. Minister if he is interested, and I do not think I need to put them on the record. But they were devices which were given approval by the motor vehicle pollution control board.

Then the report goes on to say this:

This action was closely followed on August 12, 1964, with announcements from

four major automobile companies that they would be able to comply with California law requiring approved exhaust systems on 1966 model cars.

This was after years—from 1953—and did not come until two months after the private companies, apart from the industry, had developed the afterburners and had proved their worth.

Suddenly the automobile companies found that they could do it too, and they said that they could do it in a different way. As a matter of fact, they did it by using devices which had been patented as far back as 1909. This is the amazing thing, that this information was evidently on file for a long, long time. They said they would employ basic engine modifications to meet California's requirements. So they started out and this thing was achieved.

Now one of the very significant bits of testimony that was placed before the Senate commerce committee recently in Washington—on April 5 of this year—when some of us appeared before that committee, Senator Magnusson, the chairman of the committee had listened the day before to the representation of the automobile industry. It was asking that it be trusted with developing safety devices on a safety car, rather than having a safety car developed. It asked that the anti-trust provisions of the law be removed as far as they were concerned so that they could collaborate in developing these and would not be accused of collusion.

Senator Magnusson placed before the committee that day and before the rest of us, a documentation that this had, in effect, been allowed in California in connection with anti-smog device development, and as Senator Magnusson pointed out as he placed the document before us, that the automobile industry had, in effect, worked together at this period. But they had worked together to prevent the development of the anti-smog devices and the afterburners.

To prevent it, not to develop it.

This is the testimony that was placed before the committee at that time. The facts are that the industry has not, except under very great pressure, been willing to bring about these new developments because they cost money. The industry has been willing and ready to spend \$1 billion a year in style changes to persuade us that last year's model was not beautiful, as they had said then, and is out of date. For style changes, \$1 billion! But when it comes to these devices like afterburners then they say, "if we develop

them, then we have to hand on the cost to the consumer, and we cannot afford to do it otherwise."

I think we have to recognize the fact that this afterburner is here; it has been developed, and even though what the hon. Minister has said may have some validity, we then have to set up the stations to inspect and make sure they are working. California is now embarking on that and it finds that it is an expensive proposition.

I was talking to one of the assemblymen just last week about this—the man who is in charge of the highway committee down there—and he said that they were working hard on it and were setting up the stations, and they were expensive and intricate at the present time. But they have every belief that they are developing the kind of procedure and the kind of mechanization that can guarantee that the inspection can be carried out and that these devices can be kept up to date.

In light of this, I think that this government must move. The device may not be perfect yet and it may not be eternal, in the sense that it will last forever, but at least I think we have the rudimentary knowledge that has been developed by the industry. If the industry in this country is not, at least private companies are ready to supply these devices. I think we should move now to make sure that the air in Toronto and in the large metropolitan areas, at least, is purified to the extent that we can purify it. We will never get it entirely pure, but we can make tremendous improvements and I think we should move on.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I would like to go into the matter of air pollution in respect to my own community. The hon. Minister had mentioned that a study was going to be undertaken in the area between Lake Erie and Lake Huron. There have been studies conducted in that area from back in the early 1950s and, in fact, the air pollution report of the international joint commission on the pollution of the atmosphere in the Detroit river area is quite voluminous and—

**Mr. Chairman:** The Minister of Health can hardly hear the member.

**Mr. Newman:** I am sorry, Mr. Chairman.

The international joint commission of the United States and Canada submitted a report on the pollution of the atmosphere in the Detroit river area in 1960 and that pollution continues, perhaps not as serious as it was at one time. However, the report states that in the Greater Windsor area, over four years

from 1951 to 1954, the mean range of air pollution varied from 66 to 105 tons per square mile per month in the heavily polluted areas and from 37 to 66 in the residential sections.

This pollution is not as a result of plants in the Windsor area; it is as a result of the industrial complex across the river in the River Rouge - Zug Island area that is sort of to the west and north of the city. When the wind is blowing from the west, all the pollutants drift across the international border—there is no way of stopping them—and the area around the LaSalle and western portion of Windsor becomes so polluted that you would wonder why the residents of the area would not get up in arms more than they actually do.

I know that this is an international problem. It is not a local problem, and there is nothing that we in the Windsor area can do other than ask for more co-operation from our friends across the border. But I would urge the hon. Minister that when he does meet with the federal people, he do everything that he possibly can to encourage a little more action on the part of the people in the Detroit area who are responsible for this pollution.

A picture in the press as late as April, 1966, shows an individual's hand after having been rubbed on the hood of a truck and it is practically black with soot. In fact, the residents of the area have made this comment:

Residents in the Reaume Road area found an oily soot covering their buildings and cars this morning with unusual density. This morning, however, the blanket of clinging black soot was heavier than most residents can ever remember.

This is in 1966 after studies had been conducted in the area for years and years, and apparently there is nothing being done.

The pollution in the area is as follows: The city of Windsor has the building commissioner who has his own men sample the pollution of the air throughout the various areas of the city in a three-month period. This shows that Windsor is far above the average and that 80 per cent of the pollution through industrial wastes comes from across the border. The readings are measured in micrograms per cubic foot of air. According to the department, a reading of 125 or more is considered excessive and one of 200 is excessively high. The average April reading for Windsor was 287; in May it was 209; in June, 190. This was within the last two years.

A report had been undertaken two years ago and it had been submitted to the city

council, and I understand that this report is the reason why The Department of Health here is considering another study. I think studies are good for the area. However, I once again would like the hon. Minister, when he does meet with the federal people and our friends from both the state of Michigan and the U.S., to do all he can to see that they come up with some solution to overcome this pollution along the Detroit-Windsor area, coming in from the Zug Island industrial complex in Detroit.

**Mr. Chairman:** Vote 710 carried?

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, if the matter of air pollution has been disposed of, there is another field that comes under this vote that I would like to turn to. I am now referring particularly to the use of chemical pesticides.

I raised this matter, along with the problem of antibiotic residues in food, with the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart) on a previous occasion. He dismissed my comments haughtily and contemptuously, referring to the farmer from Woodbine, apparently implying that if one lives in a city, one has no interest in food.

I can assure him that, although I do not claim and never have claimed to have any expert knowledge of agricultural processes, I do know quite a lot about, and am firmly addicted to the products of many of those agricultural processes, as are most of my constituents, and it would be a sad day for the farmers if we gave up eating food.

As a representative of an urban constituency, and as a member of this House who in a sense represents all of the people, I am concerned, and I think a great many people are concerned, that the food placed on the tables of our people, including the farmers, should be as pure as possible. In the field of pure food we are encountering problems that in many respects are similar to those that we encounter in the area of air pollution.

There are new processes coming forward very rapidly which we only partly understand. They are of great benefit to humanity and it has been demonstrated there are beneficial effects for humanity, but at the same time there are also hazards for humanity, which in my opinion are not being adequately considered at the present time.

In the area of chemical pesticides, and this is the only area that I want to talk about at the present time, it seems to me that we are getting into the position where we have a wildcat by the tail and do not know how to let go.

It started all very innocently during the war. Some relatively mild chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as DDT and related chemicals, were discovered to have pest-killing qualities. Naturally we began to use these in our agricultural processes, to rid ourselves, as we thought, of some of the age-old enemies of the farmer. As a result, we managed to increase agricultural production quite significantly, not only in this country, but throughout the world. The only trouble was that we discovered that we were creating problems that we had not appreciated at the time.

For one thing, it was found that these pesticides, relatively mild at the time, not only destroyed the noxious insects we wanted to destroy, but also destroyed those insects that to us are perhaps benevolent insects. To other insects they are not so benevolent, they are predators; they eat and destroy the insects that we want to destroy. Thus we destroyed the natural enemies of the insects that we wanted to destroy.

Furthermore, insects have a very short life cycle and quite significant evolutionary processes can take place in insect life in a relatively short period of time. In applying some of these relatively mild pesticides, we discovered that we had initiated an evolutionary process in which the ones that were susceptible to these insecticides were killed off, but a few survived who had a resistance to them. They multiplied and so new variants developed—insects of the same type that do the same damage, but are resistant to these pesticides. So what do we have to do? We have to develop more and more lethal pesticides to kill this new breed.

The pesticides that are now being used on the farms are extremely dangerous substances. They require very careful precautions, both on the part of the person who is applying them for his own safety, and also for the safety of the public at large. Some of these pesticides that are now being sprayed onto agricultural crops require that the operator must be protected by a gas mask and other protective clothing. They require very great precautions to ensure that the spray only goes to the spots where it is wanted. I am afraid that the precautions that are necessary are not being taken by any means as they should be.

I believe it is true that the manufacturers of pesticides have developed safe methods of handling their products. They set forth very clearly on the labels of the cans in which they sell their products the correct way to apply the substance. The only trouble is that not all the operators apply them in that way.

We license people who sell their services in applying pesticides, but then any farmer can do the job himself. He may do it in a satisfactory way, or he may not. This is one of the problems that we are running into.

We are finding that these pesticides are getting onto crops where they should not be, perhaps because of stupidity on the part of some individual who will apply a dangerous pesticide to a crop that is to be used as fodder for animals. It may be done out of sheer ignorance, or it may be done inadvertently. Somebody may be spraying a mile or two away, with unfavourable wind conditions, and the wind may blow the spray down and cover a pasture area, or an area in which fodder is being grown for animals. Then the pesticide is ingested by the animal, it gets into its body fat and in the case of cows, it gets into the milk of a cow and from there it goes to human beings.

One of the pesticides that is widely used at the present time, and which is creating a problem in food, and a problem which I do not think we are really facing up to, or even appreciate is called dieldrin. There is a related one called aldrin, but I believe dieldrin is the one that is most widely used. I noticed a story in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, of February 5, 1966, in which it is stated that the federal Department of Agriculture in the U.S. has cancelled the registration of the widely used insecticides, aldrin and dieldrin for use on a number of vegetable green and forage crops. They have just banned it altogether because it is such a dangerous chemical. It is a very potent poison, and if improperly used it can have consequences that we hardly appreciate at all. The federal Department of Agriculture in the U.S. has now become sufficiently alarmed that it has simply banned the use of the substance altogether in some contexts.

I have not been able to get a copy of the order of The U.S. Department of Agriculture, so I cannot say specifically the fields in which they have banned the use of aldrin and dieldrin, but this much at least is known, that they have banned it in certain applications. This is not true here. I have no doubt that our federal food and drugs directorate is looking into the matter, but to the best of my knowledge, it has not done anything about it yet.

The federal food and drugs directorate, I may say, is an excellent organization, and I do not think there is any doubt about that. It is a first class organization and does extremely good work in many fields. The only problem is that it probably has about ten per cent of the staff that it should have.

As a matter of fact, the food and drug committee of the House of Commons sat for a couple of years reviewing various phases of the work of the food and drugs directorate, and recommended not long ago that its staff should be doubled immediately. Now that would be just the first step. It has about 115 field men—I think that is what Dr. Morrell testified before that committee—for the whole of Canada for all the wide ramifications of its operations, including ethical drugs, and foods in all aspects and so on. So when anyone says, as the hon. Minister of Agriculture said to me, or said to the House in response to remarks of mine some time ago, that the food and drugs directorate has this matter completely under control, he is simply talking through his hat. The food and drugs directorate does good work, but it simply has not the staff to have the situation under control. I am certain that Dr. Morrell, who is the director, would be the first to admit it.

Now, the appearance in milk of dieldrin or aldrin or, indeed, any of these chlorinated hydrocarbons, even the milder ones, such as DDT and DDE and so on, is a matter that should be of particular concern, because we really do not have any real knowledge of what happens when these substances get into milk and are taken into the human system in that way. They are apparently stored away in the body fat, and then very often released when a person is sick and drawing upon his reserves of body fat. We have so little knowledge of the whole problem and the extremely complicated chemistry involved that really all we can say is that these substances should not be permitted to appear in milk at all. Indeed, The Food and Drug Act of the federal government specifically provides that. In section 4, clause (a) it is provided that:

No person shall sell an article of food that (a) has in or upon it any poisonous or harmful substance.

Now that seems like a very broad prohibition, Mr. Chairman. It is illegal to sell any article of food that has in or upon it any poisonous or harmful substance. I may say that a subsequent provision of the Act permits the directorate to establish tolerances that are permissible in relation to various types of substances as they apply to various types of foods. And there are lengthy schedules to the Act which set forth the tolerances that are permitted. For dieldrin and aldrin, certain tolerances are permitted as far as vegetables are concerned. The food and drugs directorate on the basis of its research and its studies of researches throughout the world has concluded that certain tolerances are permissible

as far as certain vegetables and fruits are concerned. But there is no tolerance at all permitted for milk as far as the Act is concerned. There is nothing, no tolerance. So as far as the law is concerned, the tolerance for dieldrin or aldrin in milk is zero. It is illegal to sell milk in this country that has either of these substances in it in any detectable quantity, no matter how small.

As I understand the administration of the law, the administrators have developed a sort of rule of thumb test where they take no action or no drastic action at any rate—they may take educational action, in fact, I am sure they do—but they will take no drastic action if they find that the dieldrin residue in milk does not exceed .08 parts per million. You might notice that is less than one part per million parts. These are very poisonous substances and very small quantities can have quite unfortunate consequences which are not fully appreciated. But that is the rule of thumb as to what is permitted. Technically it is not really permitted, but they do not take drastic action. As far as the law is concerned, no residue at all of these substances is permissible in milk that is for sale for human consumption.

It might be of interest to hon. members of the House if I mention one phenomenon that is known about these substances. This was dealt with at some length by Dr. Swackhammer, the chief of the scientific services of food and drugs directorate, at a conference that was arranged by our own Department of Health in Guelph, I believe last fall—a conference for airplane and air blast sprayers of pesticides. And one of the many interesting things—and I might say alarming things—that Dr. Swackhammer referred to was a process that is technically described as potentiation—I think that is the correct technical term. I do not by any means pretend to be able to understand the biological process involved in potentiation, but in layman's terms what it boils down to is this, that somehow or other in lactating mammals a concentration of aldrin or dieldrin that is ingested can be greatly increased. In fact, Dr. Swackhammer said by as much as 20 times, I think.

He gave us an example, that if a cow was fed for—incidentally, what I am saying applies not only to aldrin, and dieldrin, it applies to all chlorinated hydrocarbons and Dr. Swackhammer gave his example in relation to DDT, which is another hydrocarbon and a much milder one than aldrin or dieldrin—but here is the example he gave with regard to DDT according to the information I received. If a cow is fed over a 12-week period on alfalfa containing a concentration of DDT

of point two parts per million, this can show up in the milk of the animal as four parts per million. In other words, point two parts per million becomes four parts per million. Then if that milk should happen to be consumed by a mother who is breast-feeding an infant, the same potentiation process will take place in the body of the mother and the milk that is fed to the infant can have as much as 30 parts per million.

So starting from point two parts per million, it can reach, through this process, 30 parts per million. A mother would innocently feed this to a babe in arms that had not even had time to build up the normal sort of resistances that human beings build up to these various hazards in their environment.

This is the type of problem we are up against. Now I am not saying that that particular chain of events is likely to take place, but I think it gives some indication of the type of hazard we are up against. The same thing can happen with dieldrin, which is a much more dangerous chemical than DDT.

Now then, the food and drugs directorate from time to time tests milk on the farms on a spot-check basis. It does not have anything like the staff to do an adequate job in this connection, but it does from time to time test milk in Ontario and in other parts of Canada. A few months ago, it did some testing in Ontario in a number of different areas and it found dieldrin in milk. In some samples that it took—in fact in quite a lot of samples—it found not only dieldrin but other chlorinated hydrocarbons too, DDT, DDE, and so on. These occurrences were found in a substantial number of areas throughout the province.

I do not think they should be a cause for extreme alarm, but nevertheless the very fact that aldrin or dieldrin was appearing in milk in many different parts of the province seems to me to have created a warning that we should be watching out for what was happening, that corrective steps are urgently needed. Most of the occurrences discovered were below the .08 parts per million, which for administrative purposes is considered not to create immediate and pressing danger.

There are, however, three more disturbing occurrences in the Newcastle area. My hon. leader here got wind of these events and asked the hon. Minister of Health a question about it back in February. The hon. Minister at that time did not have the answer immediately, so he quite properly deferred his answer and gave it later. He gave his answer on Friday, February 25, on pages 904 and 905 of *Hansard*. Mr. Chairman, I think that

this subject is important enough that I would like to read the whole of the Minister's answer again, even though it already appears in the record. I am sure that hon. members will not remember the details of it, so I would like to refresh their memories.

I will now quote from page 904 where the hon. Minister of Health says:

Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) asked a question yesterday which I undertook to answer today. The question was: In view of the information which the Minister's department has received from the federal government concerning the extremely dangerous levels of pesticides in milk supplies, particularly in the Newcastle, Hamilton, London and Chatham areas:

(a) Would the Minister inform the House with regard to this situation?

(b) What action does he intend to take concerning it?

(c) What research or inspection staff has the Minister to cope with this growing danger?

I am now continuing with the words of the hon. Minister of Health. This part constitutes his answer to the question, which he has just quoted:

Earlier this month The Departments of Agriculture and Health were both informed by the federal authorities that several milk samples from the areas mentioned had been found to contain traces of chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides. The amounts found were well below levels which would be injurious to health.

Action was taken. The Department of Agriculture investigated at the local level; The Department of Health is presently analyzing samples of crops used as cattle food, so that any which may be contaminated can be eliminated from the diet of the livestock.

A continuous watch for residues is maintained by federal and provincial authorities, and any instances of possible contamination are investigated. The Department of Agriculture conducts an active educational programme with respect to the safe use of pesticides on agricultural crops. The Department of Health maintains toxicological consultant services which are concerned with studies and investigations of pesticides as they may affect health.

I would add, sir, that the research as a rule is not done within the department. Rather it is sponsored by the department.

It is usually undertaken by authorities in connection with universities and I have not been able to find out what projects are going on, if there are any.

So the general impression was that everything was lovely in the garden, but that it is true that some residues had been discovered. Although it was not mentioned particularly that the extremely dangerous chemical, dieldrin, was one of the residues discovered, it was stated that residues had been discovered but, according to the hon. Minister, "the amounts found were well below levels which would be injurious to health."

This is the statement I wish to challenge, Mr. Chairman. I do not think that the hon. Minister has any scientific evidence to go on at all, in saying that any level is below the level that might be injurious to health, because we just do not know. All we know for sure is that the law makes it illegal to sell milk that has any dieldrin in it, or any DDT for that matter. I did mention that there is a sort of a rule of thumb for enforcement purposes, under which, if the level is not more than .08 parts per million, no drastic action is taken.

In Newcastle, three occurrences were discovered and these were all reported by the food and drugs people to representatives of the provincial government on February 1 of this year. In one case the concentration of dieldrin found in the milk tested was .132, as compared with a permissible level, even under the rule of thumb, of .08; in another the amount discovered was .268, or more than three times as high as even the rule of thumb permissible level; and in the third case the concentration found was .352, or almost 4.5 times above even the level that for administrative purposes is considered as not requiring drastic action.

Approximately a year ago—to be specific, either at the end of February or the beginning of March, 1965—concentrations of dieldrin were found in milk in British Columbia at a place called Grand Forks. I do not know what the concentrations were; I do not know that the information has ever been released, but what I do know is that the food and drugs directorate moved in and simply banned the sale of that milk and, as a matter of fact, banned the sale of milk from the cows that produced the milk with that high concentration of dieldrin.

This, incidentally, is not a matter that can be cleared up quickly. There was a recurrence among the same herds in British Columbia six months later. The problem is that this substance is stored in the body fat

of the animal and it can be released over a period of time. It comes in through its feed, usually. That is not the only way, but if it eats feed that has been treated with dieldrin, it will likely store it in its body. Then when it gets into the milk-producing stage, the dieldrin will come into the milk. They found a sufficient concentration of dieldrin in the milk in Grand Forks, B.C., that they simply banned the sale of it and banned the sale of milk from the animals affected.

In my opinion, where that sort of action is found necessary, something should be done to compensate the farmers concerned. Frequently, they are perfectly innocent victims; they buy feed on the market and they have no way of knowing that the feed may be infected with dieldrin. In fact, it does not have to be very seriously infected for it to cause a serious problem in their herds.

I certainly would not suggest for one moment that the farmer should not be protected, but what I am insisting, Mr. Chairman, is that the consumer ought to be protected too. When concentrations ranging as high as .352 parts per million are discovered in milk that goes on to the fluid milk market in this province, I say that a government authority should step in and stop the sale of that milk.

That did not happen in this province; it happened in British Columbia. If it did not happen in this province, I would like to know why it did not happen. I know that in British Columbia the local representative of the food and drugs directorate simply moved in and banned the sale of the milk and there were great squawks from the provincial Department of Agriculture afterwards. I am just wondering if the directorate became a little overcautious and decided that, in view of that experience, it would consult the provincial authorities first. Then perhaps it was subjected to a lot of pressure to fail to take the action that it is required to take under its own laws.

I do not know, but I think it is time that we had an explanation. Notwithstanding what the hon. Minister said, the concentrations found in at least those three cases were certainly not "well below levels which would be injurious to health." Those levels are certainly considered to be dangerous levels, according to all the information I have been able to obtain from people who are experts in the field.

I am not suggesting that the hon. Minister of Health should have got up and rung the tocsin and created a great alarm throughout the province. I am not suggesting that there

was an immediate danger to the health of the people of this province because these particular milk supplies went through. I am suggesting that a dangerous situation had been discovered that required drastic action.

Although the hon. Minister, in his answer to the question from my hon. leader, suggested that all necessary action had taken place, I am going to suggest, Mr. Chairman, on the basis of what I have been able to discover—and mind you this is all very hush-hush stuff, so it is hard to get at the facts; even those figures that I just gave you, as far as I know, have been hush-hush up until now, so it is hard to discover exactly what is going on—as far as I can see, the main result of this discovery has been to put the lid on the whole thing, to act as if it was not there and just forget about the problem.

The hon. Minister of Agriculture is quite worried about the farmer; he is properly concerned about the farmer, but he should also develop some concern about the consumer and the health of the consumer.

As I understand it, two things happened. First, The Department of Agriculture put the heat on to ensure that, in future, matters of this kind would not be reported in the first instance to The Department of Health, where they ought to be reported, since they are public health matters, but would be reported to The Department of Agriculture.

And the other thing that I understand resulted was that The Department of Agriculture put the heat on the food and drugs directorate, to make sure that they would not do any more testing on the farms, that they would henceforth confine their testing to the bulk stations.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, they would not test the milk until the contaminated milk had been diluted with uncontaminated milk. A better way of making sure the problem is never dealt with, I could not think of.

The way to track down the problem is to identify the specific source of contamination, but as I understand it, what is happening now prevents that. The testing now takes place at the bulk stations, instead of on the farms.

I have some further comments of a more general nature I would like to make with regard to pesticides but for the moment I think I will leave it at that. I am very much concerned about the occurrences of dieldrin that were discovered by the food and drugs directorate, and particularly those alarmingly high ones that were discovered on three farms in the Newcastle area. I am wondering if the hon. Minister of Health has any comments to make?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, the statement I made in the House in February, as quoted again by the hon. member, still stands, of course, and I think it is doing a great injustice to infer that The Department of Agriculture put the lid on the FDD. I am quite certain the hon. member must recognize that representatives of the senior government are not going to be dictated to by representatives of a junior government, and they are not going to have the lid put on because this would be an intolerable situation and they would be quite untrue to their responsibility to allow such things to happen.

We were involved in this matter and I still state that the values found were not injurious to health. We believe that a toxic amount is about 25 parts per million. We recognize of course that it is cumulative, and that over a period of time toxic amounts could conceivably build up. And judging by animal biology, we have proven that this can happen. However, what we aim at and what we did in this case, and we will continue to do, is try to detect the source of the contamination. This we found in the fodder that was being fed the animals by taking many samples and assaying the residue of the pesticide contaminants in the fodder. We isolated it and this fodder was withdrawn from the food given the animals. We would expect then that the values would steadily reduce, but as the hon. member pointed out, of course, this does not happen early because these hydrocarbons are not readily excreted. They are stored for periods of time, of which I do not believe we have very accurate knowledge yet, because this is a relatively new area. New agents are coming into use all the time, and we have to learn a very great deal about them.

However, steps have been taken in co-operation with our own Department of Agriculture, the food and drugs directorate of the federal government, The Canada Department of Agriculture. All of our actions and all of our legislation and regulations are complementary, and as I stated earlier, I will yet bring into the House amendments to our legislation which we believe are aimed at exercising still further controls, and giving us a great deal more say in how these products can be handled.

This again is by no means any apology, nor is it any glossing over of the seriousness of this matter. Some of the statements my hon. friend quoted concerning these, of course, have been known to us for some time. Rachael Carson wrote about them, and you will recall many of her statements were ridiculed and pooh-poohed; she was a scare-

monger and all sorts of things. We are beginning now to realize that this may not have been just as accurate as was believed at the time. We are deeply concerned about these products. We are deeply concerned about the multiplicity of them steadily coming upon the market, and find that we have to be very alive to them if for no other reason than just to keep pace with them. Apart from that, Mr. Chairman, there is nothing I can actually add to what I have already said. We are continuing to watch the whole matter very carefully, and try to keep abreast of the developments as they come about.

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I would like to know what the hon. Minister's authority is for his statement that we do not reach a danger level until 25 parts to a million. If he is talking about a lethal dose, in a single dose, he may be right. I do not know, but the food and drugs directorate does not recognize any tolerance at all, as far as the law is concerned, nothing. As I pointed out, it is absolutely illegal to sell milk in this country if it has any dieldrin in it at all. I am told that there is really no scientific information that is worth anything, available as to precisely what the effect of these chemicals is. However, anything above .08 parts per million is considered to be dangerous. A large concentration will not immediately kill somebody, although if this process of potentiation should happen to take place in a nursing mother, it could be very dangerous, but these are things we know very little about and admittedly the food and drug people always work on large margins of safety.

I think they usually take about a 100 to one ratio or some very large ratio like that. I believe that this was a serious enough matter; that steps should have been taken to take the milk concerned off the market; take all milk from those animals off the market until the situation was cleaned up, with proper compensation to the farmers concerned. We have plenty of precedent for that. Farmers have been compensated for destructions of herds suffering from many types of diseases, as they should be, and if we run into residues of this kind in milk, I believe that the milk should be taken off the market and the farmers should be compensated.

However, I have a number of areas in which I would like to pursue the matter further, Mr. Chairman. I would like to ask if it is true, sir, that FDD is now doing its testing only at bulk stations and not on the farms? If that is true, I think it is an alarming situation.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, this is right, Mr. Chairman, and this is being done deliberately so that the largest possible number of samples can be obtained by a limited staff.

But I would add further that the hon. member asks for scientific evidence I have. The scientific evidence is given to me by my people in this area, who are involved in this area of work, and perhaps more research and more studies are going on into these matters than any other single area of the health concern at the present time. They tell me they do not only fill monographs, or do not only provide monographs, but literally the volume of them fill books at a time. A great deal is going on in this and they are led to believe that the long term cumulative effect is not hazardous. Those 25 parts per million would take a very long time to build up.

When these samples are found, such as the hon. member cited, as I stated, we seek for the source of the residue, or the source of the contaminant, we withdraw that, and when the animal—the cow in this case—is not being fed the contaminated fodder any longer and her dieldrin residue should come down, albeit slowly. I would also add, sir, that the FDD have the right and the authority to stop the sale of the milk, and apparently they did not consider that the matter was serious enough to do that. But they have that power and authority.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, I will not pursue that matter any further, except to say that nobody really knows what the effect of these substances on the human mechanism is. There is a great deal of research going on, as the hon. Minister said, but the scientists, and very capable scientists they are, working in the field are a long way from understanding precisely what happens. It is my submission that until we understand the problem better than we do now, we should play the thing very, very safely, especially in view of the danger of infants being exposed to this hazard and in a more acute way than the ordinary adult. This is something that I think we should be very much concerned about.

However, I would like to follow up in one or two other areas now arising out of this. The hon. Minister referred to the fact that testing is being done to a certain degree. I had been under the impression that for some years there has been talk in Ontario of this province having its own testing lab to test food products for chemical residues of one kind and another, either in the product or on the surface of the product. What has happened to this testing lab? Is it operating

now or where is it? I heard the province had a location in Chatham. I think the Canadian government was ready to give them an air-force station there. I think the province also had in mind a location in some other western Ontario centre, I cannot remember where it is. What has happened, why is there no progress or is there progress?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, this, of course, is to be established by The Department of Agriculture with our concurrence. I understand now that they have space available and that they are presently recruiting staff, but I would have to leave the certainty of that advice to be given to the House by the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, I can raise the matter when we come to his estimates, Mr. Chairman, but I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Health why is it placed in the hands of The Department of Agriculture? I am not in any sense casting any reflections on The Department of Agriculture, but its responsibility relates mainly to the producers. Now this is a public health matter. This is not a matter that is primarily of interest to the producer, except perhaps that some of his products may be confiscated if they do not meet the requirements of the law. As I said before, I think when that happens there should be compensation, but this is a public health function and I submit to the hon. Minister of Health that if it is to be done right, it should be in the hands of The Department of Health.

They are the people who have the responsibility for the health of the people. The Department of Agriculture has responsibility for the economic welfare of the farmers and they are two quite distinct responsibilities. Furthermore, there can be a genuine conflict there, and frankly some of the comments I heard from the hon. Minister of Agriculture when I raised this matter in a very preliminary way earlier in this session did not lead me to have any confidence that his department would do a job for the protection of the consumer at all.

He dismisses "the farmer from Woodbine." I am a food eater from Woodbine and I want somebody looking at it from my point of view. I think The Department of Health is the department that probably should do this.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, The Department of Health concurred that this was rightly the responsibility of The Department of Agriculture, but after all, these products are necessary for the production of food and this is The Department of Food and

Agriculture. The products are not used or prepared basically for humans; they are prepared to kill pests that have a tremendously disastrous economic effect on the production of food and livestock and so on and so forth. I believe that this belongs rightly in The Department of Agriculture.

However, it too is a co-operative venture, and both departments will work very closely together to ensure that the residues that we now know can be carried over into food which is consumed by humans, are kept non-existent if possible, but if this is not possible, at the lowest possible value in keeping with the safety of individuals.

**Mr. Bryden:** Mr. Chairman, let me just get one thing clear, because I am amazed by the answer the hon. Minister of Health has just given. Is this testing lab for the purpose of testing the effectiveness of insecticides and other chemical killers? I thought it was for the purpose of testing foods to find out if there were chemical residues in the food. If it is not for that purpose, then I am not criticizing it, but I am saying we need a laboratory that is for the purpose of testing foods, and that is a consumer problem, Mr. Chairman.

Once the food comes off the farm, it is not an agricultural problem directly, it is a consumer problem. The safety of the consumer is at stake and it was my understanding that was what the lab was for. If they are to test the effectiveness of insecticides and pesticides and herbicides and so on and to assist the farmer in getting the best product, the safest product, that is fine, they should do that; but there should be a lab testing it from the consumer's point of view. The food and drugs directorate has inspectors who pick up some samples, and some tests are done on them, but they simply do not begin to cope with the problem. We have to supplement their efforts with a proper testing lab here.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, I do not think the purpose of the lab is primarily to test the effect of these things. It is to test the soil on which the food that the cattle eat will be grown, to test the fodder they will be fed, and to test the food when ready for human consumption, whether it be milk or meat or what-have-you, that the consumer will eat. This is where the co-operative venture comes in. I do not think it is primarily for the testing of the effectiveness of the products—

**Mr. Bryden:** So it is basically a consumer function; it is a public health function for the

protection of the people of the province, to take all steps humanly possible to protect them against accidental poisoning either over a long term or immediately from the use of these dangerous substances.

Mr. Chairman, there is no use arguing with the hon. Minister about it any further. He said his department has agreed with The Department of Agriculture that the latter should take this over. All I can say is that his department has certainly let down the consumers of this province, and as far as I am concerned, this government has simply sold out the consumer in order to cater to a narrow agricultural interest.

As a matter of fact, the farmers themselves are consumers and they would be well advised to join with the rest of us in insisting that the consumer is protected by an agency that is genuinely independent of any producer association. I may say that I have noticed the farm papers raising some of these matters, so I think the farmers are concerned. But here we have in this government a supine sellout of the consumer interest and I protest most vigorously about it.

There has been a long delay while they merely talked about this testing lab, now we are told that it may possibly be getting into operation, but it is getting in under completely wrong auspices as far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman.

There is another phase of the matter that I would like to raise, Mr. Chairman. In a way I suppose this is the most important phase, and that is the whole question of research. The hon. Minister stated in his answer to my leader that some research was being done, and he also stated again that the people in his department, more specifically in the industrial hygiene division, have been keeping up with the literature in this area and there is a great deal of it of a highly technical nature. I have no doubt that they are well qualified to keep up with it and understand it, but I would like to go a little further than that.

Just what research are we doing, if any, or what research are we sponsoring? I believe the hon. Minister said in his answer to the leader of this party that the department itself was not doing any research directly in this field but it was sponsoring research. I would like to know what we are sponsoring and how it is being co-ordinated. As the hon. Minister himself said, this is a very important area, one on which information is urgently needed, so I would like to know what the department is contributing to the general world effort to obtain that information.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** The Department of Health is not carrying on any research itself. I understand several projects are sponsored or supported by us through national health grants.

Just what they are, sir, I cannot tell the hon. member now, but if he would like me to outline the types of research, I will undertake to get that information. I do not have it here.

**Mr. Bryden:** I would be pleased if the hon. Minister would, as soon as it is conveniently possible. I would also like to know at the same time what sort of co-ordination is being done in research in this field. I got the impression from what the hon. Minister said earlier that he believes, and I certainly believe, that this is, shall we say, a priority area.

This is an area where we should be giving special attention. There are a great many fields where research is required, but this is one where a certain priority is required because it has such a direct bearing on the health of the people. While the hon. Minister is getting his answer, I would appreciate it if he could give me some idea of whether or not there is any co-ordinated attack on the problem among the governments of Canada.

**Mr. Chairman:** Vote 710 carried?

**Mr. Bryden:** No, I think the hon. Minister is going to—well, Mr. Chairman, then there is one further aspect of this that I would like to refer to—another area of research, really—and while the hon. Minister is getting information on research, he—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I want to make clear to the hon. member I cannot get that information for him tonight.

**Mr. Bryden:** No, I did not expect so, Mr. Chairman, but there is another area of research in which I think work is urgently needed, and perhaps while the hon. Minister is getting the answer on the other matter, he might be able to get an answer on this one too.

There is certainly a substantial number of competent people in this field, who believe that we should be directing our attention predominantly to biological methods of control of pests. The chemical method seemed to be our salvation, but now we have found that we have really opened a can of worms, that the problems being created are quite alarming. I said earlier that we have got a wildcat by the tail, and I think that describes the situation.

We started with relatively mild products, not too dangerous, sir, unless people were extremely careless, and now we are getting into products that are very dangerous and must be handled with extreme care. Where do we go from there? What if the insects build up resistance to these products too and then we have to have still more deadly products?

It would seem to me as an amateur in the field, that a possible way out of this vicious circle is through biological control. What research is being done in that field? I know there certainly are well-qualified people in the field who think that the answer is biological control.

I will not quote Rachael Carson. I am not sure if the hon. Minister, when he said that a lot of people pooh-poohed her, agreed with those points of view in whole or in part. I get the impression that a lot of people pooh-poohed her at the time and now more and more people are beginning to conclude that she was by no means talking through her hat. I think at any rate we can all agree that when she was alive, she was a well-qualified authority. However, I will not quote from Rachael Carson.

I would like to quote from Dr. B. P. Beirne, of the entomology research institute for biological control at Belleville, in a magazine called *Pesticides Progress*. I will just quote a couple of paragraphs from what he said there:

Chemical pesticides kill many kinds of insects, including natural enemies of pests, and thereby create new or potentially more intensive pest problems, whereas biological control agents do not do this because they are for all practical purposes, specific to the pest species against which they are applied. Pests may become resistant to chemical pesticides, whereas resistance to biological agents is rare and usually insignificant. Some chemicals leave residues harmful to plants, animals or man, whereas biological control does not.

Most importantly, the effects of the application of a chemical pesticide are only temporary and are restricted to the area of application, whereas biological control can produce permanent self-perpetuating control over an increasingly wider area without human assistance other than to initiate the process.

In other words, biological control is not only less dangerous, it is more effective too. It does the job better because a chemical pesticide only kills the insects that it hits; it may

be effective for a short period afterwards, but it has to be constantly reapplied.

To return to Dr. Beirne:

Speaking very broadly then we have two control measures of which one virtually eliminates the symptoms quickly, effectively and easily but only temporarily and with some harmful side-effects whereas the other has no immediate effect on the symptoms but strikes at the cause of the ailment and is not harmful.

Now I will not read any more along that line. As I say, I am purely a layman in this field, but that statement makes sense to me. If we can devise biological methods of controlling these pests we want to control, in the interests of the farmer and in ourselves as consumers, it seems to me that the line we should be following should be in the direction of biological control. I would like to hear what research, if any, is being done in that field, that is either under the encouragement or sponsorship of this department or any other department of the government that the hon. Minister knows about.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, I cannot give you very much detail about these programmes. I do know that certain ones are going on, and as I recall the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Roberts) spoke about this. He was questioned at fair length about this matter during his estimates and the entomologists in his department and The Department of Agriculture are busily engaged in this. I understand that a good deal of work is being done in biological control; and some of it of course starts out very hopefully, but unfortunately some other pest comes along and kills off the strain that you have developed and so you start all over again. You know, big fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite them and little fleas have lesser fleas and so ad infinitum.

However, I believe that it is considered that this is an area of research that would seem to indicate some more hope for control and all of us would be much happier if it does turn out. But as the hon. member has pointed out very clearly, at least this is relatively safe and we are not faced with the consequent hazards inherent in the use of very potent pesticides.

I will undertake to get whatever information I can about this matter of biological control, sir, particularly with regard to the research projects being done at the present time.

**Mr. Bryden:** I appreciate very much the hon. Minister's assistance. I realize this may

take him some little time, but I will certainly be glad to get the information whenever he is able to accumulate it.

Finally Mr. Chairman, dealing with the same problem, I would like to raise the question of spray. I believe that under our laws as they now stand any person who sells his services as a pest exterminator is subject to licensing by the provincial department, I think it is by your department. At any rate he is subject to licensing.

The only difficulty is that a person does not need a license if he wants to spray on his own farm. What he sprays on his own farm may enter the river about two miles away, or fall on some other farmer's field. It may poison the fish in the river. It may have all sorts of effects that we do not know on the plant life along the way and it may have the effect, also, of putting chlorinated hydrocarbons in the fodder that some other farmer feeds to his animals.

I am beginning to wonder if we do not have to really tighten up in this whole area and require that anybody who does spraying of pesticides, certainly air spraying—although I believe that is probably covered now—but any kind of blast spraying of pesticides should have to have a licence. As far as I have been able to determine from the inquiries I have made in this field the licensed operators know what they are doing. They act in accordance with instructions, and the hazards arising from their work are quite small, both the hazards to themselves and the hazards to the public at large; but real dangers can arise from people who really are not qualified operators.

As a matter of fact, I have heard that some of them create quite significant hazards to themselves, and indeed to their own families. They even leave cans around out of which these dangerous substances have come, and I need not mention the hazard that could be created for a child coming across the can. I think these people should be protected against themselves in cases where they do not follow the instructions on the label very carefully, and in particular I think the public should be protected against people operating without really adequate knowledge of what they are doing. Some of the old pesticides we had probably were not a big hazard, but some of the ones we are using now are very dangerous poisons. I think we have to tighten up and require licensing of all people who purport to do this kind of work, whether it is on their own property or not, because the substance frequently does not stay on their own property. The public should have the protection, even if the man himself does not have enough

sense to protect himself, of regulations that will ensure he knows what he is doing and carries out his job strictly in accordance with the regulations laid down on pain of losing his licence if he does not. That is another suggestion that I would put before the hon. Minister for his consideration.

Vote 710 agreed to.

On vote 711:

**Mr. Newman:** I had approached this question earlier in the estimates and you had suggested that I ask it under this vote and that was concerning the licensing of private garbage collection and disposal contractors.

Is the government contemplating licensing the people that I have mentioned; because it is getting to be quite a problem? If we have improper garbage collection or improper disposal the water resources commission may be involved, The Department of Lands and Forests may be involved, as could be The Department of Health itself. For the public good, I think this should be given some consideration.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** We have not this authority at the present time, sir, but we intend to bring in regulations to control this. I believe that actually under The Municipal Act they have some authority here now; however, as I say, we intend to consult with The Department of Municipal Affairs regarding the amendment to The Municipal Act to provide for a resolution by the Ontario municipal board arbitration of disputes between municipalities. This is only with respect to disposal areas outside its own boundaries.

Of course, this would not come into it. Our interest in this is the licensing and we are planning to bring in regulations to make this possible.

**Mr. Newman:** I thank the hon. Minister, because the 12th annual conference of the public health association made such a suggestion and I think it certainly has merit.

**Mr. Bryden:** Not long ago—in fact I think it was in connection with a hockey playoff that this information came to light—I was somewhat alarmed to learn that because of inadequate processing of sewage in the Metropolitan Toronto area a great many germ-laden substances are discharged into the lake from which we draw our water supply and that the chlorinating process that we use to purify our water in Toronto is ineffective against 'flu germs.

This came to my attention because, as some of us will remember, when the NHL

playoffs between Toronto and Montreal opened several of the people, including the coach, were alleged to be suffering from the 'flu. It appears that they never did recover from it, but at any rate they were suffering from the 'flu and the medical officer of the team when asked where did they get it said, "They got it from Toronto bay." He suggested that we are sitting on a time bomb here; that we discharge the 'flu germs into the lake, take them back in our water supply and our purification processes do not kill them.

This alarmed me. I was a little more alarmed for the citizens of Toronto at large than for just the Toronto hockey team, which at that point was beyond hope anyway, but I wonder if the hon. Minister of Health can give us any enlightenment on this problem?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Well, Mr. Chairman, at the risk of contradicting authorities probably more skilled in this than I am, it is my understanding that the 'flu virus cannot be transmitted by water. It is my understanding that it is transmitted by droplet infection, and furthermore I am advised that Toronto superchlorinates such water and then de-chlorinates it. I do not think that the 'flu virus could possibly withstand superchlorination. I would question very much the authenticity of the source of the infection.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister who is responsible for the inspecting of swimming pools on motel areas?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** If these are public pools, it would be the medical officer of health.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, the problem seems to arise that they are not considered as public pools, they are considered private pools and this is a sort of grey area and the municipality does not know if it has the authority to inspect them; or whether this should be left to the provincial authorities; or not be inspected at all.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** If the motel pool is limited to the residents it may be considered a private pool, in which case nobody has any control over it. But if the pools are open to the public, then they are public pools and are subject to the control of the medical officer of health.

**Mr. Newman:** I thank the hon. Minister.

I have one other. I would like the hon. Minister to comment on the use of sceptic tanks and the effect on the general health of the public.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** There is a big one, Mr. Chairman!

The septic tank is, one might say if properly installed, properly constructed and adequate in size, a good method of home sewage disposal. Indeed, I think on a small community basis—and that is using “community” rather loosely—it can still be considered a good method of sewage disposal, although not the best by any means.

A great many small communities depend entirely on septic tanks for their sewage disposal. My own community is one. Some communities, some towns of fair size, have until relatively recently depended upon septic tanks as their method of sewage disposal.

I think, to sum it up briefly, sir, we can say it is a satisfactory method if constructed properly, installed properly and used properly, but it is not the most desirable.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, I bring this up to the hon. Minister because of the acute housing shortage in my own community. As a result, there could be development in other parts of the community as far as housing is concerned that because of the prohibition on the use of septic tanks you find that housing seems to be curtailed.

I can understand that it is a little different back in my area because of the flatness of the land. That may cause some type of super-saturation of the materials into the soil and could have some type of harmful effect on the general health.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I think the hon. member has really answered his own question. It is not desirable in an area like that because the natural watertable, I am informed, is usually quite high and therefore saturation or supersaturation will come about very rapidly and could cause a very great deal of contamination and cause more trouble than any good that may accrue from the use of the septic tanks.

**Mr. Newman:** Right!

Then I have one other suggestion to the hon. Minister, and that was brought up by the Ontario public health association, area 4. Their recommendation is that The Department of Health prepare instructional material to be provided to health units so classes in sanitary food handling can be conducted on a local level. Apparently there has been no material available to them and various municipalities would like to conduct courses in food handling.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** That does not come in this vote, Mr. Chairman. However, if I had

the answer I would give it to the hon. member. That comes under epidemiology, something we have passed.

We do not have any information at this time but certainly if the medical officers of health want it—we apparently have no knowledge of them wanting this—we will certainly take it under advisement.

**Mr. Newman:** Mr. Chairman, this was passed by the public health association, area 4, in their 12th annual conference.

Vote 711 agreed to.

On vote 712:

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might ask the hon. Prime Minister, is he going to extend the working day at both ends?

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Well, I think in view of the great interest that has been shown in these estimates by the hon. members, we will give them every opportunity to say what they would like to say. I see no reason why we should not continue until 11:30, perhaps.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Eleven-thirty?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, before we hear about this I do want to suggest to you, sir, that I know you and the hon. members of the House will be pleased to know that we are presently in process of preparing a move from the old Christie street quarters, which have served the province so well and so faithfully for so long, and going to a fine new building on Highway 401—in the riding of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Rowntree), I believe—which we are assured will be probably the most modern laboratory, certainly in Ontario and we believe in the Dominion of Canada.

It has been visited now by Ministers of Health from other provinces and every one of them has gone away with feelings of great jealousy because we have progressed to this point. Each one of them has hoped that he will be able to persuade his Legislature and his Treasury board when he gets back to allow them to do the same thing in their provinces.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Mr. Chairman, which specimens, which slides, and so on; covering which diseases, do estimates of laboratory branches include? What work in the field of communicable diseases does this laboratory branch investigate?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** They are capable of doing everything.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Which are the major ones that they do?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** You name it; we do it.

Really this is not a flippant answer, Mr. Chairman. I could not begin to say which. We do everything, but as to the numbers of various specimens—I do not know which is the greatest: sanitary bacteriology; we do water, 100 DBS units 1,191,214; raw milk 997,645 units, pasteurized 580,398; restaurant sanitation, 439,806; miscellaneous—eggs and fruit, and so on—46,584; medical microbiology, bacteriology, general culture 1,164,472 units; tuberculosis 822,614 units; throat swabs 621,614 units; gonorrhea 247,865 units; enteric infections 396,543 units; blood cultures 67,921; miscellaneous 71,066; virology 1,049,338 units; mycology 235,181 units; parapsychology 103,106 units; sera diagnosis, syphilis, blood 1,172,942 units; spinal fluid 97,704 units; TPI tests 95,476 units; Rh screen tests 142,629 units; rheumatoid serology 136,482 units; agglutinations, e.g., enteric 48,150 units; miscellaneous, e.g., liver 28,006 units; clinical pathology, biochemistry, blood sugar 612,756 units; cholesterol total 109,302 units; iodine protein-bound 405,833 units; NPN 69,105 units; miscellaneous—potassium, sodium, and so on, 247,342 units; leukemia analysis 56,730; general haematology 86,964; cystopathology, surgical 136,143; cancer screen tests 177,933; chemistry 170,454; total for all work is 11,864,535 units.

Twelve items of work account for 80 per cent of all: water, raw milk, pasteurized milk, restaurant sanitation, bacteriology, general tuberculosis, throat swabs, virology, syphilis blood—

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, I feel that the lateness of this hour has caused the hon. Minister of Health to—I often thought he was taking some kind of an epileptic fit in the sense of the delivery that he was giving us and I would say, sir, that I appreciate the detail that the hon. Minister is going into, but surely—

**Mr. Chairman:** Would the leader of the Opposition come to the point of order, please?

**Mr. Thompson:** My point of order is simply that starting at 2 o'clock and going through until half past eleven seems to me utterly ridiculous to have a proper climate of debate and questions and answers on estimates. I think it is indicated by the fact that the Minister who has been very helpful throughout the whole of the debate, has suddenly taken on himself to catalogue a whole list of things—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Scarborough West asked for a list of what we do and I am giving it to him; I am trying to summarize by telling him the twelve items that occupy most of our work. I thought that I was answering the question that the hon. member asked me. I hope that this is—

**Mr. S. Lewis:** It is a beginning; there are others.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, there are others.

**Mr. Chairman:** The leader of the Opposition.

**Mr. Thompson:** Mr. Chairman, on the point of order, is this the approach that the hon. Prime Minister is going to take on the rest of the estimates, to try to rush them through because he does not want—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, let me come back into this if I may. The hon. Prime Minister explained to us privately that he was starting at 2 o'clock and he had delayed it because it was hard on the Cabinet Ministers; they were wilting before his eyes, but if he is going to start at 2 o'clock and run to 11:30 and adopt the Frostian tactics of a war of attrition, he will discover that for the last hour he gets nothing done. It is not anybody's fault, but it is a product of the atmosphere—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. MacDonald:** That is all very fine; if you want to play this sort of game and demoralize the whole conduct of the business, you will have contributed in a fashion that we have seen many times in this House before. I submit to you that it is just insane; that if you start at 2 o'clock that you are not going to put on another hour at the end of the day, too.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Mr. Chairman, I would have to say in reply to the remarks of the hon. member for York South, had I thought that this was going to be a question of comment in this House, of course I would never have made the remarks to him. As a matter of courtesy I really telephoned to say that I was going to make a motion and I might say that that is a courtesy I seldom get from either of the Opposition parties—

**Mr. Bryden:** We put our motions on the order paper, what are you talking about?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Oh, what are you talking about?

**Mr. MacDonald:** We have to put them on the order paper!

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** There is no necessity for this order to be put on the order paper; I simply called to tell you what I was going to do.

However, it seems to me that the attrition here is not on the hon. Minister who sits while various people make speeches for two or three hours and leave, and then come back.

I notice the hon. Minister does not leave his chair, he seems to be able to take this.

I do not think that it is such a terrible thing to sit from 2 in the afternoon until 11:30 in the evening. After all, we sit here and listen patiently to very long speeches; we do not comment upon their length; we sit here and listen to them.

If the hon. Minister is prepared to answer your questions and the queries you may make about the conduct of his department, I do not think it lies in your voice to complain about the number of hours we are sitting.

After all we are, in fact, accommodating you and—

**Mr. Bryden:** Well, isn't that nice of the Prime Minister!

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Yes, indeed.

**Mr. Bryden:** In other words, you deign not to be a dictator by answering our questions!

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** Oh well, this is the same old jazz, if I may put it that way—

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Bryden:** It is very nice of you to recognize the democratic process from time to time.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** The same old remarks I have heard in this House, Mr. Chairman; I have heard these comments made by the Opposition since 1951 when I first came in the House. There is always this attempt to prove the government to be a dictatorship and to be autocratic, when in fact we are quite prepared to sit here. The hon. Minister has demonstrated his ability; he will answer whatever questions may be raised about the operation of his department and he is quite prepared to sit here and answer the questions. I have not seen any loss of temper on his part, although I did hear a little by-play this afternoon.

I do not see any reason at all why—and of course we have had this debate, I might say, once or twice a session—if the questions are reasonable and if they are asked in a reasonable way, I am quite sure they will be answered. As I have said many times in this House, I see no difference in dealing with the question at 11.30 at night than I do in dealing with it at 2.30 or 3.30 in the afternoon.

But the point is that there is business that must be done and we are prepared to sit here, as a government, and answer your questions and we will stay. I do not think the hon. Minister is too tired to deal with some questions.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** And so I would say, Mr. Chairman, it might very well be that we will sit a little later than half past ten in the evenings that lie ahead.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Well, Mr. Chairman, I rise on another point of order.

The hon. Prime Minister rather mildly chastised me for apparently breaching the confidence of a private discussion. I had no intention of breaching a confidence and I did not think it was any confidence. The hon. Prime Minister's explanation to me was, I thought, in general terms of Cabinet Ministers who have departments to look after, all of them.

The fact of the matter is that there are about seven or eight Cabinet Ministers here, one-third of them. Two-thirds—and the hon. Prime Minister—were not here. It is all very well for the Prime Minister to come in at the end of the day and put on his little act, but the fact of the matter is that some of the hon. members in the Opposition who are attempting to do their job, in terms of a serious analysis, have done months of work.

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** We have heard it.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Sure you have heard it, and you are going to hear it more, because this is our job. But, Mr. Chairman, any sensible parliament that operates on the basis of going beyond 10.30, I would like to see the hon. Prime Minister point to it.

It is indicative of the hon. Prime Minister's petulance—trying to take it out on the Opposition, because he thinks we are talking too long—that he comes in here at 10.15, having not been in the House for some hours.

Now I know that the Prime Minister has got many things to do, but it ill-behooves

the hon. Prime Minister to come in here at 10.15 and say, "Okay boys, I will see that you sit here until 11.30 to rub your nose in it, because we do not like the way you are going about it."

**Hon. Mr. Wardrobe:** I am sick and tired of the destructive nonsense I hear from the NDP.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I repeat, Mr. Chairman, if you want to demoralize—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. MacDonald:** Do not shout order. I am on a point of order.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Mr. MacDonald:** If you want to demoralize this House so that you will not get the work done you will just fray tempers and you will waste time, you are going about it the right way. We have had a lot of experience to prove it.

**Hon. A. A. Wishart (Attorney General):** Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. There was one remark made by the hon. member for York South in his previous remarks, and it related to the previous point of order which I should like to have clarified. That was the statement that, "If you are going to sit here until 11.30, or later, you are not going to make any progress in the last hour."

If that was a threat, I trust it was not—

**Mr. MacDonald:** No; are you asking me to clarify that?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please!

**Hon. Mr. Wishart:** Let me make my point of order. If that was a threat then it is not owed to this House and it should be made clear that it was not a threat and withdrawn.

I trust it was not a threat. If the hon. member was saying that he and the hon. members of his party are going to be so fatigued in the last hour that they cannot cope with the business of this House, I would like that to be made plain. But I do not understand whether this was a threat, or whether he meant that their minds were going to be so fatigued that they could not deal with the business of the House. I just want to be clear on what the hon. member meant.

**Mr. MacDonald:** I will be very glad to make it clear, if the hon. Attorney General

will not repeat his question five times. We have sat here many times in this House over a longer period than the Attorney General has been in this House and the record, I submit if he will read *Hansard*, is that when you go beyond 10.30 very seldom do you get constructive work done. It gets into the kind of idle banter that we have had now, if you will.

**An hon. member:** We've heard banter all day.

**Mr. MacDonald:** It was not idle banter all day. If the hon. gentleman does not think discussion of pollution, discussion of the threats of pesticide, discussion of many other things are not important, then let him go home.

**Mr. Bryden:** He does not think anything is important.

**Mr. MacDonald:** Now just let me say I was not making any threat at all. I was just saying that on the basis of long years of experience in this House rarely is anything constructive achieved after 10.30, because at that stage, particularly when we have begun at two o'clock, you cannot have the kind of concentration to do effective work.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, please. Members have stood up in their places on a point of order. May I suggest we have had a very fruitful day. The Chairman of this committee is not responsible for the concluding hour. I am going to be governed by the House leader.

Interjections by hon. members.

**Mr. Chairman:** On vote 712.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** On vote 712, does the hon. Minister have any laboratory breakdowns in any of the regions as to the incidence of tests made in the areas he outlined? Can we get an idea of the prevalence in parts of the province in the various laboratories?

For instance, Mr. Chairman, some of the areas that are of greatest interest—gonorrhea, syphilis, cancer, blood culture, these kinds of things—can we have some of the breakdowns in the individual laboratories and get an idea where the heavy incidence rates are?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This is quite a mass of statistics now. The regional lab—again I have to go over the whole lot—for instance in sanitary bacteriology Ottawa seems to do the largest number next to Toronto. These are the regional labs and insofar as is

possible, though we do not adhere strictly to this, a certain region of the province sends its specimens to the regional or to the associated lab. The central part of the province sends, by and large, its specimens to the central laboratory, although other areas may do this. The central lab does some of the work that some of the regional labs do not do. There are certain tests that all come to the central laboratory.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Can you tell us what they are?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Virology, for instance. It is all done in the central laboratory. Tissue pathology is all done here, with the exception of the Fort William laboratory. The tissue pathology for the northwestern area goes to the regional lab there. Cytology is all done in the central lab and protein-bound iodine is all done in the central lab.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Just a question. Does that mean that all the cancer screening that you have will be done at the central laboratory?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Oh no. All the cancer screening we do is done there, but there are 75 different labs. The great majority of those would be hospital labs and the cancer clinic labs themselves, where the cytologists and cyto-technicians who have been trained by the cancer treatment research foundation, the agency of government are working. But all of the cancer cytology we do, as a department, for private physicians or hospitals, is done at our central laboratory here in Toronto.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Right. Now what about the other major disease areas that I mentioned? Have you some indication of prevalence in the various laboratories? Obviously you do.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** What?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I mentioned gonorrhea, syphilis, cancer—well you answered that. Blood cultures, I was interested in the blood cultures.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Serio diagnosis—this is not broken down. Serio diagnosis, which would include blood tests for syphilis. Again the largest number of units are done in our Ottawa regional lab and then among the regional labs. The figure is 129,749. The next appears to be London, the next Kingston. Those are the three highest.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Excuse me. Mr. Chairman, what are you reading it for, Mr. Minister?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Serio diagnosis, which would include the blood test for syphilis. But it is not separated out.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** But it is not separated out?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, no. Now what was the other? Gonorrhea?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Syphilis and gonorrhea.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** It would be medical microbiology. Here again, we can get those figures specifically for you, but they are not separated out here. We have not got them here tonight.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** Would the hon. Minister mind tabling for the various provincial laboratories when he can get the figures, the number of—

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** I would like to make sure that we have the things that the hon. member asks for. Cancer, syphilis, gonorrhea, those three?

**Mr. S. Lewis:** That is fine, sir.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** We will table that for the hon. member.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** And is it possible to find out the number of tests which were positive? Is that also available among those that you give?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** No, I am sorry. I am told that that is not possible.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** That is not possible. How did the MOH of London then get the number of positive specimens from the London laboratory? Is it that if you just phone individual labs or write individual labs that they will make a search for you? How do they find out?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** He would get it from that individual lab, that is all.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I see. But on a general basis you do not get a differentiation of the tests that are conducted?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** This is right.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** I see. Does the large difference in financial amounts for the various laboratories reflect on the equipment that is used, that is the range of tests provided, or does it reflect simply on the numbers of specimens?

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** It would reflect on the number of specimens done, the amount of

work done, the number of DBS units done. The ones I mentioned, for instance, doing the high number of tests; Ottawa, I would say, would be a high cost lab because of the large volume of work it does. Ottawa and London. Peterborough is quite high. And Windsor. The size of the budget is related to the amount of the work done in the various labs.

Vote 712 agreed to.

On vote 713:

**Mr. J. Trotter (Parkdale):** Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if the hon. Minister had any comments before we got into this vote on what was said on the estimates about a week ago.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** Yes, I have, Mr. Chairman.

Because of the amount of comment made on this, I have made rather extensive notes. Mr. Chairman, the hon. members of the Opposition who spoke for their parties in their opening remarks indicated that there was a tendency to fragment the various aspects of health services in presenting an outline of our programme. I must acknowledge this, and can only say that this was considered to be the most practical means of reporting our progress in the very broad field of activity encompassed by this department.

I want to point out, too, that both the hon. members who spoke at length tended to deal with apparently isolated fragments of our service. Many of the statements made, I say frankly, are incorrect. No one would deny that there is more that can and should be done for the mentally ill, but I submit to you that we are making good progress with the overall programme.

The remarks concerning the services for the retarded; particular reference has been made to the hospital schools at Aurora and Cedar Springs. To put these remarks in proper perspective, let me restate the principles of our programme for the retarded. A year ago when I reported to the House, the basic plan for the development of the services for the retarded was directed to the establishment of diagnostic and assessment and short-term treatment centres at strategic locations throughout the province. Wherever possible, these centres are linked with a university to lend support to further training and research in the field. Small units for the long-term care of profoundly handicapped children are also being provided in relation to the diagnostic and treatment centres.

These regional developments are supported in the overall programme by the larger Ontario Hospital schools, the adult occupational centre under development at Edgar, the increasing number of services provided by local education authorities, the Ontario association for the mentally retarded.

The hon. member doubts that there will ever be a day when there are no institutions for the retarded, and in this we would have to agree with him, since in the foreseeable future there will continue to be mentally retarded individuals, sir, who cannot live independently and will need especially experienced and trained personnel to provide protection, care and supervision. But this does not mean that we will not change our institutional services in order to improve the care and training that is provided. As I have stated, we are developing smaller facilities closely related to the community, special programmes designed to return as many children as possible to a productive and useful role in the community.

I was pleased to see recognition by the hon. member of the recreational activity and the workshop programmes provided at the hospital in Aurora. The acknowledgement of the high calibre of services and morale of the staff is also gratifying, and I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, and members, that this is particularly gratifying to our staff because there must be times—although I never hear them complain—when they must wonder just how greatly their services are appreciated. I would point out to you that the services carried out by the various staff members are really on their own initiative because the department never has, nor will it as long as I am Minister, dictate professional policies to them.

We have reduced our patient population, as the member pointed out, in this and other hospitals, and we are continuing to do so, slowly but surely.

The hospital at Aurora can hardly be termed a firetrap, since it is a four-storey concrete building with fire stairs at each end to provide double egress from every ward. There are smoke barriers on the centre of each floor; each floor has fire detection equipment; arrangements for fire protection by the local fire department have been carefully worked out; and fire drills are held in this hospital regularly as they are in all of our hospitals.

Before I leave Aurora, there was some talk about overcrowding in the dormitories. This is quite true and we recognize this, but after all, Mr. Chairman, these essentially healthy

young people only sleep in the dormitories. Now we could spread the beds out by cutting down on the activity area. When the new building to which I shall make reference later is completed, we will have the complete fourth floor and the building will not by any manner of means be crowded. But I would point out that the hon. member put a great deal of emphasis on asking you to imagine what it was like four years ago or three years ago. We recognized it was worse then than it is now, and of course we believe this is progress, again slow perhaps, but at least steady and sure progress.

At the present time, 217 patients at the hospital school in Cedar Springs are involved in the school programme now under the direction of The Department of Education. While I do not profess to be an expert on educational matters, I was quite surprised myself to hear the hon. member say that they only got 19 hours a week as opposed to the 30 hours provided for the normal student. I think this is a very remarkable thing, because this is one of the great problems in my very limited experience in dealing with the retarded, the very short attention span, and to think they are capable of absorbing on an average 19 hours of educational experiences is quite remarkable in my estimation. However, I am only a doctor.

Of the remaining children, over 500 are severely and profoundly retarded, nearly 100 are totally bedridden. Many more require a great deal of bed nursing care. Approximately 250 are 20 years of age and over and would not benefit from the school programmes provided by The Department of Education. Now this is a decision not made by us but made by the educational people who screen all of them. However, a very active programme is provided for the social and medical—we have “rehabilitation” here but I think this should be changed to “habilitation”—of these patients. Last year I spoke of the development of a unit system to intensify existing programmes and to develop new methods for working with our retarded patients. These programmes are under development at all of our facilities.

We are endeavouring to deal with the problem of waiting lists and overcrowding in three ways. During the past year we have provided 235 additional beds in the community for the profoundly retarded children, and this is in excess of the number I predicted last year that at this time we would be able to have. Another 100 beds will become available for this group of children within the next few months. It is our intention to

continue to assist interested community agencies to establish facilities for the nursing care of such children throughout the province on a regional basis.

There are a number of older retarded children who require less intensive nursing care, but who are unable to benefit from the more active training and the school programmes in the Ontario Hospital schools. For this group we are endeavouring to provide approved nursing home facilities close to the child's home which will provide the necessary care and proper supervision. There are some 700 bedridden patients within our hospital schools, many of whom could be given the attention they require in an approved home, but we are finding greater difficulty in getting homes who will accept these children than we had in getting homes for special care for those who were infirm and needing nursing out of the mental hospitals. The retarded child is not an attractive type of patient to nurse, and many people who would otherwise provide nursing care for our patients, do not seem to want to take our children.

Last year, The Department of Public Welfare announced changes in the programme for supporting small community residences for the retarded throughout the province. We are working closely with The Department of Public Welfare, in the development of these facilities. A great deal of interest has been shown in this programme, but it will be some time before we can determine the extent to which such facilities will relieve the demands for services now being directed to the Ontario Hospital schools. Too many parents, in my opinion, and too many physicians, in my opinion, still believe that the institution is the proper place, the logical place, for the retarded child to go, and still too frequently we get requests from doctors to admit to institutional life infants who are a matter of days old only.

The hon. member for Scarborough West was critical of the hospital as a pivotal point in our mental health programme. I think in his remarks he failed to recognize the distribution of services throughout this province which has been achieved by this programme. We have considered the hospital a very important part of the community and have endeavoured to shape a pattern that would avoid fragmentation and offer a continuity of care. I would emphasize again by repeating that this does not mean to say that the hospital is responsible for the supervision or the direction of the total service. It is the pivotal point only, or the focal point, as

I referred to it the other day. Obviously a public health agency cannot provide a full range of medical health services. There are many advantages to be gained by relating outpatient programmes very closely to inpatient facilities.

I rather think the member is trying to emphasize the importance of a close functional relationship between public health and mental health services and we are very much in agreement with this philosophy. There are many centres in the province where close working relationships have been developed. We do support a number of facilities operated by public health and other community agencies.

Financial assistance has been available to health units under the grants programme since 1948, for the development of mental health clinics. An outpatient service operated under the aegis of the public health agency may well be a practical means of serving an area, particularly in relation to a medical centre which offers a wider range of services. Our thinking and planning is not so rigid that this possibility would not be considered.

I would also disagree with the interpretation of the statistical reports, which show the majority of patients are referred to psychiatric outpatient facilities by physicians. The reporting services reflect the broad involvement with the community. As a fundamental principle, I believe the family physician should be the first point of contact where there is need for a medical service. I would point out to the member that the figures which he was quoting reflect the close liaison that has been developed between the family physician and the specialist in the mental health field.

I would agree with him that it is essential to serve other needs in the community, particularly in respect to prevention rehabilitation services. It has always been our objective and purpose to serve the broad needs of the community and we will continue to foster and promote programmes which are directed to these objectives.

The hon. member for Scarborough West had much to say about contacts and working relationships between mental health and public health agencies. I would like to comment on just a few of the statements he made.

The aftercare programme in Welland was not "arbitrarily abandoned." After several meetings with those concerned, the responsibility for this project was turned over to the community, in order to strengthen and

support the mental health programme which the community had established. The staff and the necessary funds to cover the full cost of the programme were placed at its disposal, and these moneys have been retained in its budget to this day.

The public health unit in Lambton county is across the street from the hospital and the psychiatric service, each operating under local authority, yet the hon. member reports the medical officer of health as saying he has "no contact" with the psychiatric service.

The situation in Scarborough, which the member did not mention, is even more revealing. The mental health clinic there was established by the collaborative efforts of the general hospital, the public health department, the local branch of the Canadian mental health association and ourselves. A close working relationship between the medical officer of health and his staff of nurses has been a feature of the clinic from the beginning.

The clinic, which is operated by the hospital, supported by this department, has developed one of the best programmes involving the agencies and services in the community that we have in this province. Some time ago senior officers identified with the public health and mental health divisions of my department, arranged to meet with the psychiatrist in charge of this programme, and the medical officer of health, to assist them in the further development of programmes that would make most effective use of their combined resources in serving the community.

The member did not really have to go very far to learn about the liaison between public health and mental health, which we have been encouraging.

**Mr. S. Lewis:** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman; just to correct a minor thing in the hon. Minister's presentation. I did mention Scarborough. I mentioned it specifically.

I mentioned it in the context of the Whitby Ontario Hospital, and the fact that Scarborough had approached Whitby and asked for information about the aftercare for its discharged patients who reside in Scarborough and were not able to get such information. I quite recognize the mental health clinic work, but I did mention that specifically in relation to Scarborough, and that is what concerned me.

**Hon. Mr. Dymond:** All of our hospitals for the mentally ill work with the local public health agencies, and this was confirmed by

the superintendents at a conference held here last week. Some of the aftercare programmes which have been developed in Ontario, in collaboration with public health agencies, have received recognition and acclaim far beyond the boundaries of this province.

This is not to say that public health nurses work with all patients who leave mental hospitals, and there is good reason for this. Many patients do not need the services of a public health nurse when they return to their homes. Others do not want it, and we must respect their wishes, and have no right to give out information concerning a patient's illness, or his personal affairs, without his knowledge and consent.

I believe this was likened or compared with a programme in tuberculosis. There is no comparison whatsoever. Tuberculosis is a communicable disease which can constitute a very serious and severe hazard to the public health. Mental illness is not a communicable disease and it does not constitute, necessarily, a hazard to the public health.

If the family wants the services of the public health authorities, it may have them, there is no question about that. But others require more help than a public health nurse could be expected to provide and arrangements are made for continuing treatment under the care of the family doctor, or local clinic, or the hospital clinic.

This does not mean to say that selected patients are not being referred to local public health agencies, to obtain the assistance of the public health nurse. This is being done, and I am most happy to recognize the services which our public health nurses can and do give to some of our patients on their return to the community.

In the reorganization of the mental health division, new positions have been created in an effort to strengthen and encourage the development of programmes which will take full advantage of the public health agencies and all other resources in the community, in providing a co-ordinated and integrated programme for the mentally ill and the retarded.

In respect to shortages of professional staff, I indicated earlier the intensive efforts that are now being made by the department to try to correct these limitations. I would also point out that the shortage of professional staff in the mental health field is a universal problem and not one that is unique to, or exclusive to, the province of Ontario.

The report of the committee on emotionally disturbed children has been received, as

I stated in my first remarks. It is being studied by all the departments concerned and I would assure you, Mr. Chairman, and through you the hon. member, that the urgency of this matter is recognized by all of us, and that an analysis of this report will lead to positive proposals, of this I am sure.

The comment that one of our facilities, Thistletown hospital, is the only resource for emotionally disturbed children is not accurate. This is the only hospital dealing exclusively with this problem and it is a centre for research and development of more effective methods of treatment. Emotionally disturbed children are served by all our outpatient facilities and a number of other hospitals. Furthermore, professional opinion tends to favour consolidation of service in this, as in other fields of medicine, rather than the development of isolated fragmented services.

The hon. members have also asked me to report on the progress being made in the building programme and I am very happy to do so. Plans for the new addiction research foundation building are well advanced and we expect that tenders will be called for this within the next two months. Associate architects have been appointed by The Department of Public Works. Work is proceeding with plans for the reconstruction of the Ontario Hospital, Toronto. The first stage of the rebuilding of the Ontario Hospital, London, is 90 per cent complete. Tenders have been received for the second stage of this construction programme and have been approved by the Treasury board and the contract, I expect, will be let in the next few days.

Construction of the new Ontario Hospital in Timmins is 45 per cent complete. The first stage in the construction programme at the Ontario Hospital, Penetang, is 70 per cent complete. The Department of Public Works and associate architects are now preparing plans for the second stage. Plans are well advanced for the auditorium and related construction at the Ontario Hospital, North Bay. It is reported that the final drawings will be started next month. The contract has been awarded for the construction of the outpatient building at Thistletown hospital. The sketch plans have been prepared for the new laundry at the Ontario Hospital, Whitby, and contract drawings will be started immediately.

Sketch plans are well under way for the activity building at the Ontario Hospital at Aurora. Preliminary plans have been submitted for renovations to the kitchen at the

Ontario Hospital school, Smiths Falls, and contract drawings are being prepared for an outdoor rink. Preparation of the requirements and specifications for the new hospital building at the Lakeshore psychiatric hospital, New Toronto, are well advanced. The specifications for a new trades building have been put forward.

Working drawings and building changes are now being prepared for a regional laboratory in Windsor. The C. K. Clarke institute is practically completed and will be opened in a matter of days. The central laboratory on Highway 401 is completed and we are in the process of making preparations for the physical moving, as I have already stated.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves that the committee of supply rise and report certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report that it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

**Hon. J. P. Robarts (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of

the House, I would like to mention the order in which I think the next four departments will be considered. We have mentioned in the same grouping, four departments whose estimates would be considered. The order in which I would like to deal with them would be: the conclusion of Health, then Energy and Resources Management, followed by Economics and Development and then the Provincial Secretary.

Tomorrow we will resume these estimates at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and we will have private members' hour—I assume that has been arranged—between 5 and 6. We will go back to these estimates in the evening if they are not, by then, completed.

**Mr. A. E. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition):** Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister if there will be any Budget debate this week?

**Hon. Mr. Robarts:** When I find from the government whip that we have a list of speakers, I will be very happy to call the Budget debate.

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.35 o'clock, p.m.







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**DIRECTION DES JOURNAUX ET DES RECHERCHES EN PROCÉDURE**  
**ROOM 1640, WHITNEY BLOCK**  
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